THE TIMES

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THE TIMES 1785-1985

Tomorrow

Kadar's triumph
How Hungary's leader captured the heart of his country

Tell-tale ticker
Does your choice of wristwatch reveal your personality?

Portrait of Piggott
The great names of sport salute the retiring champion

Inflation proof?
Jack Straw with a pocket challenge to the Government

Portfolio

There were two winners in yesterday's £2,000 Times portfolio competition. Mrs Marie Worrell of Stevenage and Mr I Stephen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne each receive £1,000. Portfolio list, page 22; how to play, information service, back page.

On Saturday, there is £42,000 to be won. The weekly £20,000 prize is doubled because no-one won last week, and to it is added the daily £2,000.

Teachers' unions in pay clash

The two biggest teaching unions were engaged in a furious dispute yesterday about a report in *The Times* that the smaller unions might be prepared to settle the pay dispute once the NUT loses its majority on the negotiating committee

Back page

Art raid blow

There was no insurance on the nine Impressionist paintings stolen from the Marlottan Museum in Paris during an armed raid on Sunday Page 7

£4 bn scrutiny

The Government is reviewing its £4 billion a year research spending, particularly in defence, to ensure that it gets value for money Page 5

Guru arrested

Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the guru who moved from India to the United States in 1981, was arrested in North Carolina while allegedly trying to flee to Bermuda Page 7

Shuttle record

The countdown has begun at Cape Canaveral for tomorrow's launch of the space shuttle Challenger with a record crew that includes two West Germans, a Dutchman and five Americans

Photograph, page 10

Spying admitted

John Walker, a retired US Navy communications specialist, pleaded guilty in Baltimore to a new espionage charge, admitting he had been passing naval secrets to the Soviet Union since 1968 Page 10

Piggott farewell

Lester Piggott, after a 38-year career in which he had a record 29 classic victories, is having his last races at Nottingham today Page 29

THE TIMES SPECIAL REPORT

Princess Anne visits the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine today, a centre of excellence for the prevention of disease, famine and suffering throughout the world Pages 26-27

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Final two go free as jury throws out spy trial case

By *Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter*

Britain's largest, lengthiest and most costly spy trial ended yesterday with the total collapse of the prosecution case, as the last of seven servicemen accused of espionage in Cyprus were acquitted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court.

After more than six days of deliberation the jury returned to court yesterday afternoon to announce they had found Senior Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones, aged 21, and Senior Aircraftman Christopher Payne, aged 26, not guilty of any role in an alleged homosexual spy ring.

The two men thumped the dock with delight at the news and SAC Jones was in tears as he left the court. He has been in custody since last February and was alleged to have been the prime mover of the ring.

Last week the jury acquitted five other servicemen of any part in the alleged ring, which was said to be based on their unit in Cyprus, 9 Signals Regiment, dealing in signals intelligence.

Yesterday's acquittals are likely to intensify demands for an inquiry into the handling of the case. There has been strong criticism of the way the seven servicemen, mainly in their twenties, were interrogated in a case which hinged almost entirely on their confessions.

Many of the same RAF investigators, Director of Public Prosecution officials and Special Branch officers were also involved last year in the prosecution of another airman Mr Paul Davies, on spying charges in Cyprus. That case also revolved around alleged confessions and Mr Davies was also acquitted.

The debacle of the Crown case at the end of a multi-million pound trial lasting four months, and held almost completely in camera, will raise questions about the wisdom of law officers in prosecuting and the way the case was run.

There were originally eight defendents and a total of 31 charges but the case against a soldier was dismissed by Mr Justice Stocker, the trial judge, because of the way he had been questioned.

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As yesterday's verdicts were delivered, after a total of 45 hours and six minutes of discussions by the jury which included the weekend, SAC Jones's mother in the public gallery clutched her hands together and said "Thank you. Thank you".

Waiting for her son she said: "This is all my Christmasses, summer holidays, birthdays, everything in one." SAC Jones had faced a total of seven charges under the Official Secrets Act and SAC Payne was cleared of the four counts he faced.

Neither spoke as they left the court to go to RAF West Drayton. They are to be sent on leave while their futures are decided. One of the other defendants, Signalman Martin Tuffy, aged 23, has been told he must leave the Army.

SAC Payne is married and his wife Bernadette was alleged to have been used as a prostitute within the alleged ring of servicemen. Since he was first arrested his wife has given birth to a daughter and a son who is partly handicapped.

Yesterday SAC Payne's stepfather, Mr Brian Squires, said the family were overwhelmed by the news. They had stayed away from the court at the serviceman's request. Mrs Payne said: "I always knew my husband was innocent. He is a good husband and father." There was no truth in the allegations paraded before the court about her.

Mr David Bray, solicitor for six of the defendants including the two acquitted yesterday, said the servicemen simply wanted to start their lives again. "Ever since they returned to London they have steadfastly maintained their alleged confessions were obtained from them by improper and unfair treatment."

Several of the defendants' parents have said they intend to press for an inquiry into what happened. SAC Jones's mother said: "It should be looked into – it will be looked into."

At the beginning of the trial the judge ruled that interrogations of SAC Jones, SAC Payne and another serviceman were admissible. It was revealed that SAC Jones was interviewed for 55 hours by RAF police and 21 hours by special Branch.

Continued on back page, col 8



The Prince of Wales' ill fitting safety helmet, at a Portland, Victoria aluminium smelter, made his wife burst into uncontrollable laughter. The Prince asked workers: "Does your wife laugh at you when you put a hat on?" Fit for a princess, page 7.

Palace threat to bar press

More recriminations were flying yesterday over private remarks by the Prince of Wales. This time it was the indiscretions of journalists accompanying the Prince in Australia that were incurring the royal wrath.

His spokesman in Melbourne said the royal family was seriously considering banning from all future receptions for the media those newspapers that broke convention yesterday by reporting the Prince's remarks at an off-the-record reception for journalists on Saturday.

All five British tabloid national newspapers reported prominently that he was angry that his views on inner city deprivation had become a political issue, that he had been misquoted and that he was sending a stern letter of rebuke to the architect, Mr Rod Hackney, one of his advisors, who first revealed the Prince's views.

The spokesman said the prince was disappointed and surprised that some publications had run stories which broke the long-standing tradition at off-the-record media receptions. The reception was "clearly identified as off-the-record".

He made it clear that the Palace was considering not inviting those newspapers to media receptions on all royal tours, not just those involving the Prince and Princess

A journalist reporting for *The Times* in Melbourne yesterday confirmed that before the prince began mingling with guests at the reception, his press officer, Mr Victor Chapman, said all the prince's comments were off the record and were not for use.

Last night Buckingham Palace maintained a discreet silence. It would not confirm the threat of banning publications which had broken the "off-the-record" convention

● Dr Rod Hackney, the architect at the centre of the row, refused to comment on reports that the prince had rebuked his indiscretion in a private letter

Sources close to Dr Hackney said that he was unrepentent about his remarks, but that he is angry over the misreporting of what he said and some members of his family are alleged to have said to the press. He may issue a statement today.

● Dr Hackey's family said he ws being made a scapegoat (a newsagency reports).

His sister Mrs Ros Perry, aged 30, of Torquay said: "There is no way that Rod would ever be indiscreet. It is just not in his nature to gossip.

It is my opinion that Rod was being used as a mouthpiece for the prince to get cross what he wanted to say but could not because of protocol. But now it has caused so much trouble that the Palace is backtracking."

Botha set to curb foreign journalists

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Measures to tighten Pretoria's control of newspaper and television reporting of the unrest in South Africa are expected soon, and possibly this week.

By chance, President Botha is to address the annual dinner of the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa in Johannesburg on Thursday, and he may take the opportunity to issue a warning to the foreign press.

Pretoria's main target is foreign television cover. It considers the almost nightly news bulletins in Britain and America, with dramatic pictures of violence, the main reason for the collapse of international confidence in the South African economy.

There are said to be some 165 fully accredited foreign journalists in South Africa, and Government sources say there may be as many as 200 others without proper accreditation.

The temporary residence permits of many accredited journalists are overdue for renewal, and it is understood that the Ministry of Home Affairs is vetting the position of each one as his or her permit expires.

One option believed to be under review is a new form of accreditation which could be withdrawn if a reporter was held to have been guilty of "distortion".

Others include the banning from unrest areas of all journalists or television journalists alone.

Under the state of emergency, Pretoria has the power to control, regulate or prohibit "the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending of any comment on or news in connection with" the emergency or the conduct of the security forces during it.

The measures have not yet been invoked, but in the Cape Town area police have often arrested television crews and then released them after the events they were trying to cover were over. Some have been charged with obstructing the police.

● LONDON: Government sources insisted yesterday that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, remains a "possibility" for nomination as the British member of a Commonwealth team to seek talks with South Africa (Rodney Cowton writes).

They did so despite a repetition of objections to such an appointment from Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary General.

No decision on a British nominee is expected until towards the end of the week.

Union defies Scargill to regain assets

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive yesterday rejected the advice of Mr Arthur Scargill, the president, and decided by 11 votes to seven to bow before the High Court and purge the contempt it committed 12 months ago.

The decision, reached after an hour of vigorous debate in London yesterday, is the most significant step the union has yet taken towards ending the seizure of over £8 million of assets.

It is also the most clear-cut reverse for Mr Scargill on the executive since he took over as president and prominent left-wingers played a decisive part in his defeat.

Although the two Yorkshire representatives, the area president, Mr Jack Taylor, and the lay member, Mr Brian Dakins, supported Mr Scargill, those in favour of purging the contempt included representatives from the traditionally militant South Wales and Scottish coalfields.

Mr Scargill spoke eloquently during the debate arguing that the courts were now bent on a determined course to secure the "heads" of himself, Mr Peter Heathfield, the national secretary and Mr Mick McGahey, the vice president.

Mr Scargill argued in vain that the executive should wait until the hearing on November 14 of its action to lift sequestration and take a decision after hearing the demands of the court.

But the depth of unease in the union was underlined by the fact that a steadfast left-winger, Mr Abe Moffat, general secretary of the small Scottish craftsmen's section, proposed the motion to purge the contempt.

The decision does not mean that Mr Scargill will have to appear personally before Mr Justice Nicholls to apologize on November 14.

One possibility canvassed in legal circles yesterday was that the union would be able to meet the requirements of the court with a sworn statement which might have to promise co-operation with future court orders.

Mr Scargill stressed yesterday that the union's legal advice was that the NUM, and not himself, Mr Heathfield or Mr McGahey had been in contempt. The miners president pointed out that his fine of £2,000 had been paid by an anonymous donor. When asked who would represent the union in court if an apology was required, he said: "That is a question I could not possibly answer. Legal opinion is that the union is in contempt and not individuals in the union. But knowing the track record of the courts that could change, I simply do not know."

An end to the sequestration does not in itself mean an automatic end to the receivership currently being executed

The hearing of the action to lift the receivership was adjourned on October 22 by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies until the "earliest day possible" after the sequestration hearing on November 14. At the earlier hearing on October 3 Mr Justice Mervyn Davies made it clear that the receivership could not be lifted until sequestration had ended.

Dismissed miners' pay-off and photograph page 2
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Government statement today

Labour seeks 'charade' inquiry

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A government statement will be made today in the Commons on the acquittals in the Cyprus secrets trial in response to pressure from politicians in all parties for an inquiry into how the case ever came to court and the methods of interrogation used during the investigation.

Conservative as well as Opposition MPs made demands for compensation to be paid by the Government to the cleared servicemen and voiced concern over the huge cost of the case and the alleged techniques used to extract detailed confessions from the men.

The task of speaking for the Government today has fallen to Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, because Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is in Brussels for a meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, who would have sanctioned the prosecution, is recovering from a heart operation.

Official sources made clear last night that Mr Stanley's statement would cover the reasons behind the decision to prosecute, and it is expected that Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, will be beside him on the Government bench.

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour's chief defence spokesmen, said last night that many people were concerned at the details during the trial of the methods used by the RAF police, under Mr Heseltine's control, to try to extract confessions "from those young and inexperienced airmen."

He said: "We need an explanation from Mr Heseltine as to what control he has over his own intelligene and police forces in cases of this kind."

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, said the case has aroused great public concern. The men involved, together with their families, had gone through untold suffering and damage to their reputations over many months. Huge expense had been inflicted on the taxpayer and all for nothing. "An urgent inquiry is essential into how this pointless and humiliating charade came about."

Mr Kaufman said the acquittals demonstrated the danger of prosecuting on the basis of confessions. "Again and again confession evidence has been demonstrated to be faulty or, as in this case, false."

The misgivings were not confined to the Opposition benches. Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, demanded compensations for the acquitted men.

He said: "A jury that sits for four months and considers verdicts for eight days must have given more attention to this case than any other jury in any other case in history.

"It is a pity that those who brought the prosecutions against these innocent men did not do their job as well and thus save a lot of suffering and millions of pounds of taxpayers' money. Justice demands com-

Continued on back page, col 6

Sakharov wife 'gets exit visa'

Hamburg (AP) – Dr Andrei Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, has been told by the Soviet authorities that she can leave for the West immediately to get medical treatment for her eyes, according to the West German paper *Bild*, quoting reliable Moscow sources.

Dr Sakharov, the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner, had gone on several hunger strikes to win an exit visa for his wife, aged 60, who reportedly suffers from an eye ailment that could blind her.

He was in the middle of another fast when permission for Mrs Bonner's departure finally came, according to *Bild*.

Directors gloomy about business prospects

By *David Smith, Economics Correspondent*

Business optimism has fallen sharply in recent months, according to an Institute of Directors survey, published today. Businessmen are as unhappy about overall economic prospects as at any time for two years.

Only 25 per cent are more optimistic than they were six months ago. This compares with 54 per cent in April, just after the Budget.

There is widespread discontentment with the Government's running of the economy, 49 per cent of directors registering disapproval and only 41 per cent expressing satisfaction.

Mr Graham Mather, head of the institute's policy unit, said: "There is no doubt that businessmen are worried by the prospect of growth faltering in 1986.

"Companies are expecting investment and export growth rates to weaken as tax allowances are phased out and the effects of a stronger pound filter through. This means that tax cuts in March are a necessity, rather than a luxury, if a slowdown of growth is to be avoided."

The survey also showed that businessmen are not worried about industrial disputes but they are concerned about the volatility of the pound, with more than half being in favour of full British membership of the European Monetary System.

JMB tries to recover £21m debt

By Michael Prest
Financial Correspondent

Johnnson Matthey Bankers has called receivers into Gomba Holdings and Gomba UK, the companies controlled by Mr Abdul Shamji, to tr to recover £21 million it is owed.

JMB, which is wholly owned by the Bank of England, on Friday appointed Price Waterhouse, the firm of accountants, to be receivers and mannagers of Gomba, whose assets include the Duchess, Mermaid and Garrick theatres in London, Hotels, and 32 per cennt of the listed Belgrave Holdings.

The receivers said they were already negotiating the sale of three other Gomba companies: Gomba Stonefield, the truck maker, Gomba Trans-Ax and Bushchoice. Mr Shamji has resigned from the boards of these companies.

The receiver has not been put into Mr Shamji's master holding company, based in Jersey, because the cross guarantees for the bebt were given by the UK registered companies.

JMB was itself rescued and reorganized by the Bank of Enngland last year when t ran into financial problems. Since then, various overdrafts to companies in the Gomba group were consolidated into one main loan. The loan was due to be repaid in a year.

But Gomba missed the first repaymennt deadline of June 28 and sources close to JMBb said negotiations since then to recover the loan had failed.

Earlier this month, Mr Shamji was reported to have sold for £7 million an indirect controlling stake in Wembley Stadium. But City uurces said last night that the legal validity of the sale was uncertain because of a dispute over who owned the stake in the first place.

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Army makes amends to an Irish VC

By Robin Young

Major-General Peter Inge, GOC North-east District and 2nd Infantry Division, will tomorrow pay tribute at the graveside of an Irish horse-food thief.

The Army's top brass will be on parade as a gesture of reconciliation to the memory of one of its greatest heroes, an Irish farrier who was stripped of his Victoria Cross for stealing six bushels of oats and 12 pounds of hay.

Farrier Michael "Spud" Murphy of the Transport Corps won his VC at Nathupur during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The citation read: "For daring gallantry on April 15 in rescuing Lt Hamilton, adjutant of the Third Sikh Cavalry, who was wounded and surrounded by the enemy. Farrier Murphy cut down several men and, although himself severely wounded, never left Hamilton's side until support arrived."



A portrait of Farrier Murphy

But in 1872, while serving with the Seventh Hussars as a blacksmith, Murphy was sentenced to nine months' hard labour after pleading guilty to stealing army oats and hay, which he had given to a civilian. He lost his army pension and was ordered to send back his VC, though in fact by the time he got to prison it had disappeared and was next heard of for sale with some other of Murphy's medals, which fetched £44.

Murphy was born in Tipperary in 1831 and joined the 17th Lancers in 1855 before being transferred to the newly formed Transport Corps. When he won the VC he was a member of the Military Train engaged in the pursuit of the army of Kooer Singh from Azimghur.

His VC was rescinded by royal warrant after his court martial in 1872, but several military reference books make no reference to the fact.

He left the army, medically unfit, in 1875 and worked as a labourer in Darlington until his death in 1893 at the age of 62. After he was given a pauper's funeral, Sir Henry Havelock-Allen, who also won the VC during the Indian Mutiny, paid for a tombstone on his grave.

The Royal Corps of Transport has continued to count Murphy in its roll of honour as a VC winner, and named a troop of the Junior Leaders Regiment after him. The conveniently mislaid VC, purchased by a quartermaster-sergeant of the Army Service Corps, remained on display in the Transport Corps' medal collection at Aldershot.

On its return from Germany to Catterick, the Corps found that Murphy's grave in Darlington was overgrown and neglected. It has now been refurbished, and tomorrow the Army will be on parade for a service of rededication.

Pay still higher in public sector

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

State employees have kept their earnings ahead of workers in the private sector, although the Government's new earnings Survey published today indicates that the gap is closing.

The report, the Government's annual analysis of the nation's pay, says that the highest-earning groups among white-collar staff are doctors and finance and tax specialists. Leaders of the blue-collar pay league are printing workers on national newspapers.

Average weekly earnings for all workers in the 12 months up to last April were £171 with 10 per cent of the workforce earning less than £88.30 and 10 per cent earning more than £269.90. Gross weekly earnings increased by 7.2 per cent in the 12 months, well in excess of the Government's pay targets and higher than the inflation rate.

Workers in the public sector received an average £172.10 a week, compared with average earnings in the private sector of £170.33 . However, the year-on-year increase for state employees was 6.4 per cent while workers in the private sector achieved 7.8 per cent.

Among workers in the private sector covered by national agreements, printing workers in London and Manchester came out on top with average weekly earnings of £337.10, while people in the managerial and professional structure at British Telecom received £312.90 a week.

Other highly paid workers, not covered by national agreements, included doctors with earnings of £408.10 and finance, insurance and tax specialist who earned £379.10.

Big earners in the public sector who were covered by national agreements included technical engineering staff in the electricity supply industry whose earnings were £311.50, followed by prison officers (£281.10) and university academic staff (£278.90).

The survey is also used to fix firemen's pay which is due to be negotiated next month. Under their pay agreement, firemen received roughly the upper quartile figure of average earnings which has showed an increase of 7.3 per cent over the last 12 months, but other factors are taken into account including the August average earnings figures.

Liverpool 'must set new rate'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The 10 trade union general secretaries inquiring into Liverpool City Council's finances will today tell its leaders that any plan to solve the budget crisis must include setting a substitute rate.

Four local government treasurers and finance experts, led by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, yesterday completed its report on methods of bridging Liverpool's £25 million budget gap.

It is expected to include a package of options because the Labour Party and trade unions are anxious to place responsibility for a decision in the councillors' hands.

"We do not want Liverpool to be able to pretend that they are taking decisions only because they are being forced to," one trade union leader said.

Mr John Hamilton, the council's non-Militant leader, is understood to be anxious that any option may be acceptable for his colleagues'. Although he recognizes that the council's existing 9 per cent rate will have to be quashed, and substituted with a new, higher rate, he fears that a large rise of 20 per cent to 25 per cent will be unacceptable.

Lords appeal, page 5

Cyprus spy trial: The interrogations ● The trial ● The listening post

How RAF interrogators forced men to say what they wanted to hear

By Stewart Tendler and Rodney Cowton

Alleged confessions and statements by the servicemen in the Cyprus spy trial were the key to the entire prosecution case because there was little evidence of missing information apart from three pieces of carbon paper found in an airman's locker.

The trial rested on whether the jury accepted statements made by the servicemen under questioning largely by members of the RAF's Provost and Security Service, the loose equipment of the police CID.

The actions of the Provost and Security Service and their methods of interrogations are likely to be the subject of inquiry by the Ministry of Defence. The defence accepted by the jury was that the defendants reached the stage where they no longer said what they themselves believed but what their interrogators wanted to hear, and the statements and confessions could not be relied upon.

An alleged statement by defendant was put to the next as an accusation against him in a series of "rolling admissions". Mr Justice Stocker in his summing up asked if it was possible for such a thing to be done to adult servicemen, and so many?

Two psychiarists who prepared reports on four of the defendants, but whose evidence was ruled inadmissible, say it can. The techniques described by Professor Robert Blugrass, of the Midland Centre for Forensic Psychiatry, and John Hawkins, consultant psychiatrist at the North-East General Hospital, do not involve violence but rather disorientation followed by persistant questioning. The subject is first left for a week or so in isolation to build up anxiety and confusion. The subject is then interrogated possibly by two people playing hard and sympathetic roles. The questioning is relentless, over many hours.

Signalman Martin Tuffy was arrested early one morning and told he faced 28 days or 28 years. Five people had named him, he was told, but the soldier did not know what the allegations against him were.

He was left for five days in the guardroom of a Guards unit at Episkopi. When the interrogations finally began one is said to have lasted 14 hours.

Signalman David Hardman was examined by a medical officer who decided he was unfit to be interrogated but the questioning was still carried out. At the beginning of the trial the judge ruled that his alleged confessions could not therefore be accepted and the jury was ordered to acquit him.

Mr Hardman, who has now left the Army, said his guards made him do press-ups or wash with carbolic soap for minor rule infringements.

Very long periods were spent questioning SAC Geoffrey Jones, the alleged ringleader, and SAC Adam Lightowler, his alleged second in command. Interviews lasting seven or eight hours a day each day for a week were used to break several others.

SAC Christopher Payne told his family after he was first arrested he went without a drink for hours. The bell to summon an escort was disconnected, meaning he could not go to the lavatory for 12 hours.

He said he was made to shave three or four times a day until his face bled. His interrogators said they were interviewing his wife Brenda, seven-and-a-half-months pregnant.

SAC Gwynfor Owen told his parents he "confessed" after being told they would be arrested as well. He wrote a confession home at the urging of his interrogators and then tore it up.

Instead he told his parents: "I have been very stupid – I have givn in to the police and given them a statement telling them of my guilt in all this... However it is all lies... The only crime I have committed is making a false statement".

Special Branch officers came out from London at the end of March last year and took a fresh group of statements.

The officers assured the men they should forget any threats or intimidation they might have received. A special caution including this point was given to each and no attempt was made to lead them on the basis of their original confessions.

The prosecution at the trial said the fact that the details in the original alleged confessions were repeated could be no coincidence. The defence agreed – the defendants no longer knew whether they were coming or going. One set of interrogators looked like another.



Ning Ning (above), a member of the Filipino group, the Lady birds, was said to have had sex with SAC Wayne Kriehn and Adam Lightowler. The group performed at the Chiquito night club, Larnaca (top left). The radar domes at the Mount Olympus listening post (top right) are a key part of a listening chain around the world. The Rialto Hotel (above right) is where Mr Costas Elenas claims he was photographed by a British Intelligence agent.

Vital secrets of the windowless 'block'

By Our Crime Reporter

Twenty-four hours a day the aerials and antennae of the 9th Signals Regiment deep in the Cyprus mountains pluck radio traffic from the airwaves of the Middle East, the Mediterranean and North Africa. Designated as an Army unit, the regiment is a "sponsored" outpost of GCHQ at Cheltenham with staff from all services.

A key post in the global chain of electronic listening stations set up by Britain, the United States, Australia and Canada after the last war, it is hardly surprising the regiment is surrounded by secrecy.

Signals Intelligence, or Sigint, has become the predominant espionage art since the last war. The Americans employ over 120,000 in Sigint work, which covers eavesdropping on communications and electronic signals such as radar.

The British contribution, based originally on considerable wartime success in cryptography and a multitude of colonies around the world, now employs up to 20,000 people with a budget of about £300 million per year.

The Cyprus regiment is the key base for much of the Middle East.

The capability of Sigint, using listening posts, aircraft, ships and satellites, is said to be such that Soviet tank commanders giving orders on the Russian plains are regularly recorded.

In the past 20 years the Cyprus unit is known to have monitored the Israel-Egypt conflict in 1967 and the approach of the Turkish fleet to Cyprus in 1974.

An American book on Sigint called *The Puzzle Palace* gave details of a similar US Navy unit in Turkey

At the centre would be an operations building, often a windowless concrete structure, called "the block" in Cyprus, inside which operators, such as almost all of the men acquitted at the trail would copy morse messages or spoken material.

Army to tighten up on security procedures

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

In the aftermath of the Central Criminal Court trial, the Army is expected to press ahead with substantial changes in procedures for personnel who routinely handle highly classified material in intelligence-gathering establishments.

Improved positive vetting procedures have been introduced, and methods ensuring the security of documents have been tightened, particularly relating to their destruction.

The number of officers attached to units has been increased to strengthen traditional aspects of leadership and management. Much more emphasis in training will be placed on warning of the dangers of foreign spy operations

The additional officers will be required to bring greater variety into the lives of servicemen by, for example, providing more adventurous training, and improving recreational facilities. It is hoped this will stimulate a closer identification between the serviceman and his unit.

It is accepted that the employment of very young men in highly sensitive work does increase the risk, because they do not have the stabilizing influence of a family, and are likely to have less to lose from the risk of exposure.

Post-war spate of spy trials

By Frances Gibb

The Cyprus spy ring case joins a long line of espionage cases and scandals which have bedevilled Britain since the last war.

In 1951 Donald Maclean, head of the American department at the Foreign Office, and Guy Burgess, second secretary at the British Embassy in Washington, fled to Moscow.

Other big scandals include the breaking of the Portland naval spy ring in 1961. In the same year George Blake, an MI6 officer, was caught betraying agents and the year after William Cassall, an Admiralty clerk, was caught spying.

In 1963 Kim Philby, once a senior figure with MI6, defected to join Burgess and Maclean and the next year Sir Anthony Blunt, surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, admitted he had worked for Russian and helped cover up for Burgess and Maclean.

Under Section One, (I.c) of the Official Secrets Act 1911, an offence is committed if a person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State "obtains, collects, records or publishes or communicates to any other person any secret official code word or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, or note, or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to any enemy."

From the beginning of the Cyprus spy trial, the Crown offered no evidence in public that there was any proof of a leak of information from the 9th Signals Regiment

In his opening speech Mr Michael Wright, QC, said: "The bulk of our information about this case comes from the defendants themselves and to what extent these accounts are wholly true cannot be measured precisely."

Case creates costly legal history

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Regina v. Jones and others has become the longest, largest and most secret espionage trial in British legal history. The cost is estimated at between £2 million and £5 million.

The jury were sent out on the 84th day of the trial. But the case also included a three-week committal last year and 28 days of legal debate. Nine QCs have led legal teams of nearly a score of barristers.

Throughout the trial court number eight at the Central Criminal Court has been open to Press and public for little more than one working day.

It took an MI5 security team up to two hours to search the court. It is claimed the court stayed shut because of this.

There are likely to be complaints from the Bar at the use again of an extended period of trial in camera.

Questions remain, page 16
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Closing the court has been only one of the legal difficulties. Panels of potential jurors totalling more than 300 people had to be vetted to hear the case.

Before any of them could sit, the court had to decide the admissibility of the evidence because of the dependence on confessions and statements.

What they did hear, in a 50-page outline of the case, told a tale of alleged blcakmail based on homosexuality at a key Signals Intelligence unit in Cyprus. The unit, the 9th Signals Regiment, is an outpost of GCHQ at Cheltenham.

According to the Crown, Senior Aircraftsman Geoffrey Jones admitted he had been at the centre of "splash parties" in his room at the base in Ayios Kikolas and the married quarters of SAC Christopher Payne, a close friend.

SAC Jones was entrapped into a night of homosexuality with an Arab called John one evening in February 1982 while off duty. The Arab blackmailed Jones and demanded that he got other colleagues to spy as well, the Crown said.

Accrding to the confessions and statements put before the court the seven servicemen, five airmenn and two soliders, who eventually stood trial, allegedly were responsible fo passing more than 1,000 secret documents.

Several of the servicemen were involved in homosexual acts with Hohn and had sexual intercourse with members of a Filipino group called the Ladybirds who performed at the Chiquito nightclub. One woman called Josie was said to have been involved in an affair with SAC Jones. Another girl called Ning Ning was said to have had intercourse with SAC Wayne Krien and Adam Lightowler, the Crown said.

But thje prosecution had little hard proof. Three pieces of carbon paper were found in SAC Krien's locker but no other evidence was found of the secrets going missing.

SAC Jones, the central figure, had worn women's tights and there were pictures of him in poses but if he was a spy he was very open about Josie. He showed a picture of her to an nco although the unit's rules were very strict about relations with foreign nationals.

When he stayed in the apartment block used by Josie and John he signed in using his real name and RAF number.

The splash parties were said to have taken place in the middle of a base without anyone ever finding out about them over a period of two years. Was it possible for all the servicemen living on a floor of a barracks block to be homosexual?

Both Josie and Ning Ning came to London and gave evidence for the defence, denying any sexual intercourse with the servicemen or any part in a spy ring.

There were factual discrepancies in the servicemen's confessions. One was not in Cyprus at the time he said he was in his statement.

Throughout the trial the defendants, comforted by their families, waited their fate with apparent calm in court. SAC Payne was the only one who did not give evidence himself.

At the end as the jury deliberated there was clearly tension in the dock as they returned each time. After more than forty hours the jury delivered the last of their verdicts.

Breakdown of costs of trial and investigation

One breakdown of the estimated costs of the trial is as follows: Judge's pay, £30,000; pay for 10 QC's, up to £400,000; 10 junior barristers, about £135,000; two senior solicitors, £150,000.

Witnesses' expenses, £50,000; jurors' expenses, £50,000; police and investigation costs, £1 million; Central Criminal Court administrative costs, at least £500,000; prison costs for holding the accused, £250,000.

The costs of secretly vetting several hundred jurors, of the committal hearing, of hotel accommodation for the jury and of other items impossible to quantify are not included.

Unionist referendum threat to Thatcher

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Unionist leaders in Northern Ireland are threatening to organize their own poll of "loyalist" opinion if the Prime Minister rejects their proposal for a province-wide referendum on any Anglo-Irish agreement.

The leaders of the Official Unionist and Democratic Unionist parties meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher tomorrow in an attempt to persuade her to withdraw from the negotiations with Dr Garrett FitzGerald's government on ways of bringing peace and stability to the province.

One idea being discussed by unionists would be to call in an independent body such as the Electoral Reform Society to organize a referendum although it is understood that such a move could cost more than £250,000.

Other ways of letting unionists show their opposition to any agreement would be for unionists to resign seats at Westminster, in the European Assembly or on local councils to force by-elections, although there are divisions within the unionist parties over such a course of action.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, warned Mrs Thatcher to draw back from any idea of confrontation with unionists.

"Mrs Thatcher should be very careful not to pay heed to any idea that it might be profitable to engage in confrontation with Ulster loyalists as she did with Mr Scargill," he said.

"Mr Scargill refused to face up to the ballot box, she kept saying 'let us have a ballot' and I am sure she will be consistent."

With Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, saying there were still points to be resolved in the discussion and that final agreement had yet to be reached, Mr Molyneaux said the unionists would take a lot of convincing that any deal was "only a cosmetic exercise if a role was given to the Dublin government."

Oil search ends

Shell UK has called off its fruitless search for oil and gas within three miles of Salisbury Cathedral, and will reinstate the site at Waldrons Farm, Netherhampton.

Owen threatens legal action over BBC 'bias'

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, is considering legal action against the BBC for an alleged failure to give fair news coverage to his party and the Alliance.

A decision is expected before the end of the year, but Dr Owen is known to have been angered by the off-hand way in which the BBC has rejected his complaints.

In a High Court judgement earlier this year, Dr Owen won a ruling that the Broadcasting Complaints Commission had jurisdiction to consider a complaint about news bias, but it was decided that the commission had enough discretion to refuse to investigate.

That judgement also suggested that a complaint against the BBC might be "more relevant" under the terms of the BBC's charter and licence than under the complaints procedure.

Dr Owen has been told by the BBC that it gears its news coverage and comment to the number of MPs in the Commons, rather than votes cast.



Mr Arthur Scargill at County Hall, London, announcing yesterday that the National Union of Mineworkers is to purge its contempt of the High Court to regain possession of £8 million assets. Mr Scargill strongly opposed any climb-down on the issue, but was overruled by the union executive

(Photograph: Chris Harris).

Pay-off for dismissed NUM men

Five South Wales coke workers, dismissed for alleged intimidation claimed victory yesterday over the National Coal Board after receiving £12,000 compensation each from the board.

The men said such a high settlement proved they were innocent of harassing Mr Paul Watson, aged 38, the only man to defy the miners' strike at the Phurnacite smokeless fuel plant at Aberaman, Mid Glamorgan.

At a Press conference, the five criticized the coal board for not reinstating them and said they now faced a life on the dole in the Cynon Valley.

Mr Kelvyn Bevan, aged 30, Mr John Cotter, aged 24, Mr Graham James, aged 27, Mr John Roberts, aged 34, and Mr Viv Wais, aged 33, were dismissed in March after Mr Watson complained of repeated harassment, spitting and abuse.

Mr Watson's wife, Joy, who headed a back-to-work miners' wives group, was seen on television when a lump of concrete was hurled through her car window as she drove her husband to work.

The Prince and Rod Hackney

Architect of controversy

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Mr Rod Hackney is used to controversy. In the early days of his award-winning Black Road community architecture project in Macclesfield, begun while he was a postgraduate student at Manchester university, he publicly criticized his fellow architects for being more interested in tearing down buildings than refurbishing them and keeping communities intact.

The local branch of the Royal Institute of British Architects tried to get him struck off.

That was 12 years ago. Since then he has been a member of the institute's council and today he is an adviser on community architecture to Mr Larry Rolland, the institute president.

He has 12 offices throughout Britain, each sited among the homes of his clients in community architecture projects. He employes 70 people, including 13 from the Manpower Services Commission.

He has fought a continuing battle with planners in Macclesfield about his use of houses as offices in the streets where he works. As he was dining with the Prince of Wales on board the royal train last week, the borough council was throwing out of his planning application to stay. He has appealed and a public inquiry is likely next spring.



Mr Hackney, whose views have won him enemies.

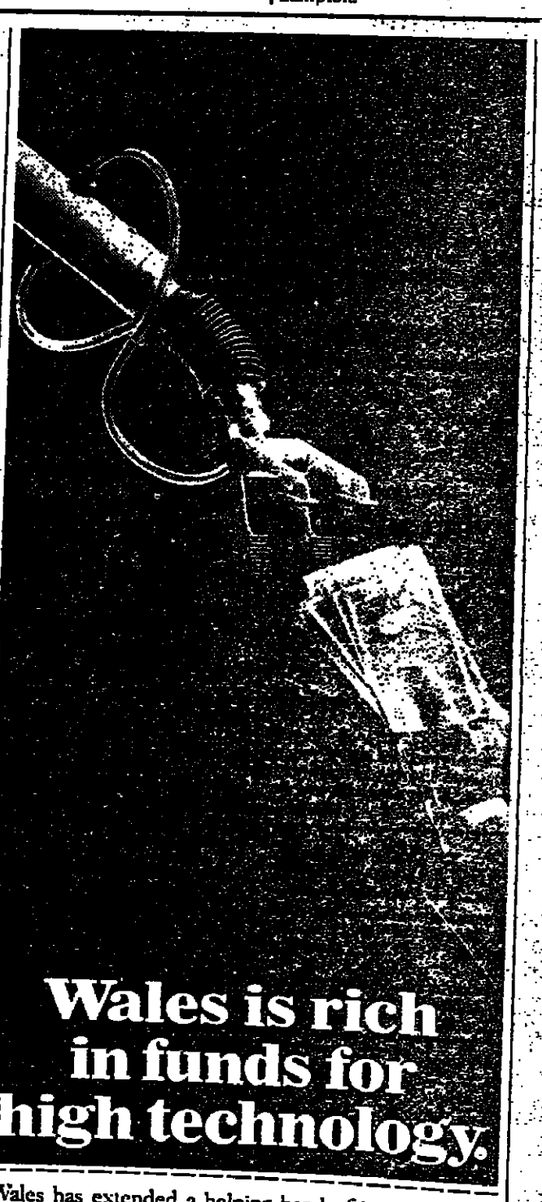
In addition to community architecture he has recently become a house builder and developer; projects include a £1 million homes scheme in Stirling, and industrial regeneration schemes in Chesterfield and Burnley. His decision was prompted by the need to support his community work, which is very labour-intensive and unprofitable, and to have total control over projects.

His 10-point plan for regenerating inner cities was published in *The Times* last Saturday and copies were distributed to journalists who besieged his Macclesfield office yesterday. Many remarks by the Prince of Wales recently have been strongly influenced by Mr Hackney's ideas.

He hopes to encourage architects to set up street corner offices and provide a surgery to help people, much like a family doctor.

Mr Hackney is the community architecture movement's most skilled propagandist. That has won him some friends and many enemies. He believes that when the Prince visited his housing scheme at Roan Court, Macclesfield, in February, many councillors and officials were annoyed.

Mr Hackney, aged 43, lives in a remote farmhouse in the Derbyshire Peak District with his family, and travels abroad as first vice-president of the International Union of Architects.



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Bone marrow treatment offers new hope to leukaemia patients

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An experimental form of treatment that offers the only hope to some cancer patients is being introduced in a £1 million research programme at a London hospital.

Small groups of selected patients will be given the treatment during the next five years in a final attempt to rid them of types of leukaemia.

The treatment involves taking bone marrow from the patients under anaesthetic and then giving them whole-body radiotherapy and intensive chemotherapy, together designed to kill the cancer cells in the body.

The bone marrow is removed to avoid its healthy, protective cells from being destroyed by the combination of radiation and drugs. Any cancer cells in the marrow are then eliminated with the use of monoclonal antibodies, molecules which seek them out.

The treated marrow is returned to the patient who is then nursed in sterile conditions while it engrafts, producing healthy cells once more.

The programme was launched by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's medical oncology unit at St Bartholomew's Hospital yesterday.

Professor James Malpas, director of the unit, said: "We are working on the hypothesis that if we could give patients more treatment, we would be more able to provide a cure. Removing the bone marrow and treating it in this way allows us to offer the patient a better chance."

During the trial programme, about 25 adult patients a year will undergo the treatment while in remission from attacks of types of lymphoblastic leukaemia and lymphoma.

These cancers affect many hundreds of adults a year and have proved very difficult to cure using conventional treatments.

The patients who will be investigated will be those who have relapsed after initial treatment. They will be given chemotherapy to achieve another remission, and the new procedure begins if this is successful.

Dr Walter Bodmer, director of research at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, said: "If the initial trial proves successful, the treatment could be eventually applied to other forms of leukaemia."

Professor Malpas said: "We must emphasize how early a stage we are at. We have only just started investigating this treatment and we are certainly not claiming anything like a miracle cure for this or any other cancer."

The first patient underwent the new treatment at St Bartholemew's last year, and since then a few others have also been treated, but it is too early to evaluate the results, Professor Malpas said.

The patients are being selected on the basis of the history of their disease and its present state.



A robot drinks butler (second right) built at Campion School, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, won the BP schools' robot competition yesterday. Colonel Geoffrey Salter inspects the line-up at the School of Electronic Engineers, Aborfield Garrison, Berkshire. The Duke of Kent presented the prizes (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Battle for cleaner hospitals intensifies

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

A campaign to end National Health Service hospitals' immunity to prosecution for dirty kitchens and other health hazards is to be intensified after a meeting yesterday between Mr Barney Hayhoe, the Minister for Health, and a broadly-based delegation of MPs, health inspectors, health authority representatives and trade unions.

Environmental health inspectors have given warnings recently that hundreds of hospitals fail to meet food and hygiene standards.

Mr Hayhoe apparently told the delegation he accepted there was wide-ranging concern and there would be pressure for improvements from ministers through the new NHS general managers. But Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, who led the delegation, said Mr Hayhoe would give no commitment that crown immunity, which protects hospitals from mandatory inspections and possible prosecution, would be abolished.

The ending of immunity is backed by the National Association of Health Authorities, the Royal College of Nursing, the General Municipal and Boilermakers Union and the Institution of Environmental Health Officers. Since the deaths of 19 patients from food poisoning at the Stanley Royd psychiatric hospital in Wakefield last year, and reports of health hazards in several London teaching hospitals, pressure for a change in the law has risen.

Opera gives warning of fewer productions

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The Royal Opera House will be forced to reduce its annual productions from 500 to about 300 if predictions of a 2 per cent or 3 per cent rise in the annual grants for the arts bodies prove correct, Sir Claus Moser, the institution's chairman, said yesterday.

The settlement would also result in redundancies in the staffing of the organization, which is responsible for the Royal Opera, the Royal Ballet and Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet.

Sir Claus said that the institution faced severe financial difficulties from last year's grant settlement which gave it 1.9 per cent. He criticized Mr Richard Luce, the new Minister for the Arts, for appearing to dismiss the Arts Council's arguments about the returns of public investment in the arts in employment, taxes and tourism.

"I hope he and fellow ministers will quickly take them seriously, and that no one will be influenced by the attempts of the anti-arts establishment to belittle either the economic arguments of the Arts Council or the artistic achievements of their clients," Sir Claus added.

The company's annual report reflected two tones of voice, Sir Claus said. Artistically, it was flourishing as it had not done before, and had in place a creative team to carry it through the future. But the financial prospects were discouraging.

Opera productions in 1984-85 attracted average attendances of 90 per cent, a 1 per cent increase on the previous year, and ballet audiences remained at 85 per cent of capacity. The three companies gave 486 performances, 278 at Covent Garden.

Mr Mark Ermler, a leading conductor of the Academic State Bolshoi Theatre, is to become pincipal guest conductor of the Royal Ballet for three years.

Butlin's to shed 'Hi-De-Hi' image

By Derek Harris

Butlin's is moving away from its "Hi-De-Hi" image by creating all-weather holiday centres with promotional themes.

The £15 million programme, announced yesterday, starts this winter at Minehead, Somerset, where £9 million is to be spent turning the existing holiday centre into Somerset World, with a "water playground" theme featuring three 60ft indoor water slides, rapids and whirlpools.

Although reduced to six holiday centres, which have replaced the old camps, Butlin's, part of Rank Organization, is still Britain's biggest provider of domestic holidays.

The next centre to be revamped on the Minehead pattern will be at Skegness. More entertainment will be out of the weather than at Minehead. Other centres will be tackled later depending to an extent on consumer reaction to Minehead. They are at Ayr, Barry Island, Bognor Regis and Pwllheli.

The new style means less emphasis on the Butlin name, but Mr Bob Webb, Butlin's managing director, said: "It would be a mistake to lose the name of Butlin's, but because of the way the market is going you have to identify something different.

Some 230,000 families stayed at Butlin's this summer and the company increased its trade by 3 per cent over the previous year, in spite of the miners' strike and the wet summer. At Minehead, prices will rise by about a quarter, but Butlin's has been encouraged by the fact that improved accommodation at Minehead has filled the centre almost to capacity this year.

Butlin's was still cheaper for a family of four than going abroad, Mr Webb claimed. "Slightly offpeak" the cost would be less than £200.

But Butlin's is clearly going to be under pressure, with the prices of package holidays abroad tumbling by up to a fifth. Average package holiday prices are going down from about £240 to £190.

Fuel price threat to air fares

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Air fares may rise by 5 per cent to 10 per cent soon because of a "savage and unjustified increase in aviation fuel prices, airline leaders said yesterday.

Fuel prices have already risen by 10 per cent at Heathrow adding £50 million to British Airways' annual bill of £530 million. Mr Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive said. Unless the oil companies backed down, fares would have to rise. He said help was being sought from Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

British Caledonian said the oil companies were planning further rises of 7 per cent to 10 per cent before Christmas, and fares would have to go up probably by 7 per to 8 per cent. Mr David Coltman, B-Cal's managing director, said there was "no logic at all in the swingeing fuel price increases".

Mr Coltman and Mr Marshall were speaking at the annual conference of the International Air Transport Association at which both British airlines made a strong appeal for greater freedom and lower fares on European air routes.

Jordan's national airline called for an end to secrecy over causes of air crashes. The Manchester air disaster of August apparently had technical rather than human causes, yet world airlines were still waiting for information to allay their fears, it said.

In reference to charges by Mr William Trench, Britain's former chief inspector of accidents, that lives could have been saved in Manchester by better fireproofing, Mr Marshall said it was too easy for experts of the past to pass judgement without full knowledge of the facts.

Increasing protection was being required by authorities and was being built into aircraft; but no material known today could have withstood the heat of the Manchester fire.

Scientific tests cast doubt on pub bombers' guilt

Forensic science tests which cast doubt on whether two of the Birmingham public house bombers of 1974 handled explosives are among evidence to be presented to the Home Office.

Researchers for Granada Television's *World in Action*, which disclosed the evidence last night, also claimed to have unearthed new facts about the convicted men's confessions.

Six men were convicted for the bombings in two public houses which killed 21 people and injured 162. Two were said to have handled explosives.

But Mr David Baldock, a forensic scientist formerly with the Home Office and now an independent consultant, and Dr Brian Caddy, who heads Glasgow University's forensic science unit, found that nitrocellulose, used in some gloss paints, gave the same result as explosives in the test.

Satellite system to offer greater sea safety

A billion-dollar global satellite network could provide the latest means of improving safety in air and at sea.

It will allow ships and aircraft to communicate easily with their home bases in seconds from any part of the world, even over or on the large expanses of sea and land where communication now depends on unreliable and often inaudible short wave radio transmissions.

The International Maritime Satellite Organization service will not only allow computers, telexes and telephones onboard aircraft and ships, but provide a first class emergency channel. Ships would no longer have to depend on Morse code transmissions and the famous SOS signal of distress.

Concorde bait in package holiday war

British Airways is enlisting Concorde in the package holiday price war.

The airline's package holiday subsidiary Enterprise, has had to reduce its holiday prices for next summer by an average £50 after it was undercut by Thomson and Intasun.

Enterprise has now relaunched its brochure with the price of some holidays cut by up to £100. Holidaymakers are also offered the chance to win tickets on two Concorde flights around the Bay of Biscay.

The company is believed to have refunded about £250,000 to people who had booked.

The cost of chartering Concorde for the two flights could be as high as £80,000.

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Animal drugs ring exposed

A chance meeting with a veterinary surgeon at an agricultural show led a merchant to sell unauthorized animal drugs to farmers, magistrates at Devizes were told.

Described as a "middleman", in a widespread black market, Charles Richard Wyer, aged 40, of St Mary's Cottages, New Park Road, Devizes, trading from his home as Animal Medicure, admitted five specimen charges, three of illegally supplying prescription-only drugs to farmers and two to retailers.

He asked for 254 other cases to be considered and was fined £7,500 with £300 costs.

Prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr Christopher Palmer said the offences came to light after the biggest operation in the society's 140-year history. Half the society's 14 inspectors were involved and the investigation took six months.

It involved 54 farmers and three other dealers. The total value of the sales was £30,000.

Mr Palmer said all the drugs supplied contained antibiotics which should be by prescription only from a veterinary surgeon. This was to protect the public from potentially harmful effects.

Antibiotics were controlled because they needed the professional judgement of a veterinary surgeon in deciding which was required to treat a particular condition.

Antibiotic residues could get into milk, eggs and meat, and affect people allergic to them. Used indiscriminately they could produce strains of bacteria resistant to antibiotics.

Mr Palmer said some farmers were unaware or dismissive of the perils of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics, or resented the fact that supplies must be made through a veterinary surgeon.

But he said Wyer had fully co-operated in the investigation.

Mr Nicholas Beach, for the defence, said that Wyer was a licensed dealer in other medical products and a licensed wholesaler.

Since the investigation he had ceased trading and did not intend resuming. He said Wyer was only on the periphery of what was happening. He had no income.

He would have to start training in some other occupation. He could offer the court £400 but did not know where the rest of the fine would come from. He was given three months to pay.

Summer Time may stay to cut road accidents

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of Transport, may press the Home Office not to put the clocks back in the autumn in future in the interests of road safety.

She is examining the figures for accidents under British Summer Time, which ended on Sunday, compared with Greenwich Mean Time.

"If there is a significant correlation showing that accident rates are worse because of this, there may be an argument for not reverting to GMT in the winter," Mrs Chalker said.

"I am concerned with how we can save lives. There is that awful loss of human resources totally wasted every time we have a road accident."

Mrs Chalker yesterday launched a winter safety campaign aimed at lorry drivers. With the help of chief constables, magistrates and haulage organizations, she hopes to achieve a sharp drop in the number of who exceed their speed limits.

Making clear that only a minority of lorry drivers was guilty of speeding, Mrs Chalker added that hogging the centre lane on motorways was a particular fault on their part which she wanted to stamp out.

Other anti-speeding measures, such as the use of "speed governor" machines, might have to be considered.

● More motorists are failing to pay motor tax than ever before and the number of tax dodgers is higher in London than anywhere else, according to the Department of Transport.

A spot check carried out by police in the capital earlier this month has led to 2,200 drivers facing prosecution, against 1,800 drivers last year.

The estimated loss in revenue because of evasion in the last financial year was between £70 million and £110 million.

Climb to freedom by robbery victim aged 76

A woman aged 76 climbed down knotted sheets to escape from her bedroom after masked gunmen raided her home, Bristol Crown court was told yesterday. Miss Dorothy Watson managed to raise the alarm despite spraining her ankle when she fell.

Three raiders armed with sawn-off shotguns and knives trussed up and blindfolded Miss Watson, a former nanny, and Miss Beatrice Knatchbull, then aged 86, who shared a flat with her at the Manor House, Winsley, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire before escaping with jewellery, silver and cash worth £20,000, the court was told.

Raymond Gould, aged 34 from London, denies three charges of theft, two of robbery and one of burglary. Peter Hall, aged 27, of Horfield, Bristol, also denies robbery.

The trial continues today.

PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 28 1985 — Minister's accusations • 17,000 fewer miners

Walker hopes pit closure deal will come this week

COAL INDUSTRY

There is no reason why a modified procedure to review pit closure proposals should not be agreed between the mining unions and the National Coal Board this week, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, disclosed in the Commons.

He also told MPs at question time that if the NCB's offer of the modified procedure was accepted then a number of the pit closures currently going through would qualify for review.

During the exchanges Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said: A large number of Labour MPs have long regarded Mr Arthur Scargill as the greatest disaster ever to have befallen the National Union of Mineworkers since its inception.

That remark drew cheers from the Conservative benches and shouts of "Good old Willie" and "House of Lords Willie".

Mr Walker said that since the end of the strike 16 pits had closed. The net reduction in number of men on colliery books from March 9 to September 28 was some 17,100.

Individual pit closures and the future manpower requirements of the industry were matters for the NCB. The level of future redundancies would depend upon the board's operational requirements and the number of men volunteering to go on the terms available.

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley, Lab): The pit closures taking place and further closures proposed are not in the long-term energy interests of this country. The Government mandate to the NCB should be to pay more attention to the energy requirements of the country rather than the short-term situation and to stop the closure of pits where there is workable coal.

Mr Walker: I disagree. The pit closures that have taken place are sensible closures. The long-term energy requirement of this country is for energy at economic cost to the benefit of this country.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): Successive Secretaries of State for Energy have closed pits and reduced manpower and told us productivity is being increased and so in the end we were not going to have to put more thousands of millions of pounds into coal mines.

When does Mr Walker think we are going to stop having to put thousands of millions of pounds down the coal pits and get a real return for the taxpayer?

Mr Walker: The improvement in productivity in the course of this year has been substantial. I can only hope that trend will continue but I cannot guarantee what industrial action may take place to disrupt that.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): Now the Union of Democratic Mineworkers have demonstrated they represent a large group of people in the mining industry, will Mr Walker give an undertaking that if he is discussing the future of the coal industry with various bodies, he will include the UDM if they wish.

Mr Walker: The NCB have recognised the UDM and therefore, presumably, in their discussion of such things as the coal strategy that will take place. I have always agreed to see leaders of any trade unions recognised in this country.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab): If we look back at the predictions Mr Scargill made on the number of redundancies in Wales, it was even an underestimate.

Mr Walker: The NCB have made a number of offers on the modified procedure. At the moment there is one on the table which I think if the unions disagreed with it, it would be an extraordinary thing to do.

I Gather if the unions do agree there is no reason why the closures should not come under that procedure.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab): It is obvious that the NCB have been deliberately delaying implementation of this in order that they can get on with the closure of pits.

If the new scheme is agreed next week, and we hope it is, will Mr Walker say there will be a review of all those pits which have closed or it is proposed to close? Will they be subject to review if that scheme is implemented next week?

Mr Walker: Some months ago there was agreement upon the terms of reference and all of the detail. The disagreement was on the composition.

There was an offer of independent planning inspectors and of independant lawyers. This was not rejected by the NCB but by the other side.

The agreement on offer now is quite obviously to anybody an independent machinery. I hope, not next week but this week, the unions will accept this offer. If they do, there is a whole number of closures going through which will be put through these procedures.

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy: A new situation has arisen here. Without exception, the NUM, the British Association of Colliery Managers and Nacods (the pit deputies) take exception to the NCB deciding unilaterally what kind of independent review procedure there should be.

Will Mr Walker intervene and tell the NCB that it is time they got back to the negotiating table and that negotiation means negotiation and not dictation.



Hamilton: Scargill greatest disaster

Mr Walker: I dissagree totally. There have been a number of offers on which any fair person would agree a totally independent procedure was on offer. I do not believe any delay is due to the NCB.

During earlier exchanges Mr John Ryman (Blyth Valley, Lab) had also asked what progress had been made in the negotiations between Mr Walker's department, the NCB and the NUM about establishing a new independent review procedure.

Mr Walker: I share Mr Ryman's interest that the modified procedures should very quickly be established. On the latest information available to me, I see no reason why that modified procedure should not be agreed this week.

Minister urged to name names

IMMIGRATION

The only proper way to deal with the accusation by Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, that some MPs have abused their right to make representations on behalf of potential immigrants and visitors from the Commonwealth would be for Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to make a statement, Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab), former Leader of the Opposition, said in the Commons.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) agreed that that was a typically wise suggestion and the matter should be left there.

Mr Foot's proposal came during a series of points of order by MPs about the accusations, but the Government gave no definite indication that a statement would be made in the House.

Mr Gerald Kaufmann, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, opened the matter by asking whether the Speaker had been told that there would be a statement before the House was prorogued on Wednesday.

The minister, (he said) referring to the system of making representations went on to claim that "some MPs are abusing – I am not afraid to use that word – that system". Those allegations involved grave issues touching on the honesty and integrity of MPs and it is incumbent on Mr Waddington to substantiate his allegations or resign his office.

You, Mr Speaker, are the guardian of the honour and integrity of the House of Commons. This House should not be prorogued until the matter has been cleared up.

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab): I am certain he had me in mind because we have corresponded about the matter. I utterly refute this. The legal advice which Mr Waddington does not like, and which I give my constituents, is within the law.

Time should be given for Mr Waddington to give details of what he is suggesting and for us to reply.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Saddleworth, C): Many MPs are putting forward applications to the Home Office saying: "I know this family and they are genuine visitors." All I can say is: Why are dozens of them living in the same address?

The Speaker said that none of the submissions also made by several other Labour MPs, were matters for him. All MPs, including ministers, must take responsibility for their own statements.

Mr Waddington: immediately before I came to the House I wrote to Mr Kaufman a long letter setting out the various abuses which have been occurring.

A number of MPs are fighting for the honour of being involved, but I would not be cataloguing abuses if I were not able to name names. I am not sure how I should proceed if Mr Kaufman wishes to press me to name names.

We are talking about correspondence between my private office and MPs which the writers never intended should be published.

I would be happy to discuss it with him if he wishes to press for names, but perhaps he would like to read my summary of what has been occurring and consider how to proceed and whether it is necessary



Foot: Home Secretary must make a statement

to raise the matter with you again, Mr Speaker.

Mr Kaufman: This is not a matter between Mr Waddington and me. This is a matter between him and the House.

The matter could not be settled by some kind of private fixing between Mr Waddington and him. It would not do for the minister to say there were procedural problems.

Ninety six hours had gone by since he had made allegations and on radio on Friday morning he had said he was ready to name names if asked in the House.

Mr Waddington said he was happy to take advice but they should all think about what was the right way to proceed.

Mr Michael Foot: It is evident that this matter cannot be dealt with properly on points of order and it is impossible to put questions to Mr Waddington. Many MPs have every right to put their questions.

The right way is for the minister responsible to come, and in the light of the way the minister has dealt with this, the only proper way is for the Home Secretary to come and make a statement.

The Speaker: That is a very wise – a typically wise – suggestion and we should leave the matter there.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): This is a matter for you, Mr Speaker. I would like you to take into account what has happened in the past. When Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) referred outside this House to certain MPs being for hire he was taken before the Privileges Committee. That was a matter for you.

When Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab), then MP for Colne Valley, said in the 1960s that certain MPs were drunk he went before the Privileges Committee on the basis that he was not prepared to name those specific MPs.

In this case a minister had said, exactly in the same sort of context, what he said about some MPs without naming them.

I therefore suggest this is a matter for the Privileges Committee. In both the examples I gave the MPs had to go before the committee and withdraw the allegations.

The Speaker: If he is alleging a matter of privilege he should write to me and put the case in the usual way.

● On a further point of order, Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, made a different complaint about the same minister.

He said Mr Waddington had replied to a set of nine written questions about visitors from Bangladesh by saying he would answer them as soon as possible. But the next day on BBC radio he gave information answering one of those questions.

Mr Shore asked: Is it not plain that the minister, in his written reply, misled the House? He clearly did have the information for which he was asked and he did not reply as soon as possible as he said he would. He has not yet replied to the questions.

If he had been a visitor from Bangladesh and answered questions in such a way at Heathrow he would have been put on the next plane home.

It was an abuse for a minister deliberately to withhold information and a gross discourtesy then to release that information to the BBC.

The Speaker: It is not a matter for me but for the Government and for the minister concerned.

Mr Waddington: I certainly meant no discourtesy. Mr Shore put down a very large number of inter-linked questions which obviously required one answer.

Mr Shore: These were quite separate questions and therefore deserved separate replies. One of those replies was clearly available when he refrained from giving it.

● Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) was later unsuccessful in an attempt to get an emergency debate on immigration control.

He said a debate would enable the Government to confirm or deny reports that it planned to introduce visa requirements for visitors coming to Britain from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan.

A *Sunday Times* report yesterday stated that the move was being canvassed in Whitehall as a means of clearing the immigration bottleneck at London's Heathrow Airport and that Bangladesh was the country causing immigration officers most concern.

A debate would allow the Government to explain to MPs what action they were taking to resolve the crisis within the immigration service caused primarily by staff shortages that the Government refused to remedy.

A debate would also allow Mr Waddington an opportunity to substantiate or withdraw his serious allegation of last Thursday.

The Government had previously slipped through similar proposals while the House was in recess. Some MPs suspected, as did many individuals and organisations representing the interests of ethnic minorities, that the Government planned to introduce some visas after the House prorogued on Wednesday. A debate today or tomorrow would avoid the recriminations which would follow such action.

Debate on overseas trade next session

TRADE

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords intervened during question time exchanges in the House of Lords to defend the action of Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in issuing a statement about a report of a Lords select committee report on overseas trade dealing with the decline of British manufacturing industry.

He said the report would be debated next session.

Lord Bruce of Donington (Lab), who raised the issue, asked the Government for an explanation of the circumstances in which Mr Brittan's statement was made.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth, Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry replied: The Select Committee on Overseas Trade made embargoed copies of their report available to the press and others a few days before it was published.

Ministers therefore had an opportunity to consider the comments in the report and decide whether an immediate official response was needed in order to set the report in perspective.

The statement by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was issued at the same time as the publication of the report.

Lord Bruce of Donington: This was a pre-emptive strike against a report that has not yet been seen by members of this House and has been widely interpreted as a panic-stricken reaction by the Government to an excellent report which not only dealt with the perspective, but also showed that the policies carried out by the Government for the past six years have been a complete disaster.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth: There was no question of a pre-emptive strike. The interpretation which others place on the report is entirely up to them.

After further exchanges, Viscount Whitelaw intervened and told the House: I understand the same procedure as in the past was followed on this occasion. If you wish to change it that is a matter for consideration, but so long as it remains the procedure it is fair.

Comments of various sorts have been made on all such documents from time to time, sometimes quickly and sometimes later. This House will have a chance to debate this particular report early in the next session and I would hope that is the best way to proceed.

Protest over QE2 work for Germany

Mr Norman Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab) unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate in the Commons on the reported decision by the Cunard shipping company to award an £80 million contract to a West German shipyard.

He said the QE2 was to have nine new engines installed at a cost of £60 million. There was to be renovation work done on top of that. Cunard had not asked a single United Kingdom marine engine builder to bid for the engine work. The House should examine the reasons for the reluctance of such companies as Cunard to place orders with UK firms.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Lords (2.30): Debate on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

CAP costs attacked

EEC BUDGET

In general support for Britain's membership of the EEC and the advantages that were alleged would flow from it tended these days to be somewhat subdued, Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said when the Lords debated the European Communities (Finance) Bill. It implements the 1984 Fontainebleau agreement which raises the EEC's VAT ceiling to 1.4 per cent from January 1, 1986.

He said that even on the Government's revised estimate Britain was still left with heavy financial burdens for this and subsequent years.

Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, moving the third reading of the Bill, said without the agreement on supplementary financing also being debated, the Community would not have been able to agree on a budget for 1985 which included the necessary provision for Britain's abatement. Although the UK's gross contribution under the inter-governmental agreement for 1985 would be some £250 million its eventual net contribution would be much lower.

Lord Bruce of Donington said agriculture in the CAP remained the biggest protectionist device under the sun, ensuring protection, not competition, for British farmers.

We are contributing on a massive scale (he said) not in assisting in the reconstruction of our own country, but on this tremendous waste

Lady Seear, leader of the Liberal peers, said the Fontainebleau agreement was to be welcomed if it brought to an end the unseemly squabbling which had reduced the standing of this country in Brussels to zero. The aim of the Community now should be to develop social and industrial policies and increase research into unemployment.

The Bill was read the third time and passed.

Cash will be available

Mr David Hunt, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, repeated Government assurances that more money would be made available as necessary to National Coal Board Enterprises, the agency set up to provide alternative jobs in areas where pits close and he urged MPs to put forward suitable projects for consideration.

Mr Hunt said that in its first year of operation NCBE Ltd had created more than 2,500 job opportunities throughout the coalfields.

He added that 186 projects had been given direct financial assistance and many more were being examined. The company was working closely with new and existing enterprise agencies.

He told Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) who gave details of poor job prospects in his consitutency that he should look at the other side of the picture (Labour protests).

I have had the opportunity of going underground at the coal face at Errigton and Wearmouth in the past few weeks (he said). He should support the efforts to increase production and appreciate the great opportunities for the coal industry in the North-East.

Mr Spence Ratiste (Elmet, C) asked for confirmation that NCBE Ltd had refused no good and worthwhile projects.

Mr Hunt: I am happy to give that assurance. If there are particular projects MPs have in mind, they should urgently discuss them with NCBE Ltd.

When he repeated that, Mr Edward Rowlands, Opposition spokesman on energy, said: But money is necessary now. He quotes 2,000 jobs created, but 2,000 have been lost in the Welsh mining industry since March, so the efforts do not compare with the demand and the needs of our communities.

Welsh Office investigation

The internal investigation into the Welsh Development Agency's handling of its investment in the Parrot Corporation will be carried out by Mr Douglas Baker, chairman of Touche Ross and Co. Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales announced

Mr Baker's terms of reference are: "To examine the Welsh Development Agency's handling of its investment in the Parrot Corporation and the agency's supervision of its investment having special regard to the provisions of the WDA Act 1975, the investment guidelines laid down by the Welsh Office and the WDA's own investment manual, and to report to the Secretary of State."

Mr Edwards said the investigation would begin immediately

1,200 changes to Bill

During consideration in the Commons of Lord's amendments to the Insolvency Bill, Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said the number of amendments during its passage through Parliament had exceeded 1,200.

He said that in spite of this the measure was still deficient and he agreed with the Confederation of British Industry, the National Consumers Council and the Institute of Directors that it was "a missed opportunity".

Mr Michael Howard, Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said he could not be precise about the commencement date of the legislation. The likeliest date was 1986.

Changes made by the House of Lords were agreed to.

Funds for opposition

COMMONS

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, indicated in the Commons that it would be valid to consider the present two-tier system of granting funds to opposition parties in Parliament at some future date. He also said that, judging by the present pattern, there was likely to be a review in 1987 or 1988 of the amounts paid.

Mr Alan Beith, Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said the Short formula, used to determine how much was granted to opposition parties, did not tell the whole story because of the fringe benefits available to the Labour Party.

These included £80,000 in salaries for the leaders of the Labour Party in both Houses, £66,000 for civil servants seconded to them, and £30,000 given for a chauffeur and car for the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr Biffen: Under the Crown Act 1937, when a salary was first paid to the Leader of the Opposition, a number of supporting expenses came from the public purse. This has meant there have been two systems. It is valid to consider this at some future date.

Mr Jack Dormand (Easington, Lab), Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said the money granted under the Short formula was quite inadequate for the Opposition to function properly. He said a review should be carried out sooner than 1987.

Mr Biffen: Some may argue that it is not shortage of money that makes for an effective opposition. (Conservative laughter).

An agreement had been concluded, I think it runs to 1987 or 1988. All these matters are considered from time to time.

Gas and electricity are cheaper in real terms

ENERGY PRICES

Gas and electricity prices over the past three years had gone down in real terms and consumers had done better than at any time since the war Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said during Commons questioning.

MPs on both sides sought in advance of the Chancellor's autumn statement to get information from Mr Walker on the future trend or level of gas and electricity prices, but he pointed out that prices were a matter for the industries concerned.

Labour's record on fuel price increases was appalling and disgusting, he said. It was a record of which the Labour Party should be ashamed. If they wished to fight the next election on gas and electricity prices then for the second time they would be defeated by the electorate.

He merely replied "Not that I know of" when Mr Tony Baldry (Banbury, C) asked: Is there anything about the level of coal stocks which indicates a need for an increase in electricity prices beyond and above the rate of inflation?

Later Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) asked: Are we going to find that the Secretary of State has yet again lost his battle with the Treasury over substantial fuel increases?

Increasing gas prices in particular will cause great hardship to many people in this country, particularly those on low incomes who receive no assistance at the moment at all in paying their fuel bills.

When is the Secretary of State going to recognize these substantial increases are totally without justification?

Mr Walker: Electricity prices, for example, have risen by only 6 per cent over the last three years, whereas under the Labour Government they did not go up by 6 per cent in three years, nor in one year, they went up 6 per cent every four months.

Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C): Efficiency in the gas and electricity industries should be passed on to the customer and industry to maintain competitiveness with cheap energy countries.

Will he impress on Cabinet colleagues that if they wish to increase electricity prices they should do so openly and not by artificially increasing prices. (Cheers.)

Mr Walker: That is why gas prices in real terms are the same level as 1970. Over the last three years, both gas and electricity prices have gone down in real terms and I rejoice at that.

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, L): He and the Government have shown a bad example to any private owner of British Gas as to how to exploit a monopoly.

The Government is trying to maximise prices at the expense of the consumer. Will he assure the House he is on the side of the consumer?

Mr Walker: Yes. The record over the past three years shows consumers of gas and electricity have done a lot better than at any time since the war.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition Energy spokesman: His predecessor introduced a formula of 10 per cent above the rate of inflation for three years on the run. There were over 100 per cent increases in gas. Sir Denis Rooke, (Chairman of the British Gas Corporation) has said there is no need for increases in gas prices above inflation in future.

Hopes for 400 jobs at Peugeot plant

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The French Peugeot motors group is set to create at least 400 new jobs in Britain to provide key European markets with the new 309, five-door saloon car.

The Peugeot Talbot Ryton plant, near Coventry, formerly owned by Chrysler UK, has begun production of the 309, which is due to be launched next January as a direct competitor to the Ford Escort and Vauxhall Astra. The existing labour force of 1,350 is to produce 750 309s a week.

But Mr Geoffrey Whalen, managing director of Peugeot Talbot in Britain said that output was planned to rise to 1,000 a week early in the new year and, a few weeks later, to 1,250 a week if his plant was selected to make left-hand drive models for Italy, West Germany and Belgium.

Mr Whalen, said the additional output, dependent on the success of the new model, would probably require 400 new workers.

The Ryton plant, which under Chrysler's ownership in the 1970s was renouned for industrial relations troubles, has not had a severe strike since 1979. It has shown a productivity improvement of 8 per cent a year since 1980, an improvement which Mr Whalen said had convinced the French company to support its British subsidiary.

As well as considering greater output of the Peugeot 309, which replaces production of the Solara Horizon and the Alpine in Britain, the company may make a new medium-size car at Ryton.

The decision, to be made in the spring could result in output at the plant doubling to 2,500 vehicles a week on two shifts. In the past five years Ryton has improved from having the worst quality record in the company to the best in Europe.

Mr Whalen said the success had been due not to investment in new technology, but to new standards of quality, productivity and team-work.

Peugeot's continued commitment to its British operations, in spite of making losses in the first half of this year totalling £13.1 million, will be welcomed by the Government.

It has criticized Vauxhall for not increasing the British-manufactured content of its vehicles assembled here.

Glass fibre springs for BL van

By Clifford Webb

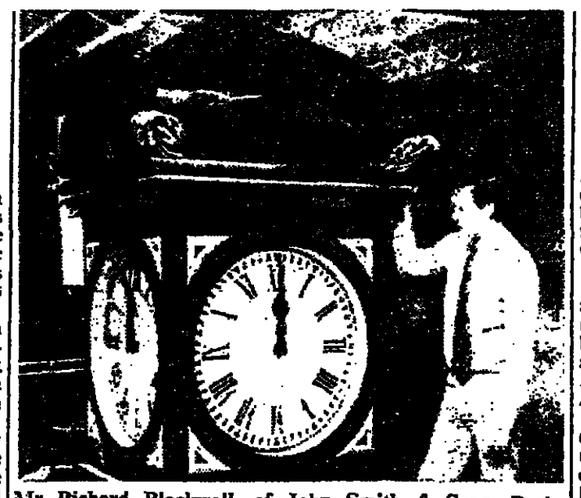
The new range of Sherpa vans announced today by BL's Freight Rover company are the first commercial vehicles in the world to be fitted with glass fibre composite springs as standard equipment.

The simple leaf springs which cost about the same as multi-leaf steel springs, are 65 per cent lighter enabling the new Sherpa 200 to carry an extra half a hundredweight in payload.

BL also claims that the new springs give a more comfortable ride, reduce noise levels and are almost unbreakable. Submitted to destruction tests normally reserved for military vehicles, the springs suffered only minimal cracks.

Other motor manufacturers are already testing the springs made by GKN by a secret process in which glass fibres are embedded in a special epoxy resin. However, Freight Rover expects to have at least a clear year's start on its nearest competitor.

Sherpa 200 prices vary from £4,945 for the City 1.7 litre petrol to £6,176 for the Chassis Cab 1.8 diesel.



Mr Richard Blackwall, of John Smith & Sons, Derby clockmakers, looking at the Angel clock which the company has refitted. The clock and tower will be put back near the Angel in Islington, London, today on an improved traffic island.

Khashoggi theft charges are denied

Mr Anthony Howard, aged 39, a chauffeur, denied 20 charges of theft of property belonging to Mrs Soraya Khashoggi, at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Howard, of Craven Park Road, Harlesden, London, is alleged to have stolen items including a draft autobiography belonging to Mrs Khashoggi and her former husband, Mr Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian arms dealer.

Other items include legal documents, jewellery and medals, a bed, a painting, a carpet, a photograph of King Husain, daggers, an ermine and sable cape a silver christening mug and a figurine.

Mr Howard also denies obtaining property by deception

Prosecuting lawyers' pay appeal

By Frances Gibb

Solicitors have apppealed to ministers to increase the proposed pay for lawyers in the Crown prosecution service to be set up next year.

The 600-member Prosecuting Solicitors' Society has written to all Cabinet ministers warning them of the "Imminent possibility of disaster unless some radical changes are quickly made".

It says that the proposed salaries and career structure for the new service have "so shocked the existing members of our staffs that some have already left."

Mr John Timmons, president of the society said: "We will not be able to recruit individuals of the requisite calibre. We simply cannot see how the Crown prosecution service will materialize."

"There are not enough senior posts, so that many solicitors now earning perhaps £16,000 a year will be obliged to take a more junior post at £9,700 to £14,000", he said. The top salaries of the Crown prosecutors, were inadequate at £20,000 to £25,000.

Lodging rule faces fresh challenge

The government is to face a fresh legal challenge to its board and lodging regulations if it presses ahead with them in spite of a ruling by an all-party committee of MPs that they are unlawful.

The original regulations, forcing people claiming bed and breakfast accommodation to move on every few weeks if they are aged under 26, were ruled unlawful in the High Court. Last week, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, reintroduced them in amended form.

Last Tuesday, however, the statutory instruments committee ruled that the amended regulations were also unlawful. Mr Fowler, however, was yesterday planning to press ahead with the regulations, believing that the committee is wrong, and having invited it to meet the Solicitor General.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

The Government's annual agonising reappraisal of public expenditure is coming to the critical stage. Coded cries of anguish are heard from beleaguered ministers. The Treasury's determination is reaffirmed. The prospect of tax cuts is offered once again as a glittering prize. As usual, the outcome will be determined by haggling, manoeuvring and not least by personalities. But where in all this will the Government's political interest lie?

There are really two questions here. Which economies can the Government make with least risk? And how far is it worth curbing the growth in spending for the sake of significant cuts in income tax before the next election?

It is often said these days that there has been a change in the public mood, with a trend towards greater compassion for the unfortunates of society and consequently more attachment to the welfare state. But that seems to me no more than a half truth.

There is deep and wide-spread resentment at what are believed to be cuts in spending on such services as schools, hospitals and roads. Never mind that the facts do not always correspond with the complaints. It is what people think that matters in politics, and what people think on these issues has been evident this year from opinion polls and from comments on the doorstep during elections.

Pension changes would be risky

But there are no signs of equal anxiety about social security or welfare benefits. A MORI poll conducted for two Civil Service unions in April found rather more people, 45 to 43 per cent, opposed to spending more in these fields if that meant higher taxes or contributions.

A distinction needs to be drawn, however, between different kinds of social payment. For any government to mess around with the retirement pension for example, would be a risky exercise. Most people are either receiving one, have a member of the family receiving one or think that they will receive one themselves in due course.

It is a different matter with supplementary benefit. According to the same MORI poll, on average about a quarter of all claimants are seen as scroungers.

Child benefit is not widely popular because many people believe that it is often not spent on the children for whom it is intended. I believe it would be a pity not to maintain its value for social reasons, but I doubt if a squeeze here would do the government much political damage.

Political price of cutting aid

Perhaps the critical distinction is between those who are considered the deserving and the undeserving poor. Yet, while the unemployed are regarded as being far more deserving of sympathy these days, the polls do not record all that much desire to send more public money in their direction.

All this seems to me to indicate not so much compassionas self-interest, usually but not invariably enlightened. But there is one obvious exception to this rule: overseas aid. The starving children of Africa have aroused the country's compassion, and the Government will pay a political price if it ignores that.

Yet there are not many forms of public expenditure which are positively unpopular. Ministers are arguing about the least painful ways of making room for tax cuts. Should they bother?

I am very doubtful if the direct political effect of tax cuts will be to enhance the Government's popularity. Of course, everyone prefers to have more money in the pay packet. The larger the cuts, however, the more difficult it will be for ministers to maintain that the money is not available to devote more to impoverished public services.

But would the economic impact not be sufficient justification? I am sure there is a considerable difference between the attitudes to work and enterprise of a high-tax and a low-tax society. There is no evidence, though, that such attitudes can be changed quickly. It would be surprising if tax cuts now, as distinct from a pre-election boom, could transform the economy before the next election.

They might well be in the long-term interest of the economy. It is doubtful if they would be in the short-term interest of the Government.

£4bn research bill faces value-for-money scrutiny

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The Government, under the supervision of a minister, is reviewing its expenditure on all types of research and development, totalling more than £4 billion a year, to assess whether it is getting value for money.

The excercise is meant to ensure that the research in all areas, particularly defence, is worthwhile.

The disclosure of the new study, to be completed by the end of this year, coincides with the publication of the Department of Trade and Industry's review of its annual expenditure on science and technology.

According to the study, which shows the department's assistance in science and technology to total £376.4 million in 1984-85, Britain devotes the smallest share of its domestic product to civil research and development compared with the other four leading industrial nations – the United States, France, West Germany and Japan.

Also, the study says, Britain's industrialists have failed to respond to the need to invest more money in research and development.

However, the new study being conducted on all research and development investment might mean a reduction on some budgets. The review will encompass all research and development and include projects run by the Ministry of Defence, the biggest supporter of research and development and the Department of Education and Science.

While the annual report highlights only a small part of the government research budget, it is clear that even those investments can still be dependent on other less progressive ministries.

The report says: "Those engaged in the review placed considerable emphasis on weaknesses related to the supply side of the economy.

"In particular, information and understanding of key technologies is often inadequate, and the training and education system is not meeting industrial needs to the same extent as found overseas".

The report also concludes that British managers have little understanding of the potential offered to them through new technology and are also in part to blame for the shortage of skills in the UK.

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Geldof asks Hawke for transport planes



Bob Geldof with Mr Bob Hawke at Parliament House in Canberra yesterday. The rock star and famine fighter asked the Australian Prime Minister for aircraft and grain to help starving Africans (Reuter reports from Canberra). "I think its possible to do it on a wing and a prayer. Unfortunately all they have got now is the prayers. What we need is the wings," Mr Geldof said. He told the National Press Club later that Mr Hawke made no immediate comment on the request but was "very inclined to help". Mr Geldof wants Australia to donate seven disused Hercules C30 transport aircraft and 250,000 tonnes of grain. Australians contributed about £2.9 million of the £35 million raised in the Live Aid concert organized by Mr Geldof in July.

Greens steal the limelight with Hesse coalition

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

West Germany's Green's, by voting at the weekend to form a coalition with the Social Democrats to rule the state of Hesse, have made sure they will stay at the centre of national politics until the next general election in 1987.

This has happened during a period in which support for them seems to have been falling in the opinion polls, and when voters have perhaps been getting bored with their "irreverent" act in the Bundestag.

The idea of Greens holding ministerial post – as they now will in Hesse – is novel, and is already assuring them a lot of newspaper and television attention.

Not all of it is what the Greens would like. The moment the Hesse vote was known, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Federal Minister of Finance, issued a statement saying that having the Greens in a state government was a "danger to internal security.". Some industrial firms made it known that they are considering leaving Hesse, a large state which contains Frankfurt.

Christian Democrats claimed that a national coalition with the Greens could be expected if the Social Democrats emerged as the largest party, but without an overall majority, in the 1987 general election.

Herr Johannes Rau, the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, who is expected to be the Social Democratic Chancellor candidate at the election, reiterated his opposition to coalition with the Greens in his state.

The coalition was forced on the Hesse Social Democrats because they lacked an overall majority in the state legislature at Wiesbaden.

Lisbon ministry shake-up

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

President Eanes of Portugal is expected to appoint Professor Aníbal Cavaço e Silva, the Social Democrat leader, as Prime Minister today.

Professor Cavaço e Silva has been putting together a Cabinet since his party won the October 6 parliamentary elections with 30 per cent of the vote. He is expected to do away with the ministries of culture, the sea, environment and commerce, but add a new Ministry of Regional Administration to distribute EEC funds.

The new government will be a minority one, supported by the Christain Democrats.

The two parties have a combined total of only 110 seats in the 250-seat Parliament and Professor Cavaço e Silva will need the additional support of the new pro-Eanes Democratic Renewal Party.

Rebel leader attends peace talks in Uganda

Nairobi (Reuter) – Uganda's elusive rebel leader Mr Yoweri Museveni unexectedly led his team into the latest round of peace talks between the military government and his National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas yesterday.

Mr Museveni headed the NRA delegation at the first round of talks in Nairobi in August but has not taken part since. At the time of the last session Kampala newspapers said he was taking personal command of a rebel push in western Uganda.

Yesterday's talks were the fourth round since President Milton Obote was deposed in July, and the governments of neighbouring Kenya and Tanzania are growing impatient at the lack of results.

The government team is being led by the Defence Minister, Colonel Wilson Toko, who is vice-chairman of the ruling Military Council. The council chairman, General Tito Okello, was seen at Nairobi's Inter-Continental Hotel this morning, but was not among the Government delegates when the talks began later.

The talks are being chaired by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Mr Moi said last week that considerable progress had been made in previous rounds and that "only a few more issues remain to be agreed on".

TREND IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURE

(£ million, current prices)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Industry	93.8	83.3	123.1	199.4	239.3
Research Establishments	27.6	27.6	24.0	34.2[2]	40.4[2]
Space	38.7	58.4	61.6	60.0	64.1
Air[1]	22.5	25.6	28.8	28.9	32.5
Total	182.6	194.9	237.5	322.5	376.4

1 Development support and launch aid for civil aircraft and engine projects are not included.
2 As from 1983-84, the costs include a charge by the Property Services Agency to cover items such as rent, rates, maintenance, fuel and utilities.

QC opens case for rate curbs

By Colin Hughes
Local Government Correspondent

The Government yesterday began an appeal to the House of Lords over a Court of Appeal ruling which could threaten ministers' plans for controlling local government spending.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for the Government, told the Law Lords that ministers' powers to guide local authority expenditure effectively would be significantly reduced if the Court of Appeal interpretation stands. The appeal is expected to last up to three days.

If the Government loses its case in the Lords it will have to pay back millions of pounds in grant to at least 10 local councils.

Bradford city and Nottinghamshire county councils won a declaration from the Court of Appeal that their spending targets set by the Government for this year were unlawful.

Between them they stand to win back £24 million in grants, and Derbyshire County Council another £20 million. The seven other authorities directly affectedf are Cumbria, Durham, West Midlands, Calderdale, Wakefield, Bromley and Merton.

The case rests on a phrase in the local government legislation of 1980 and 1982 which says that decisions affecting local government finance should be based on "principles applicable to all local authorities."

CND man sues Tory for libel

A leaflet alleging that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was run by communists and financed by the Soviet Union was part of a Conservative Party attempt to discredit it before the last election, the High Court was told yesterday.

The leaflet, *Puppets on a String*, had given the impression that a member of the group's ruling body, Mr Daniel Smith, was a communist, his counsel, Mr Desmond Browne, told Mr Justice Tucker and a libel jury.

He said the 1983 leaflet claimed the group had been infiltrated by communists and other extremists

It said the group was controlled by five Communist Party members, one of whom was Mr Smith, of Hanover Terrace, Brighton, Sussex. But Mr Browne said Mr Smith, a Labour party member, was not a member of the Communist Party and the defendants no longer sought to prove he was.

Mr Smith is seeking libel damages from the author of the leaflet, Mr Mark Prisk, a member of the Federation of Conservative Students, Mr Timothy Cowell, assistant youth director of the Conservative Party, who organized the leaflet, and Orchard and IND Ltd from Gloucester, its printers.

They deny it was defamatory and claim it was true in fact and substance and fair comment

The hearing continues today.

£300m scheme to put new life into Glasgow

By Ronald Faux

A £300 million scheme to revitalize the centre of Glasgow during the next decade was presented yesterday.

Glasgow Action, a new organization determined to ensure the city reaches its full economic potential, aims to attract company headquarters, computer software industries and high-spending tourists to the city.

Sir Norman Macfarlane, a Glasgow businessman and chairman of the organization, explained at a press conference that the project would be led by the private sector with some help from the Scottish Development Agency, which thought-up the scheme.

The group, made up of 12 leading businessmen, local government figures and academics, had no masterplan, with fixed costs and time scales. Success would rely on a closely intergrated set of mutually reinforcing initiatives, Sir Norman explained.

The scheme would further improve the centre of Glasgow. The recently opened Scottish Exhibition Centre, the Burrell collection, the 1988 Garden Festival, and the "Glasgow's Miles Better" campaign had already moved things in the right direction, and Glasgow Action, according to the leaders, will capitalize on the progess.

The aim was to build on what the city already possessed in physical and commercial terms. The Broomielaw quays, once a candidate for demolition, will be developed as part of a riverside chain of squares with new housing, shops and amenities.

A church in the Gorbals would be moved stone by stone and rebuilt as a focus for the north end of Buchanan Street. Part of this pedestrian area would be covered

A video on the project described Glasgow as the "flipside" of Edinburgh, but Glasgow Action said it would campaign for a real city.

Mr David Macdonald, its director, said: "This is no Utopian dream requiring public investment to a rigid market plan. It is based on the real potential of Glasgow's strengths."

One of the first studies by the group will be of the potential pop music industry in the city.

London companies received more demonstration tapes from Glasgow and Liverpool than from anywhere else in Britain, where pop music was a £1 billion industry.

The group would seek ways of encouraging and developing local talent in the city. "If Liverpool could do it by accident in the sixties, Glasgow could certainly do it by design in the eighties," Mr Macdonald said.

The latest report by the chartered surveyors, Jones Lang Wootton, published yesterday said that Glasgow had been transformed from the run-down industrial area into an efficient city through one of the country's most successful urban regeneration programmes.

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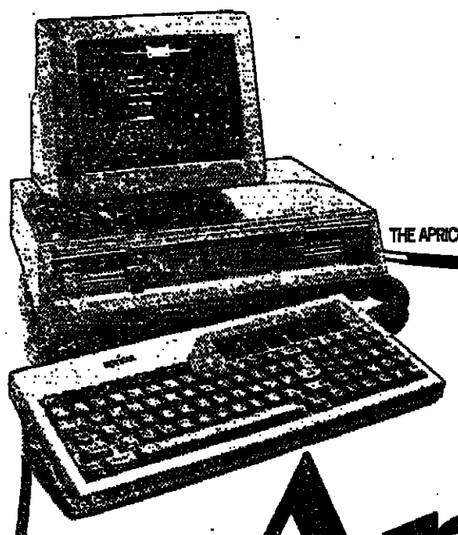
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THE WORLDWIDE WELCOME





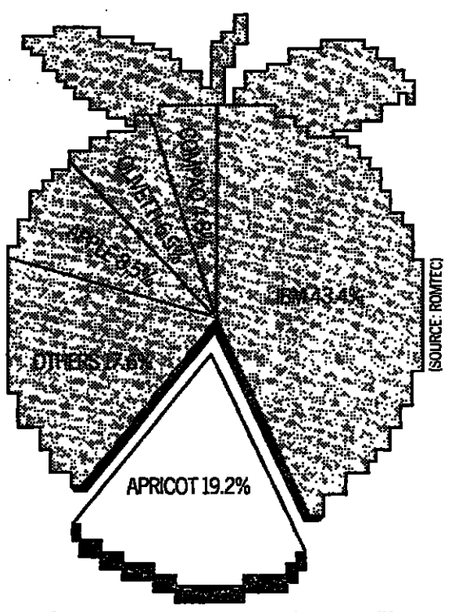
Apricot shows its true colours. (In black and white.)

82/83 £22M

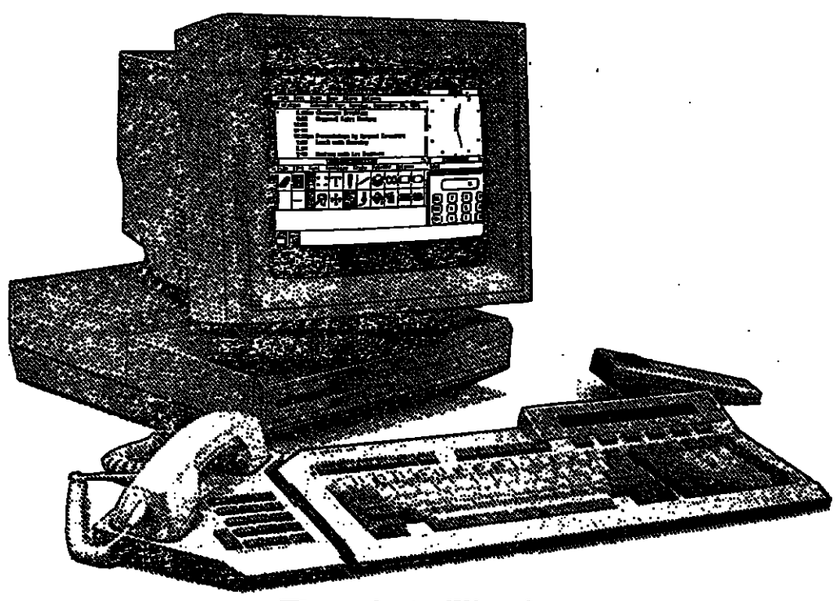
83/84 £50M

84/85 £92M

Apricot sales. Growing from strength to strength.
We've sold more computers in the first 6 months of this financial year than in the whole of 1983/84.
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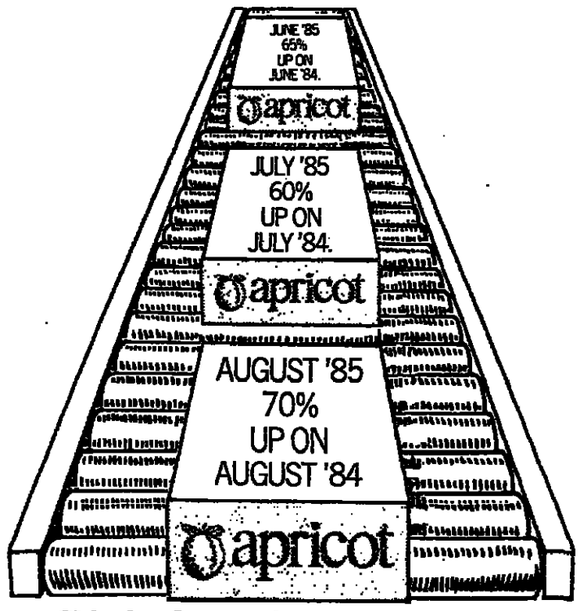
Apricot has the second biggest slice.
The leading market research company in personal computers, Romtec, shows our slice of the pie has increased in each of the last 4 months, more than doubling our lead over the next in line.
And the market continues to grow.



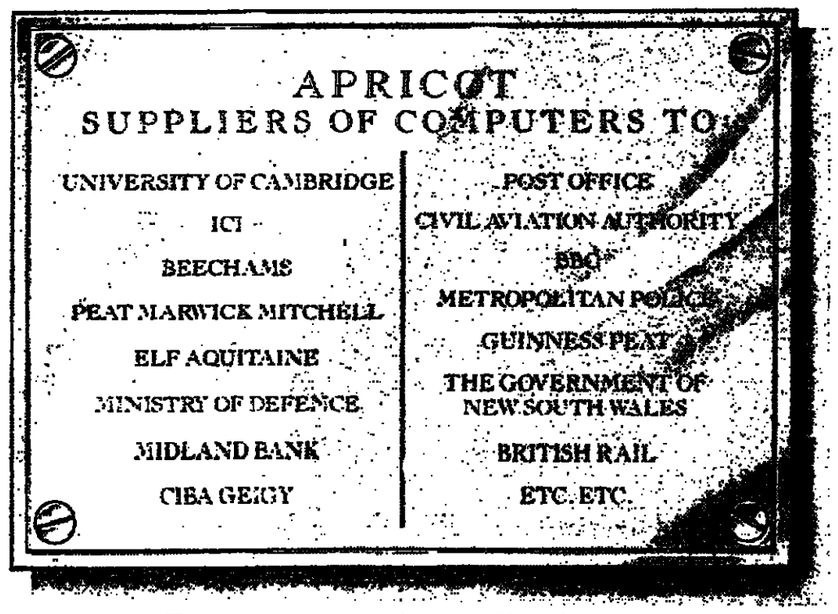
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In the first two hours of this month's Apricot XEN launch we took £1.2M orders.



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Shipping forecast for apricots: excellent.
Sales of Apricots are, without question, buoyant and healthy. The 3 month's unit shipment shown just go to prove how shipshape we are.



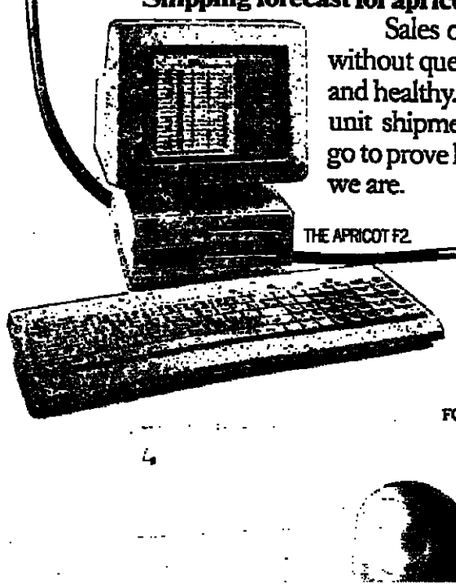
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TOP TEN
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Ranking	Model
1	IBM PC XT
2	IBM PC
3	IBM PC AT
4	Apricot Xi
5	Apricot PC
6	Olivetti M24
7	Apricot F1
8	Apple Mac
9	Apple IIe
10	Apple IIc

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No cash cover on Paris raid paintings

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The nine Impressionist paintings, estimated to be worth £8.5 million, which were stolen from the Marlottan Museum in Paris by five armed men on Sunday, were not insured, the Academie des Beaux Arts, owners of the museum, revealed yesterday.

Few French museums, whether national or private, insure their collections because of the stupendous cost of the premiums involved.

The stolen paintings, which comprise two Renoirs, A Berthe Morisot, a Naruse, and five Monets, are considered too well known be able to be resold.

M Jean-Claude Vincent, head of the Central Bureau for the Repression of Theft of Works of Art, said on television yesterday that the thieves had employed most unusual methods for their raid. Normally, thefts of works of art were carried out by break-ins at night, and not by a hold-up in broad daylight, he said.

Contrary to first reports, none of the thieves wore masks.

According to one British eye-witness, not only was the security system switched off at the time of the raid, but the scanner cameras in the exhibition rooms were also not working.

Robbery witness: Ms Gillian Dwyer, of East Dulwich, south-east London, was visiting the museum at the time of the raid, a few hours before she was due to fly back to London (Tony Samstag writes).

As she stood in the first gallery by the entrance to the museum, two men ran past holding several paintings. One smashed a glass case and removed two *Portraits de Monet*, by Renoir and Narusè, as well as Monet's portrait of *Jean* on the wall above.

At that point a third man brandishing a gun ran through the gallery, evidently fleeing from downstairs room where wardens and a number of tourists, many of them German, had been held at gunpoint.

"He stopped by the case, pointed the gun at me and said, '*au fond*' which I understand to mean 'get down'," Ms Dwyer said.

"*But I just stood there rooted* to the spot until my friends said: 'Look he's got a gun', and then I just fell to the floor. He seemed to be waving the gun about, apparently at random."

Because she had a plane to catch, Ms Dwyer was among the first witnesses to be interviewed by police and released.

Bermuda-bound guru held

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The unravelling of the magic kingdom of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh continued yesterday with the guru's arrest while allegedly trying to flee the United States. His private jet was ordered to land in Charlotte, North Carolina, while en route from his commune in Oregon to Bermuda.

The white-bearded Bhagwan, aged 53, who has amassed great wealth as a mystic leader, was arrested on charges of violating American immigration laws. He was taken into custody with a dozen of his disciples.

The arrest was made at the request of the Oregon authorities investigating allegations of murder plots, drug dealing, poisoning attempts and other manifestations of discontent at the guru's commune in a remote valley.

Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh set up his town of Rajneeshpuram here in 1981 *after leaving his* original commune in Poona, India, in mysterious circumstances. There were reports of tax problems. In any event, his departure was abrupt and unexpected.

Transplanted to Oregon, he and several thousand of his red-robed followers set about making their utopia, building *houses and a hotel* and growing their own food. Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh continued to drive around in his numerous Rolls-Royces. By all accounts he has about 90 of them, which in Oregon is an epidemic.

The commune made its money mainly from the sale of books and tapes of the Bhagwan's preachings. He preached a mixture of mysticism, recycled hippy philosophy and humbug. In his Indian period, particularly, he attracted a large number or mostly middle-class Western followers who sat entranced at his daily discourses.

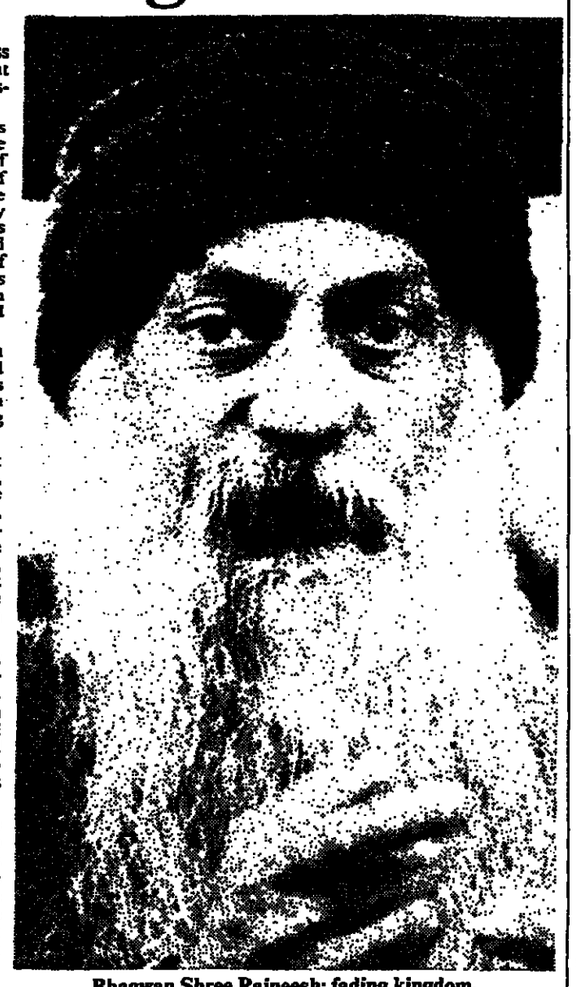
But his earthly paradise, his *fantasy land, turned out to be* an all too human mirror of reality. Below the surface of love and caring, his commune seethed with jealousy, rivalry and vanity. The commune was permeated by paranoia. Armed guards patrolled the valley of love. On his Rolls-Royce tours to meet the faithful, the guru was guarded by a helicopter and armed men.

The free love days draw to an end when the Bhagwan ordered his subjects to use rubber gloves and condoms and to wash with pure alcohol before embarking on sexual activity.

Matters boiled over last month when his principal aide, Ma Anand Sheela, quit the commune and went to Europe, saying: "To hell with Bhagwan." The guru alleged that she had bugged his quarters, amassed millions of dollars at the commune and turned the valley into a concentration camp.

The authorities, police, tax officers and immigration officers, moved in to investigate. Recently the guru made a bonfire of his books and declared to his astonished followers: "Now there is no religion." He declared he was not a god.

He and some of his close followers left Oregon in two aircraft. They were tracked across the United States before being ordered down. They were taken to the cells, with the authorities saying they were arrested for attempts to violate several provisions of the criminal code.



Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh: fading kingdom.

Too-small hard hat brings giggles fit for a Princess

From Stephen Taylor, Melbourne

It was another hard day for the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour of Victoria yesterday. Among other things, Prince Charles declared the state's oldest European settlement a city, visited children in hospital to promote road safety, attended a state reception – and reduced *his wife to helpless* mirth.

The royal couple flew first to Portland on the south Victoria coast. It was 15 years since the oldest settlement last received a royal visitor, the Queen, and some 20,000 people, far the tour's biggest crowds, attended.

From there the party moved to an aluminium smelter, where visitors must wear protective goggles and helmets. The Princess wore hers with characteristic style, but the helmet given to Prince Charles was on the small side, perching somewhat uneasily on his head.

The Princess started to giggle. Each time she stifled her laughter, another glance at the smiling Prince would provoke a new fit of giggles.

The Princess is featured on the cover of virtually every women's magazine in Australia and television current affairs programmes are speculating on what she will wear next

Venice Cup qualifiers led by Britain

From a Bridge Correspondent, São Paulo

The final session of the qualifying round robin in the world contract bridge championship's here began on Sunday with Britain requiring 20 points for a mathematically certain place in the semi-final. To score 20 they had to win by *at least 29 match points but at* the interval they led by 88 imps to 1 and were assured of a maximum 25 and first place.

The British women made no mistake when they won their final match 25-1 (123-28). Australia beat USA 2 in the final match. Taiwan ladies playing in a world event for only the second time qualified for the semi-final. Taiwan 239½; USA 2 226; Australia 219; Argentina 207; Brazil 199; Venezuela 173; India 145.

In the semi-finals Britain were to play France and Taiwan were playing USA 1.

As expected, Brazil and Israel held on to the two top places in the Bermuda Bowl with the final table reading: Brazil 252; Israel 239; Argentina 224; Indonesia 210; Venezuela 203; Canada 188½; New Zealand 172. In those semi-finals Austria will play Israel and USA will play Brazil.

Ambitious new men building challenge for White House

In the second and concluding article on the power and influence of America's state governors. MICHAEL BINYON, Washington Correspondent, reports on some of the leading personalities and their presidential prospects.

Today's governors of the 50 states fall into four categories: some are great because their states are great; others are great because their achievements have proved them so; a few promise future greatness; *and a few have forfeited all* claim to this quality.

In the last group, a small one, are those who have not lived up to the job. Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, for example, faces criminal charges for fraud; William Sheffield of Alaska escaped impeachment for cronyism by only a handful of votes recently.

The governors of great states are by their visibility and national importance almost inevitably men of some stature. New York's incumbent, Mario Cuomo, captured the world's attention with a single magnificent speech at the 1984 Democratic convention.

He proved himself a clever blend of traditional Democratic *virtues – caring, liberal, sensitive, a champion of the under-privileged – while taking* account of changed times and a tougher, less idealistic view of politics.

Cuomo, in office only since 1982, has proved a thoughtful, deliberate and intelligent administrator. Perhaps purposely he has sunk back somewhat *into the shadows since the San* Francisco convention. But he is a prime candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1988.

A man who falls into both the first and second categories is the Governor of Illinois, James "Big Jim" Thompson. The state is large and important and he has been long in office, elected first in 1976.

Thompson represents the old guard of liberal, pragmatic Republicans. He has not proved scintillating or particularly innovative, but solid and dependable, and is a unifying force in a state which includes Chicago, a vipers' nest of wrangling politicians.

Tipped early as a future president, he is still young enough at 49 to run, but does not belong to the new, more aggressively conservative generation of Republicans.

Not all big state governors do well. George Deukmejian of California has proved colourless and plodding and may well be defeated by Tom Bradley, the black Democratic mayor of Los Angeles. Bradley would be the first black elected as a governor and is therefore in himself of some note.

The only other serious black *contender for governorship – in* Michigan – is William Lucas, chief executive of the area which includes Detroit, who has recently switched to being a Republican.

But it is the ambitious new men in smaller states who are making the outside challenges.

THE US GOVERNORS Part 2

Some have made remarkable changes to their states' fortunes: Pierre du Pont IV, governor until last year, can boast that in his stewardship he transformed poor, small Delaware, slashing taxes and *regulations and showing that* radical fiscal policies can produce the boom Delaware experienced. The popular scion of an industrial dynasty, he is another serious contender for the 1988 Republican nomination.

Thomas Kean of New Jersey can point to similar industrial rejuvenation, and though elected by the narrowest margin ever – 1,800 votes – in 1981, he is expected to beat his Democratic challenger overwhelmingly.

A man who has attracted much media attention, often for the wrong reasons, is the 42-year-old Democratic Governor of Nebraska, Bob Kerry. A highly-decorated veteran who *lost a leg in Vietnam, he is* divorced and has been associating with Deborah Winger, the actress.

The consequent blaze of publicity has not set back his chances and has drawn attention to his efforts to help the depressed farmers of Nebraska. Terry Branstad, aged 38, is a young Republican doing equally well in neighbouring Iowa.

Finally, Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, an intellectual political commentator and two-time governor, must be considered one of the many Democratic presidential hopefuls

Concluded

Alfonsín's powers of detention upheld

From Douglas Tweedale
Buenos Aires

An Argentine court has upheld a government arrest order against 12 suspects in an alleged right-wing conspiracy, reaffirming President Raúl Alfonsín's powers under a 60-day state of siege declared on Friday.

The ruling, given late on Sunday night, allows the Government to detain again seven alleged conspiritors who were released for the second time in six days last weekend when two lower courts ruled that the President's arrest orders were unconstitutional.

The constitutional crisis began on October 21 when the Government uncovered what it said was a plot to upset congressional elections scheduled for next Sunday.

Government officials say the six military officers and six civilians it ordered to be arrested are responsible for a wave of bombings and threats against primary schools, though they admit the evidence they have collected would not stand up in court.

President Alfonsín was forced to declare a state of siege last week after the courts rejected as unconstitutional his attempts to arrest the 12 men by means of a presidential arrest order.

There have been at least 15 explosions since late September, with one person killed. Hundreds of false bomb threats against primary schools in Buenos Aires have caused parents to demand that the Government put an end to political violence.

Opposition political leaders have given conditional support to the state of siege, saying it should be ratified by an emergency session of Congress and used for a thorough investigation of right-wing elements inside and outside the armed forces.



President Alfonsín: Victory in appeal court

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CHARLOTTETOWN CHICAGO DUSSELDORF DALLAS/FORT
WORTH EDMONTON FRANKFURT FREDERICTON FREEPORT
GANDER GENEVA GUADELOUPE HAITI HALIFAX HAVANA
KINGSTON, JAMAICA LONDON LOS ANGELES MARTINIQUE
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OFFICIAL AIRLINE
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AIR CANADA

Likud reconsiders vote against Peres over talks with Jordan

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Leaders of Israel's Likud grouping backed away last night from an open breach with Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour Prime Minister of the coalition Government, over his plans to open peace negotiations with Jordan.

After a meeting of the Likud caucus, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader, said he could see no reason to support a vote of no confidence in the Knesset to bring down the Government, of which he is deputy leader. There were no new circumstances to justify such a vote.

The main argument between the coalition partners has been about an international conference, which Jordan seeks as a framework for negotiations. Mr Perez appeared to accept some form of conference in his speech last week to the United Nations, but Likud has always refused to consider the idea.

Mr Shimon said after the party meeting that he accepted that the Mr Peres's concept of an international framework was different from that of the Arab states.

As a result, there was no disruption, as had been expected, when the confidence debate began yesterday afternoon and Mr Peres spelt out his idea for a sterile, formal "blessing" of negotiations by the UN Security Council.

Behind the semantics, however, is a real fear by Likud hardliners that Mr Peres is prepared to accept an international conference to move forward the peace process. This would mean allowing the Soviet Union a role in negotiations.

This fear coincides with growing rumours that the Soviet Union is prepared to reopen diplomatic links with Israel, or that it may be prepared to allow a mass exodus of Jews.

In case rumours of large-scale migration do prove true, the Absorption Ministry has begun looking for property which could be leased to house such an influx.

Mr Peres said in an interview yesterday that such immigration was more important than re-establishing relations. "Beyond any doubt, Jews take precedence over diplomacy."

He said the issue would be raised on Israel's behalf in Moscow by Mr George Shultz, the US secretary of State, when he goes for pre-sumit talks there next week.

PLO confident of Husain-Arafat pact

Amman (Reuter) – The pact between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization to work jointly for Middle East peace would survive recent setbacks, a senior PLO official said yesterday.

"We are very optimistic that it will not be affected because of all that has happened," Mr Khalil al-Wazir, PLO military deputy to the chairman of the PLO, Mr Yassir Arafat, said in Amman.

Mr al-Wazir, also known as Abu Juhad, was speaking soon after Mr Arafat arrived for talks with King Husain on the future of the accord, which was signed in February.

The talks are expected to focus on several setbacks to the pact in recent weeks, including the murder of three Israelis in Cyprus, the Israeli air raid on the PLO's Tunis headquarters and the hijack of an Italian cruise liner.

King Husain has also come under American pressure to open direct peace talks with Israeli, without the PLO, since an offer of negotiations by Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister.

Mr al-Wazir said the problems would be discussed, and added: "We believe we have a solid base to continue our cooperation and to preserve the Jordanian-Palestinian accord."

The accord envisages a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank in confederation with Jordan.



Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress, stands beside a bust of Mr Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, which he unveiled in London yesterday (Photograph by John Manning). The ceremony, on the South Bank, was attended by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, who called for "direct, immediate and comprehensive sanctions" against South Africa and pledged to invite Mr Mandela to London when he is freed from prison.

Mr Kinnock gave a warning that if powers outside South Africa failed to apply increasing pressure in opposition to the Pretoria regime, "horrific uproar and violence" would continue

The 8ft bust of Mr Mandela was bought by the Greater London Council for £9,400 from the sculptor, Ian Walters.

Nato ministers get to grips with key divisive issues

From Richard Owen, Brussels

With the Geneva summit between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov only three weeks away, Nato defence ministers meet today in Brussels to tackle a number of key issues still causing tension between the United States and its European allies. Top of the agenda are Washington's attempt to obtain a united Western condemnation of alleged Soviet arms treaty violations and the question of possible European participation in the Star Wars project or Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Senior Nato sources said Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, would explain Washington's summit strategy. This meant above all the Reagan Administration's view that the Gorbachov-Reagann meeting was not only about arms control but about the "broad scope" of superpower relations.

The Nato defence ministers, including Mr Michael Heseltine as well as Mr Weinberger, are meeting within the framework of the nuclear planning group, which deals with the modernization of the Nato arsenal and the phasing out of obsolete nuclear weapons systems.

Mr Weinberger is expected to report on the latest Soviet arms developments, including the SS25, which Washington claims is a new Soviet missile and therefore a violation of the Salt 2 treaty.

Under the treaty Russia and America are allowed only one new strategic missile each.

Such "cheating", according to some American sources, shows the Russians cannot be trusted even if they sign new arms control agreements with Mr Reagan.

The Russians maintain that the SS25 is only an updated version of the SS13, an existing missile. Mr Weinberger, however, will urge his Nato colleagues to accept that the payload, throw-weight, and modern technology of the SS25 proved conclusively that it is a new and impermissable weapon.

Thequestion of "non compliance" by the Russians has divided the Western alliance since Nato met in Luxembourg last March, the Europeans – including Britain – still to be convinced that the Soviet Union has "cheated" as alleged by Washington.

This applies not only to the SS25 but also to the Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia which according to Washington is a violation the ABM (Anti Ballistic Missile) treaty of 1972.

Fugitive Nazi sets terms for surrender

Munich (AP) – Alois Brunner, one of the most hunted of Nazi war criminals, has been tracked down to Damascus and is ready to surrender provided he is not handed over to the Israelis, the West German news magazine *Bunte* reported.

French courts have twice sentenced Brunner to death and he is also wanted by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Israel. He is alleged to be responsible for the deaths of at least 100,000 Jews.

Bunte said he has lived for many years in Syria under the alias of "Dr Fischer". Two Israeli letter bombs had cost him an eye and deformed his hands. He showed no remorse. I am ready to go before an international court," the magazine quoted him as saying.

Chinese first in South America

Bogotá (Reuter) – China's Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, began a four-nation South American tour that Western diplomats said would assert Peking's presence to the diplomatic detriment of Taipei. He will visit Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela.

It is the first tour made by a Chinese Prime Minister of South America, an area in which Taiwan still enjoys considerable recognition.

Short trails

After 12 reounds of the world championship canndidates' qualifying tournament in Montpelier, France, the leading scores are: Artur Yusupov, Mikhail Tal (both USSR) and Jan Timman (Holland) 7½ points; Anndrei Sokolov, Rafarl Vaganian (USSR), Boris Spassky (France) 6½ points. Nigel Short (Britain) has 5½ points (Raymond Keen writes). Three rounds remain to be played and four players go through to the next stage.

French apology

Berne (Reuter) – France has apologized to Switzerland after two of its agents involved in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior used forged Swiss passports, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. New Zealand is holding the agents on charges of blowing up the ship in Auckland in July and murdering a crew member.

Sorters give in

Sydney (Reuter) – Striking Sydney mail sorters voted to return to work, ending a week-long strike that split their union and failed to stop a work rota revision aimed at umproving efficiency. About five million postal items will take three to four days to clear, it was stated.

Miners buried

Manila (AP) – About 100 people were buried in a landslide in Davao del Norte province, the second such disaster in a week at gold mining sites. More than 120 people died in the earlier incident.

Diamond find

Peking (AFP) – The biggest diamond deposit in China has been located near Dalian in the north-eastern province of Liaoning, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources reported. It contains high-quality diamonds.

Clear winner

Abidjan (AFP) – President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast received a massive vote of confidence from the elecrorate on Sunday. Polling 99 per cent of the vote for his sixth five-year mandate.

Algeria quake

Algiers (Reuters) – Five people were killed when an earthquake registering 5.9 on the Richter scale, rocked eastern Algeria on Sunday night.

Correction

The population of Guyana is approximately 800,000, not eight million, as stated yesterday.

Israelis to deport four Palestinians

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Israel is to deport four prominent Palestinians for what it claims are "subversive political activity".

Two are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which had two of its bases in the Lebanon bombed on Sunday by the Israeli Air Force.

The other two are members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which Israel claims co-ordinates subversive activity and incites people to terrorism on the West Bank.

The four are Mr Ali Abu Hilal, who has been in administrative detention and under house arrest for some time.

The other DFLP member is Dr Azami Shaabi, who is said to have used his professional standing to help him to direct subversive activity.

The two PFLP men ar Mr Hassan Faraje, suspected of engaging in hostile activity in the past, and Mr Zaki Abu Stita, who has had four prison sentences in the past for terrorist activities. Last year he was sentenced to 15 years for four hand-grenade attacks on Israeli military vehicles.

He is one of those released last May when Israel exchanged 1,100 prisoners for three prisoners of war.

● TEL AVIV: An Israeli disciplinary court has cleared two agents of the Shin Beth security service in connection with the deaths of two Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked a civilian bus in April, 1984, state television said (Reuter reports).

The agents were among nine military and secret service men whom an official inquiry accused of killing two of four Arab hijackers after the Army stormed the bus in the Gaza Strip.

Originally the Army said all four hijackers died in the storming, but an Israeli newspaper published a photograph of two being led from the scene. A government inquiry said it could not establish who struck the fatal blows. General Yitzhak Mordecai, chief infantry and paratroop officer, was cleared of using excessive violence in the case.

Fighters to start Beirut withdrawal

From Our Correspondent Beirut

A Syrian-backed militia said yesterday it will start the withdrawal of some 450 fighters from Beirut's Green Line and, in another conciliatory step, Syria freed Lebanese Christian prisoners it had held since 1976.

Both moves came as Lebanese militia leaders gave the final touches to a draft peace treaty written under Syrian auspices to end more than 10 years of civil war.

Mr Assem Kanso, leader of the Lebanese Baath party, linked to Syria's ruling party, said his men will begin withdrawing today from positions along the freen line. He said the pullout was intended "to show our good intentions and our willingness to help pave the way for a national entente."

The release of 32 Christians held in Damascus was seen as a goodwill gesture by President Hafez to the Lebanese forces, who have been negotiating with the Druze and the Shia militias to end Lebanon's conflict. Eighty more prisoners are expected to be freed soon.

Britain accused of failing to apply arms embargo

By Richard Dowden

Britain has failed to apply the arms embargo against South Africa and needs to tighten conrols and impose new restrictions if it is to implement the EEC and Commonwealth measures against apartheid, according to the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

In an eight-page document to be handed to the Foreign Office today, it sets out specific measures Britain must take if it is to honour its international obligation under the UN arms embargo and the Commonwealth and EEC agreements on measures against South-Africa.

The document says that Britain denies exporting oil to South Africa but official trade statistics show that £5.67 million worth of North Sea crude and refined petroleum products were exported to South Africa in the first six months of this year.

"It is important that the British Government in fact strictly implements the very limited measures which it has accepted", the document says, though it admits that they do not adequately respond to the developming crisis in southern Africa.

Under the Commonwealth agreement signed by the heads of governemt in Nasau earlier this month, Commonwealth counties are committed to banning the import of krugerrands and to deny funding to trade missions to South Africa.

If there is insufficient change within six months, the countries are also committed to consider banning new investment, severing air links and stopping agricultural imports.

The Queen visits her namesake

The Queen's next destination is Barbados after spending a hectic day in which she visited two Caribbean islands and held a reception for 200 people on board Britannia.

She saw for the first time on Sunday the tiny palm-fringed Caribbean town named after her when she was an 11-year-old princess.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were in Port Elizabeth, picturesque capital of Bequia, the largest of the Grenadines group in the Windward Islands and measuring just seven square miles.

When the Queen's father, George VI, was crowned in 1937, the Bequians renamed the town, previously known as "Harbour," in honour of his eldest daughter.

Almost the whole 5,000 population of the island were on the waterfront at Port Elizabeth when the Queen and the Duke arrived by barge from the royal yacht Britannia.

Britannia had sailed from the tiny volcanic island of St Vincent where the Queen had attended the sixth anniversary celebration of its independence, and across the Bequia channel, one of the most treacherous stretches of water in the Caribbean, and the royal barge had to make three attempts to dock at the harbour.

After being welcomed by the Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, the Queen planted two trees to commemorate her visit and told the crowd: "Your town bears my name. Please look after it and please look after our trees."

The Queen then went on a brief walkabout and spoke to Mrs Fay Lloyd, an information assistant at Norwich Castle Museum, who was on holiday on Bequia

Later the Queen and the Duke went to the hotel owned by the Prime Minister, Mr James Fitz-Allen Mitchell, and his Canadian wife Patricia, and had tea in the tree-shaded garden behind the house.

Tomorrow the Queen is expected to picnic on Mustigue and meet Princess Margaret, who is on holiday there.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Ethiopia: Martha Kumsa

By Caroline Moorehead

Martha Kumsa was still breast-feeding the youngest of her three children when in February 1980 she was arrested and taken to Alem Bekagne prison in Addis Ababa.

She is believed still to be there, held without charge or trial as the wife of a member of the banned Oromo movement, now in exile together with several hundred other Oromo refugees.

Since their mother's arrest, the three children have been dispersed among friends and relations. No one knows how they have fared in the famine.

Martha Kumsa is a journalist, the granddaughter of Kes Mamo Chorka, an MP during the time of Haile Selassie who died in Addis Ababa before the revolution.

At the time of her arrest she was working for the studio of the Ethiopian Evangelical Church.

Friends are concerned about her health.

Dachau nurse aids making of a new saint

Father Titus Brandsma, a Carmelite priest and newspaper editor who was murdered by the Nazis in Dachau in 1943, is to be made a saint.

Father Brandsma, a Dutchman who advised Roman Catholic newspaper editors in The Netherlands to defy wartime censorship imposed by the Nazis, is to be named a martyr by the Pope in St Peter's Square, Rome, on Sunday.

The move comes after a confession in Holland by a former concentration camp nurse, now aged 65, who says she gave Father Brandsma, who was severely tortured and subjected to medical experiments, a fatal injection. The Dutch Roman Catholic Church is protecting the woman's identity.

Gulf council seeks end to war

Muscat (Reuter) – Foreign ministers from six Gulf states, concerned about the threat to regional stability posed by the Gulf war, have agreed on the need for a joint approach to Iraq and Iran to stop the fighting.

Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Yousef al-Alawi, said that the ministers, on the second day of a meeting to prepare for a Gulf summit here next month, had also agreed to recommend adoption of a new defence co-operation agreement among their states.

In a statement he said that the ministers "agreed on the significance of joint action to achieve security and stability in the Gulf and on the need to approach the concerned parties to find solutions to the problems."

He did not elaborate on whether this indicated that the Gulf Co-operation Council states – Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates – would make a new direct effort to end the five-year-old war.

Fears about a spill-over of the war have been a serious concern of the six pro-Western states since the council was formed in 1981.

However, yesterday's statement contained no criticism of Iran in contrast with communiqués issued after previous foreign ministers' meetings.

Mr al-Alawi did not enlarge on the proposed defence co-operation agreement which he said would be recommended to the council summit expected to meet on Sunday.

The council member states have a joint strike force, named "Peninsula Shield", of nearly two brigades assembled at a desert base in north-eastern Saudi Arabia.

The force was agreed at last year's Gulf summit in Kuwait and was the focus of discussions at a council defence ministers meeting there a week ago.

Thousands flee hurricane

New Orleans (Reuter) – Hurricane Juan killed one man and stranded thousands of people in widespread flooding as it rushed yesterday towards the Louisiana coast.

The tenth hurricane of the season, it was gusting to 85mph as it approached the city of New Orleans which, with its surrounding area, lies below sea level and is vulnerable to even a "minimal hurricane."

Civil defence officials say that more than 2,000 people have been evacuated from the area flooded by tidal surges and torrential rain.

A 21-year-old shrimp fisherman died when he was thrown overboard by rough seas off New Orleans.

Former Premier faces Thai court

Bangkok (AFP) – The former Thai prime minister, General Kriangsak Chomanan, grim and visibly shaken, appeared in court yesterday on charges of trying to overthrow the Government last month.

General Kriangsak, aged 68, a former armed forces supreme commander who served as Prime Minister from 1977 to 1980, was remanded in custody as were three retired senior military officers and four labour activists who appeared with him. A further 32 co-defendants appeared in court on Friday.

All 40 have pleaded innocent to charges of involvement in a failed coup d'état on September 9, which left five people dead and some 60 wounded before it was crushed

They will go on trial on December

The eight defendants appearing yesterday, like the 32 on Friday, remained silent when asked if they recognized the charges against them. Under Thai law, this is tantamount to pleading not guilty, and a court official confirmed that General Kriangsak would plead not guilty when the trial opens.

The man identified as the mastermind of the failed coup, was allowed to flee the country and is now in West Germany.

Police have issued arrest warrants for Colonel Manoon and nine other suspects.

2100 Years of the Silk Road

On September 15th 1985 a group of 110 intrepid travellers set out from Charing Cross to Chang'an (Xian) on a journey linking ten chartered trains, through Europe, Asia Minor, Central Soviet Asia, across the Heavenly Mountains and along the Old Silk Road, stopping at 28 cities and passing 10 countries. In a grand celebration of General Zhang Qian's journey which established the Silk Road, they were feted along the route by bands and city dignitaries, the first group to make this journey and to cross the Sino-Soviet border between Alma Ata and Yining. The culmination of five years of planning and negotiation.

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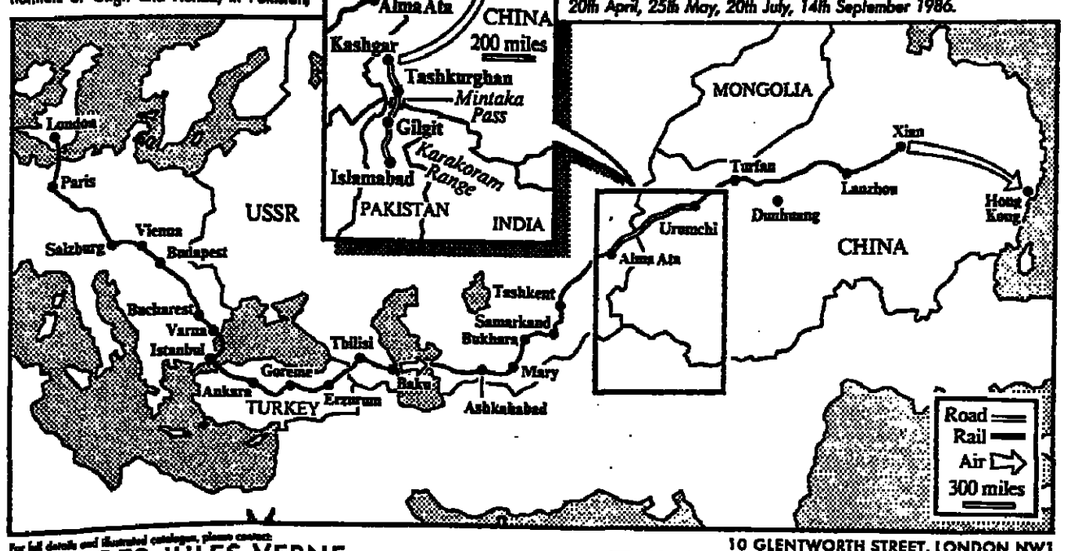
Retracing the southern arm of the Silk Route on October 14th 1985, a small band of 11 travellers passed through the mountain hamlets of Gilgit and Hunza, in Pakistan, along the Karakorum Highway and through the Mintaka (Khunjerab) Pass into China, thence to Tashgurgan and Kashgar — the first party permitted to do so since the completion of the Highway in the late 1960's. In 1986 the journey will be expanded to encircle the forbidding Taklamakan Desert visiting the oases of Kashgar, Khotan, Aksu, Kucha and from there to Urumchi, Turfan, Dunhuang, Lanzhou and Xian, returning to London via Hongkong.

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EEC warned against breeding crocs

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The EEC, in addition to dealing with controversial subjects such as turtle-dove hunting and whether British chocolate should be labelled "vegolate", was called on yesterday to give a ruling on the nightmare prospect of thousands of radioactive crocodiles rampaging through Europe from their breeding grounds on the Rhône in France.

Mr Luc Beyer de Ryke, a Belgian Liberal member of the European Parliament, said the authorities at Ballène in France were planning to breed 10,000 crocodiles in warm water pools from the thermal discharge at the nearby nuclear power station at Tricastin.

The plan seems likely to divide those who favour crocodile breeding for Europe – and hence cheaper crocodile handbags – against those who fear the harmful ecological consequences for both crocodiles and people.

Mr Beyer de Ryke, seeking assurances from the Environment Commissioner in Brussels, Mrs Stanley Clinton Davis, said the Tricastin project would obviously reduce imports of skins for European footwear and leather-goods industries. But what risks would human beings run if they bought products made from the skins of crocodiles reared in thermonuclear pools?

No less alarming, what were the risks that the 10,000 crocodiles would proliferate once they had adapted to their new habitat, "without the local population being informed"?

Mr Clinton Davies replied cooly that from the scientific point of view "the water in the pools in question does not pose any risk of nuclear contamination since it does not come into contact with radioactive materials".

As for the need to inform the people of Ballène about the risk of proliferating crocodiles, this was not a matter for the Commission in Brussels but "obviously a job for the national authorities" in France.

Mr Beyer de Ryke, who has made something of a study of the more obscure aspects of wildlife protection in Europe, reminded Mr Clinton Davis – just in case it had slipped his mind – of the "disasterous effect on the environment caused by the introduction into northern Europe of American muskrates in 1928".

The impact of alien muskrats on dykes and crops should be borne in mind, he observed, apparently afraid that the impact of nuclear-bred crocodiles on dykes and crops would be even worse, possibly catalysmic.

It was also Mr Beyer de Ryke who raised the question of European turtle doves, noting that an opinion poll carried out at the request of Brigette Bardot and the French bird protection league proved beyond doubt tha 90 per cent of the French people were opposed to turtle-dove hunting.

Should the Commission not extend EEC directives on birdlife protection to include turtle doves, not least in view of Spain's access to the EEC? But this time Mr Clinton Davis was fully armed.

Turtle doves had in fact been covered for the past six years by directive No. 79-409-EEC, he said, and although an exception was made for France, Greece and Italy as well as Spain and Portugal, certain parts of the directive applied even to them, including the protection of the turtle dove during its nesting period.



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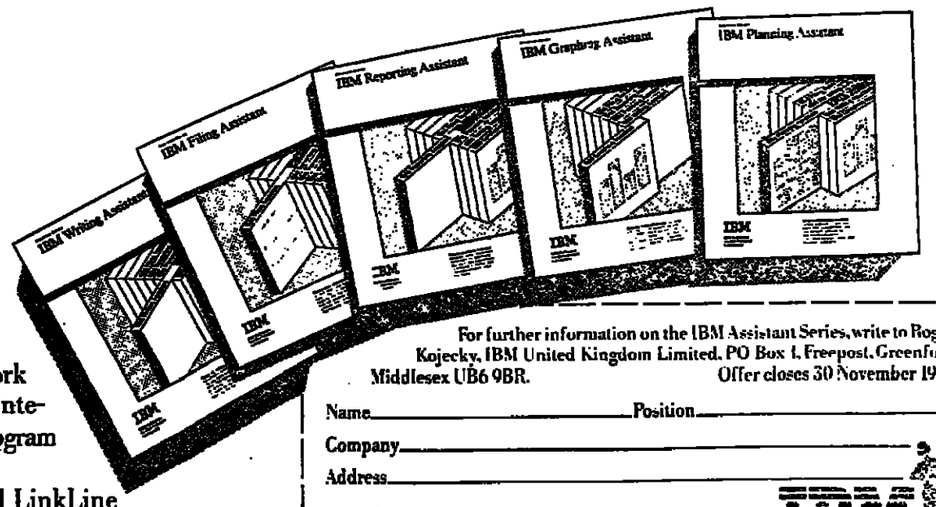
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Tamil guerrillas armed to teeth but out of step on political tactics

From Michael Hamlyn, Jaffna

The Tamil separatist rebel groups in the north of Sri Lanka are divided and often at odds with each other, but meeting several different factions shows that they are also determined, well-armed and cruel.

The situation in Jaffna, the northernmost major town and would-be capital of the independent state of Eelam, is such that the guerrilla bands parade their arms openly in the streets. They picked me up for meetings with Nato-type SLRs, AK47s, or Sterling sub-machine-guns at the ready, barrels poking from the windows of energetically dryen cars.

At "safehouses" in and around the town sentries, some with hand-held radios, guard the road. The commanders, generally well educated young men in their late twenties or early thirties, sport revolvers and enunciate standard left-wing political views.

The groups do not agree even on matters as basic as observing the present ceasefire.

"The ceasefire is a trick by the Government to hoodwink world opinion," said a commander of the Tamil Eelam Army who said his name was Ravi. "It works to their advantage."

Asserting that the Colombo Government wants a ceasefire to impose a military solution behind a peace offensive, Ravi feared that some guerrilla activity was necessary to "keep people alert".

The commander of the local force of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, on the other hand, allowed: "We feel the people need an interval. We need the time to politicize the general public."

The EPRLF chieftain, elegant in aviator spectacles and military webbing, complained that the guerrillas were forced into talks by the Indian Government, but doubted that they would come to anything. "We simply want to show the world that this Government does not believe in a political solution", he said.

The political leaders of the most prominent group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, partners with the EPRLF in the peace talks, seem to agree.

They have no hope of success from the talks. "But if we didn't go," said one, "we should be called a hard-line group. The world could say we were obstructing any viable solution."

The People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, a group strongly oriented to Palestinian groups, seems to believe however that the talks do have some possibility of success.

"Thamil", a leader of Plot's student council, the Tamil Eelam Students' Organization, told me: "We can't ask people not to accept a political solution. The people must decide for themselves".

The rebels are meanwhile happy that they can be said to constitute a parallel gavernment in and around Jaffna. Since the armed forces are staying in their camps, the only authority on the streets is the militant groups, but militant rule often appears oppressive.

Ravi sneered at what he called "disco guerrillas" or "punk guerrillas" with long hair and ear-rings, and derided the "warlords" of the larger movements who claim to control areas of the north.

But he defended the growing number of robberies by militant bands. "The only way to get a proper donation is by force", he said. "Jungle life is not that easy. When you see people living in comfort you expect them to contribute to the cause."

The Tigers are not so carcless of the local population's feelings. "We are in the process of providing a certain amount of law and order", said their spokesman. "We have discovered who carried out the robbery at the Hindu temple, and shall be dealing with them."

Perhaps the saddest of the guerrilla groups is the oddly named Reddish Force of Tamil Eelam, who are far the youngest: their captain, Richard, admitted to being only 18 years old.

His commander was trained in Libya, and the group, which did not recognize the present ceasefire, hoped to see a Libyan-style Marxist state in Eelam.

Richard's moustache and beard are incipient but already he boasts shyly of being a killer.

Early this year, in a culvert close to a damaged Buddhist temple, his group buried a pile of explosives. Wires led to Richard and two concealed companions.

The Army, alerted by a local resident, arrived 32 strong. While they milled about the culvert, Richard put together two wires. Eight soldiers died.

Richard and his men scampered off. "No, I was not frightened", he said. "We thought of our land and its people, and not of our lives."

Countdown for the biggest ever space crew



The largest crew to orbit in one craft, including two Germans and a Dutchman, assemble at Cape Canaveral for tomorrow's Challenger launch (left to right) Henry Hartsfield, Ernst Messerschmid, Guion Bluford, James Buchli, Bonnie Dunbar, Steve Nagel, Reinhard Furrer, Wubbo Ockles

Bargaining begins on Greek bases

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Michael Armacost, the US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, who ranks third in the State Department hierarchy, is visiting Greece and Turkey this week to negotiate the price of a continued American military presence in both countries.

In Athens, where he arrived last night, Mr Armacost will try to wrest from Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, whom he is meeting tomorrow, a commitment that the Americans will not be expelled from their bases in Greece when the present agreement expires in 1988.

In Ankara, besides discussing the cost and safeguards demanded by the Turkish Government for renewing the defence and economic co-operation agreement with the United States, Mr Armacost will also be looking into the prospects of easing Greek-Turkish antagonism over Cyprus and the Aegean, which is hindering Nato strategy in this region.

The Americans are happy with Mr Papandreou but only in selected areas of co-operation. He has muffled his abrasive anti-American rhetoric, and has been co-operating closely on counter-terrorism as well as on plugging Greek leaks of military technology to the Russians. A Greek mission is currently in Washington to sign an agreement for the protection of classified military information.

Clearly this is not good enough. Th Americans want a comitment that Mr Papandreou will not exercise, as he has pledged to do, the option to order the removal of American bases in July 1988. The political cost of reversal of this position could be onerous fo the Prime Mnister, who is having enough trouble at home weathering the storm unleashed by his programme of economic austerity.

Mr Armacost will be able to assure the Grecks that Washington's reservations which held up the sale of 40 F16 fighter to Greece will be lifted so that te £700 million contract can be signed before the end of the year. He may even offer crediis and investments to support Greec's ailing economy.

It is perhas significant that if Greece can afford an order of such magnitude in times of economic hardship, this is only thanks to the £350 million US credits it receives each year in exchange for the bases.

Also, as long as the bases stay, the Americans are committed to uphold the traditional seven to 10 ratio in allocating military assistance to Greece and Turkey. The Greks believe this ratio to be vital in preserving the military equilibrium between the two countries.

US Navy expert spied from 1968

Baltimore, Maryland (AP) – Retired US Navy communications specialist John Walker, yesterday pleaded guilty to a new espionage charge of conspiracy, admitting for the first time that he had been passing naval secrets to the Soviet Union since 1968.

Walker, aged 48, submitted the plea to a new charge contained in an indictment issued on Friday. Prosecutors and government sources previously had indicated that Walker, the alleged mastermind of a family spy ring, had been paid by the Soviet Union for as long as 18 years. But the five-count federal indictment handed down earlier against Walker had covered only evidence for 1985.

Walker also pleaded guilty to two charges contained in the original indictment, issued last May, of attempting to deliver national defence documents to the Russians and attempting to receive military secrets from his son, Navy Seaman Michael Walker, aged 22. He pleaded guilty to all five counts brought against him in May. As part of the plea bargain agreement involving the two Walkers, the Government recommended that John Walker receive a life term for the new conspiracy charge, a concurrent life term for attempting to deliver secrets to the Russians, and a 10-year term for the third guilty plea.

Poll gives Chirac TV debate edge

From Diana Geddes, Paris

For the 21 million viewers, representing nearly half the adult French population, who watched the Chirac-Fabius televised debate on Sunday night, M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, emerged as the overall winner, but largely because M Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, proved so unexpectedly weak an opponent.

A telephone poll of viewers during the debate showed that most people considered M Chirac more convincing, dynamic, firm, experienced and statesman-like. But M Fabius scored higher marks for intelligence, adherence to his convictions, sincerity, and "likeability". Overall, M Chirac was seen as having dominated the debate.

The 90-minute confrontation, heralded as the "dual of the century", was watched in 46 per cent of French homes

Most commentators agree that the interest lay more in the style and image of the two men rather than in what they said. The debate revealed little that was new, other than a categorical statement by M Chirac that he could not associate himself with any government which included a representative of the extreme right, and a more tentative undertaking by M Fabius that the Socialists would not include the communists in a new govenment of the left if they "continue along their present lines".

What most surprised the pundits was the reversal of the two men's traditional roles. M Fabius, hitherto seen as the elegant, calm and ultra-courteous Prime Minister, suddenly turned into a disconcertingly aggressive electoral campaigner, while M Chirac, with his reputation for a hot temper and demagoguery largely succeeded in staying calm despite M Fabius's constant harassment, thereby appearing to be more the heavyweight of the two.

A group of experts on communication, called in to give their view of the debate, said M Chirac came over as "a courageous man, a little bit stiff, not prticularly likeable, but solid and knowing what he wants", whereas M Fabius seemed like "a brilliant but insolent pupil, too aggressive, a little bit of a hooligan, and therefore subject to the suspicion of having lied".

Few people believe that M Fabius and M Chirac have done much by their performances to enhance their ambitions as future presidential candidates. The real winners of the debate should therefore perhaps be seen not as either of the two protagonists, but rather as M Michel Rocard and M Raymond Barre, their respective main rivals in the presidential stakes.

Ministry nominee to take over JAL

Tokyo – A new president is to be appointed to Japan Air Lines in the wake of the Boeing 747 crash in August which killed 520 people in the world's worst single aircraft disaster (David Watts writes).

The present president, Mr Yasumoto Takagi, said soon after the accident that he would resign to take responsibility. His place will be taken in December by Mr Susumu Yamaji.

Mr Yamaji's appointment reverts to an old system placing former Transport Ministry officials in the senior post at JAL.

Mr Takagi, who was promoted from within the company, had set about questioning vigorously some of the assumptions about that close relationship and the way in which the ministry regulates air transport in Japan. The crash put paid to such reforms.

Mr Naoshi Machida, executive vice-president, is also expected to resign in responsibility for the disaster.

JAL is to create a new post, vice-chairman of the board. It will be filled by Mr Junji Ito board chairman of Kanebo, a cosmetics and food manufacturer.

● New aircraft: An experimental quiet short take-off and landing aircraft, based on the Kawasaki C1 military transport and produced by the Japanese National Aerospace Laboratory has made its first flight

Thanks to its enduring commitment to research, Bayer looks to the future with confidence. Research and development activities are the bridge to success in the years ahead, and even into the next century. In fact, these activities are crucial for the very future of the company, and thus for the jobs it provides.
Research is also expensive. For example: it can take as long as ten years for a new pharmaceutical product to be fully tested and officially approved. On average, only one in every 10,000 substances investigated ever reaches the market. As a result, total R & D costs for a new product amount to more than DM 150 million.
Today, 40 per cent of Bayer's overall turnover is accounted for by products which were developed over the past 15 years in the company's own research facilities.
Bayer is engaged in research in many sectors of the chemical industry. Unceasing efforts are being made in search of new and better quality products to help improve the quality of life and health standards, as well as secure future food supplies.
Every year, Bayer allocates DM 2 billion for research – an amount which is rather difficult to conceive, but it represents our investment in the future.

HIGHLIGHTS

1985 During the first six months, Bayer World turnover grew by 12.3 per cent to DM 24.6 billion. Profit before tax rose by 16.0 per cent to DM 1,725 million.

Bayer AG turnover increased by 8.9 per cent to DM 9.4 billion. Profit before tax rose by 25.8 per cent, reaching DM 830 million.

1984 Turnover Bayer World: DM 43.0 billion. Share of production abroad and exports: 79 per cent.

Turnover Bayer AG: DM 16.2 billion. Export share: 65.5 per cent.

Bayer World capital investment: DM 1.8 billion, of which DM 915 million in West Germany.

After-tax profits: Bayer World DM 1.2 billion; Bayer AG DM 660 million.

Dividend 1984: DM 9 per share of DM 50 nominal.

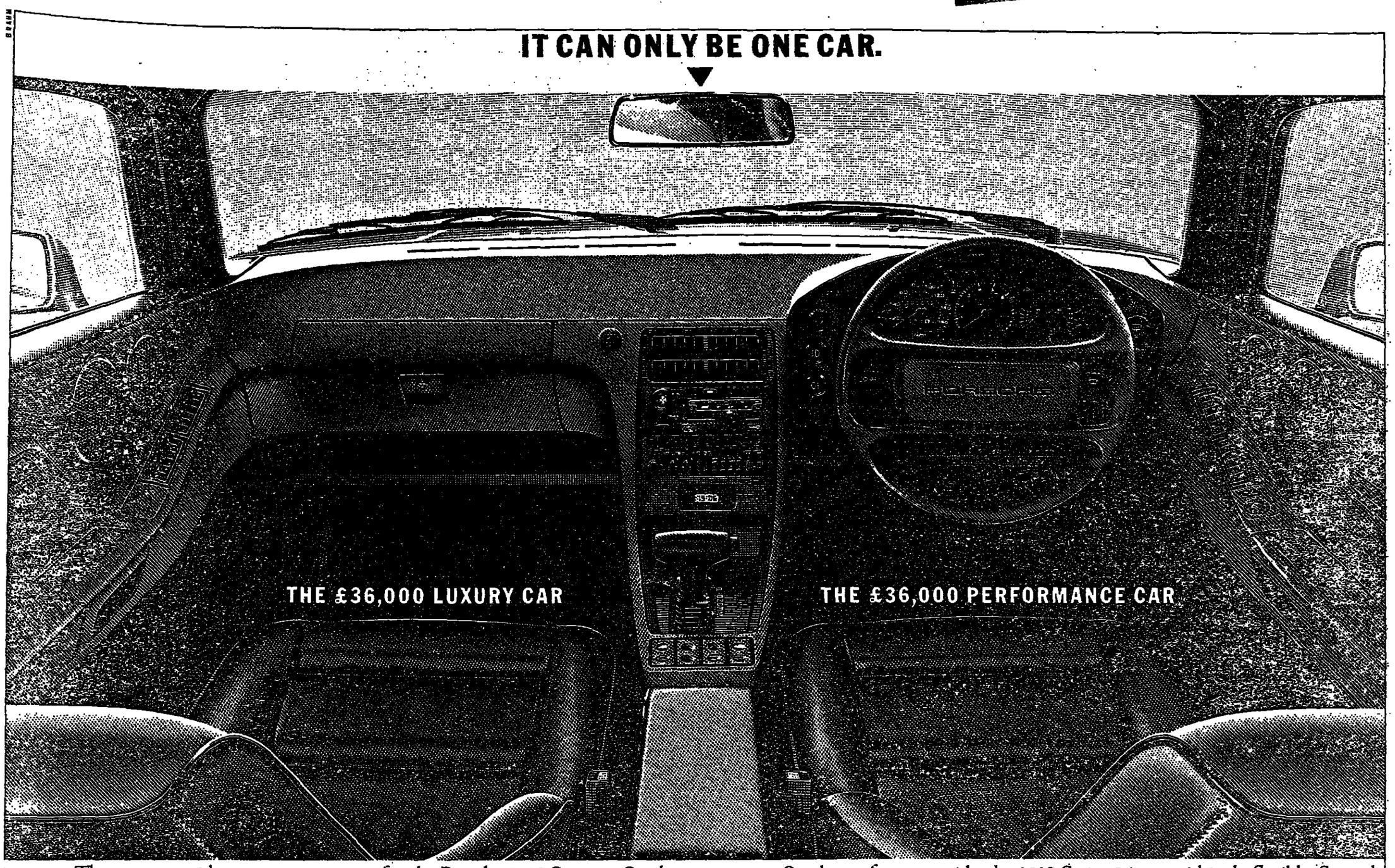
Total payout: DM 460 million on paid-up capital of DM 2.6 billion to some 350,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd., Public Relations Department, Strawberry Hill, Newbury/Berkshire RG13 1JA, Great Britain.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen

هكذا من الأصل

IT CAN ONLY BE ONE CAR.



There are two sides to every argument for the Porsche 928S Series 2. On the one hand, here is a luxury car of quite exceptional refinement. A car that's built by hand to Porsche's specification, then tailored to yours.

Front seats, for example, are electrically powered for height, reach and back adjustment. If you wish, they can be hide-upholstered in the colour of your choice.

To produce the perfect driving position, the steering column and instrument binnacle also adjust. In unison.

There is an ingenious climate control, with an electronic 'weather eye' that monitors outdoor conditions.

The slightest change, and air-flow alters automatically to maintain your pre-set cockpit temperature. Even the glovebox is air-conditioned.

While for a total change of atmosphere, you only have to turn to the 928's computerised sound system. Fittingly, the ultimate in music for the ultimate in movement.

Steering is power-assisted and speed sensitive.

Headlamps can be hydraulically adjusted (from inside the car). Wing mirrors not only demist but can be re-positioned at the touch of a button.

There is a cruise control to take the footwork (and the hard work) out of long distance driving.

A fourteen-function safety warning system monitors everything from brake pad wear to tail lamp operation.

There's central locking. Including an anti-intruder button that allows you to secure all doors even when the car is in motion.

And should you think that Porsche proportions are totally impractical, some final words of comfort. Leg room to the front is more than generous; luggage room to the back verges on the cavernous.

Fold the rear seats and you have more stowage space than a luxury saloon.

On the performance side, the 928S Series 2 is astonishingly flexible. Smooth and imperturbable around town. Fast (never furious) on the open road.

With 4-speed automatic transmission, the 928 produces rather impressive Factory Test figures. 0-62.5mph (0-100km/h) in 6.7 seconds. Top speed: 156mph. The 5-speed manual is marginally swifter.

And as quickly as it starts, the 928 stops. It has one of the safest braking systems yet devised.

Second generation ABS cadence braking (allied to four piston, fixed caliper ventilated disc brakes) means that the 928 driver can stop rapidly and steer at the same time.

Handling is superbly controlled too, of course. Thanks firstly to the Transaxle driveline (engine fore, gearbox aft) which provides near-perfect weight distribution.

And secondly, to the Porsche-patented Weissach rear axle. An innovation which counteracts a car's natural tendency to break away on tight corners.

Fuel performance? 'Respectably economical' to quote 'Motor.'△

And the 928 brings other rewards. A 2-year mechanical warranty. The Porsche Longlife 10-year anti-corrosion warranty that's routine maintenance free. 12,000 mile service intervals.

9 2 8 SERIES

But, above all, pleasure: the sheer ease of driving a car that sets new standards in luxury performance technology.

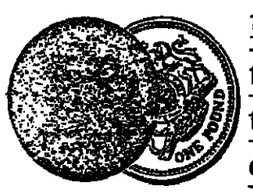
As Car Magazine concluded, and the motoring press have universally acknowledged, 'this is one of the very best cars in the world.'△ And who are we to disagree? For a personal introduction to your nearest Official Porsche Centre and a comprehensive brochure on the Marque, simply send your business card to our Customer Relations Department.

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PORSCHE CARS GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED, BATH ROAD, CALCOT, READING RG3 7SE. TELEPHONE 0734 303666. 928S SERIES 2 AUTOMATIC DOE TEST: URBAN: 16.9 MPG (16.7 L/100 KM). 56 MPH: 32.9 MPG (8.6 L/100 KM). 75 MPH: 26.9 MPG (10.5 L/100 KM). 928S SERIES 2 PRICES START AT £35,523
△SOURCE: MANUFACTURER'S FIGURES. MOTOR DECEMBER 1983. CAR OCTOBER 1985. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, EXCLUDE NUMBER PLATES.

What chance does the Exchequer stand of getting back the millions lost to the black economy?

Paying the price of a private income



Despite the vast sums lost to the taxman through illegal trading, today's underground enterprise could become tomorrow's regular small business, concludes Sarah Hogg in her final article on tax evasion

The Italians do things in style. It is guesstimated that some four million of them earn their living in Italy's famous "underground economy". This compares with fewer than six million employees officially employed in the whole of Italian industry. What's more, nearly half of these hidden employees work not in the service industries, which are the black hole in most economies, but much more visibly in manufacturing.

Yet the Italian economy appears to thrive on its double standards. Its manufacturers have held on to their share of world markets better than the British. Should we, therefore, stop worrying about a lively fringe of fiddling on the edge of our creaking economy?

The opinion poll carried out for *The Times* by MORI at the beginning of the month, and reported in detail yesterday, certainly suggests that a modest bit of tax-dodging is considered generally acceptable by a substantial proportion of the population, and particularly by the young. It is time to count the cost.

Taking the mid-point of the various estimates of the scale of Britain's black economy – 7½ per cent of official national income, which coincidentally is the Inland Revenue's original estimate – it may now amount to some £25 billion. Of course, if this income was all declared, some of it would still escape tax through allowances and other exemptions. But if it was taxed in roughly the same proportions as regular income, the Inland Revenue would be more than £4 billion better off – enough to reduce the basic rate of tax on the rest of us by more than 3p in the pound.

That is not the end of the story. If all spending were recorded, too, Customs and Excise would bring in more. Here, however, the sums are more problematic. Much "black" spending might be tax free anyway, if (for example) your local window cleaner took the trouble to demonstrate to the Vatman that he was below the turnover threshold (currently £19,500 a year). However, some construction industry estimates suggest that perhaps one-third of building work dodges VAT.

On top of these losses come the extra social security payments to those earning money on the side, which should properly be knocked off their dole money. This cost is even harder to guesstimate, though as unemployment has risen, it seems probable that the scale of the problem has increased too. The MORI poll found that 41 per cent of those under 25 personally knew someone who had "worked and drawn", and 7 per cent were prepared to admit to having done so themselves; both proportions were much lower in older age groups.

It is probable that most long-term "working on the dole" is part-time, since the PAYE system eventually catches up with full-timers on the fiddle. Survey evidence suggests that average concealed earnings are probably pretty low. But suppose, to take some of the more extreme assumptions in circulation, one third of the registered unemployed were earning an average of £20 a week. Allowing for the £4 which is disregarded under social security rules, these very high estimates would add up to an excess social security bill of just over £1 billion a year. Although this would be a heavy burden of fraud, it would still be much less than quite modest estimates of the amount of tax revenue lost in the black economy.

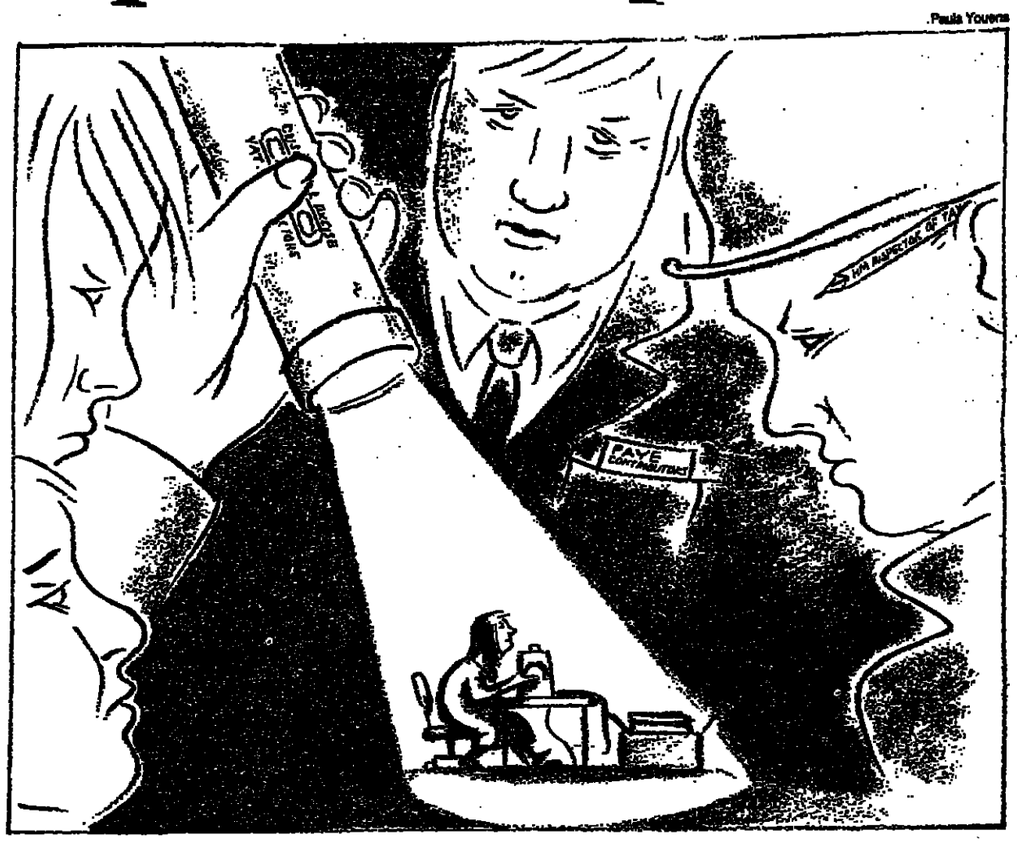
It also seems likely that "working and drawing" is more common in the south, where money and employment opportunities are greater in both the formal and black economies. But the social security fiddler competes with the minor tax-dodger for typical black-economy part-time work.

The number of people holding two jobs is rising, according to the Manpower Services Commission: at the latest count three-quarters of a million people had more than one job, and that total includes only those prepared to admit to two sources of income when questioned by an official government interviewer.

This illustrates the fact that the state is not the only loser from the black economy. Typical losers are workers earning £40 to £50 a week, whose employers carefully write the official figure down to below the national insurance threshold (now £35.50 a week). The state loses revenue, but the employee also loses the right to a pension, non-means-tested unemployment benefit and state support in sickness. By definition, the black economy also hides from other eyes of the state, like health and safety inspectors. The seamier side of Italy's black economy is widespread use of child labour, often in sweatshop conditions. It has been estimated that up to a quarter of 11 to 14-year-olds in the south of Italy are frequently absent from school.

Inflation figures may be distorted by tax dodging

But the other, angry class of losers are those competing with black-economy businesses from the full-taxed disadvantage of membership of the formal economy. Of course, the competitive disadvantages are not all on one side. The black economy has to be careful with its advertising, in case tax inspectors read the local free sheet; and careful with its clients. In these ways, the black economy makes our service industries even less economically efficient. It is also argued that it distorts the inflation figures: prices are lower in the black economy because registered businesses pay all the tax. The bigger the black economy, the bigger the tax burden on the rest – and therefore the difference in prices.



Paula Youens

Even so, there are clearly limits to the money it is worth spending to cut the black economy down to size. One measure of this is the return on fraud inspections. It costs the Inland Revenue only 1.2p to collect each pound of its existing tax receipts. The harder it works to collect the last pound, the costlier it is going to be. But the figures certainly suggest there is a long way to go before investigation runs at a loss. The yield last year rose to over £370 million (easily exceeding the cost of over 70,000 investigations), roughly five times as much as in the late 1970s.

The Social Services Secretary has also been stepping up benefit fraud investigations. Some 275,000 were made last year; and 11,000 prosecutions resulted, across the whole field of social security. The return, in terms of money recovered, is far lower than from Inland Revenue efforts to pin down big-time tax dodgers; which has led government critics to complain that the 100 extra inspectors newly appointed by Mr Norman Fowler would be better employed in the detection of tax fraud.

But the cash return is not the only consideration. As the MORI poll for *The Times* illustrated, the public seems to take a dimmer view of "working and drawing" than of tax-dodging, at least on the modest scale, even though tax evasion certainly costs them more than dole fiddles. It is interesting how practice follows opinion. For example, it seems that social security inspectors come down harder on "working and drawing" than on mild misrepresentation of family circumstances to maximize benefits.

There are, of course, other ways of containing the black economy than sending in the inspectors. One is to reduce the incentive to take your business "underground".

Gradually, the national insurance threshold is being made a less punitive barrier to entry into the taxed economy. Mr Fowler's social security reforms will increase the limit on the sums the unemployed may earn on the dole from £4 to £15 a week, provided they have been out of work for some time or are otherwise considered to be special cases. This should help to reduce concealed "working and drawing", where the sums earned are still quite small.

Investigations of fraud are being stepped up

The enterprise allowance, introduced in 1983, and now paying £40 a week to 50,000 unemployed people starting up in business, has properly brought a good deal of concealed work into the daylight of the formal economy.

But some changes have worked in the opposite direction. When VAT jumped to 15 per cent, the incentive to dodge it increased dramatically. VAT is a good "self-policing" tax, since it operates at each point in the production chain; but with nearly half of all expenditure exempt or zero-rated, the chain has too many breaks.

Two solutions are advocated. Some members of the construction industry, on the one hand, argue that the VAT threshold should be lowered to the point where every builder who puts up a bit of scaffolding can expect a visit from the taxman. Other small business lobbies argue that the VAT threshold should be raised to the point where it only traps well-grown businesses capable of coping with the bureaucracy.

Since the hike in VAT helped finance cuts in income tax, the incentive to dodge the Inland Revenue has been correspondingly reduced – particularly at the top end of the scale. Now every pound wriggled out of taxable income yields a maximum return of only 60 per cent, compared with 98 per cent in the late 1970s. But there has been another change which has made tax-dodging easier at the lower end of the scale: the abolition of national insurance "cards" and "stamps".

In the days of "cards", these were confiscated from the unemployed; no employer could turn a blind eye to the lack of a card for very long. Now, however, it is often not until the wheels of the PAYE machine begin to grind that the "working and drawing" is detected. But this leads to the heart of the question.

Only a police state, with identity cards stamped with employment details, addresses, even tax status, could effectively stamp on the black economy, and in doing so, it would destroy many seedlings of private enterprise. Even then, as the extent of moonlighting in Soviet bloc countries illustrates, the black economy seems to have a life of its own. There is a healthy balance to be struck between complacence and paranoia about a modicum of "irregular work".

If we are prepared to pay the unemployed to start work on an enterprise allowance, we should perhaps be a little tolerant of "underground" private enterprise. The "irregular entrepreneur", avoiding the burdens of state bureaucracy, may thereby grow up into the regular small business of the future.

Plainly, laws and inspectors should keep as many of us as possible out of the black economy, or the burden on the rest will become intolerable. Whatever we do, however, some economic activity will escape. It therefore behoves us to take the official statistics with several pinches of salt.

Give and take in the suburbs

The inhabitants of a respectable street of Victorian semis in the suburbs like to consider themselves law-abiding citizens. Superficially, they are: they park on the correct side of the road and try to stop their dogs from fouling the pavements. But most of the residents, although they may not realize it, are committing offences: they are involved in the black economy.

Jonathan is a lawyer. He and his wife employ a Filipino, Orelia, as a "daily", to whom they pay £40 (in cash) for a 20-hour week. If Jonathan were challenged, he would say the arrangement was beyond reproach – Orelia earns a reasonable amount of money, is well treated and works in pleasant surroundings. But her employment is illegal. No tax returns are made to the Inland Revenue.

Sean, the window cleaner, charges £7.50 a house. He is paid in cash; the tree surgeon who lives farther down the road increases his income by working in his neighbours' gardens at weekends, and the telephone engineer can sometimes be persuaded to pop in to fix a recalcitrant telephone for a few pounds. These are all examples of the insidious black economy.

People in this street believe in "a little give and take"; but they are not aware that the system of barter, of exchanging goods for goods or services, also falls outside the law. Jim Wicks prefers to think of it as mutual self-help: when his 20-year-old Morris Minor breaks down, he pushes it three doors down the road to Bob Moskin's house.

Bob retired from an engineering firm last year, has time to spare and enjoys the challenge of trying to mend the old Morris. He also collects paintings. Jim does not pay Bob for his mechanical skills in cash, but in kind: with the landscapes he has painted. Neither believes he is committing an offence.

On the other side of the street lives an area sales rep for a distillery. Last week he gave his neighbour three bottles of gin, worth approximately £25, in exchange for some old slabs of crazy paving which the neighbour no longer wanted – an informal and mutually acceptable form of "payment".

There are more easily identifiable avoidances of the law: the widow at number 23 rents the top floor of her house to two Iraqi students for £60 a week, without informing the tax man or the rent officer about the income. The local pub, the Royal Oak, makes no mention in its accounts of the £25 a night paid to the pianist.

These examples may seem small beer in the business of evading the attentions of the Inland Revenue. But at the other end of the street, some more serious schemes are being carried out. Mr Tench has a thriving company which designs glossy company journals; his remuneration is great and totally above-board. But he is angered by his high tax contributions, and two years ago he expanded his payroll – fictitiously. He "took on" a man called Harry Dent as an office cleaner. For this service Mr Dent received £140 a week, which meant that Tench's business reduced its taxable profit by the same amount.

Tench's extra cash was put into a post office account and withdrawn with his own (left-handed) signature. The money helped him entertain in style. In the end his mother, who lived rent-free in the basement granny-flat, appealed to his conscience and Mr Dent's ghostly existence was ended.

Tench still speaks of it all with an edge of rancour, like someone who merely wanted to join in the common morality but has been thwarted on a technicality. His cousin Camilla, who runs the antique shop in the local parade, has a different problem. She has been forced into the black economy almost against her wish. "When VAT came in there was this thing called, rather cryptically, The Scheme. It meant that whenever anyone bought anything, you had to fill in how much you sold it for, and the name and address of the purchaser. The whole thing was mad. For a start, in this business you have things like a wooden walking stick with a silver tip, so the bottom part is not VAT-rated and the top is.

"Lots of customers are pretty wary about giving names and addresses, and that can have the effect of diminishing sales. I just used to go through the telephone book with a pin and write down any old name and address. "Once, the VAT area supervisor came round to check on the man checking on me and I said, 'Do you want to see the books?', but he didn't want to know. All he was interested in was, did the sums add up? I don't bother with all that any more." Camilla's desire for honesty has been eroded by the realization that "everyone is doing it".

So much is everyone "doing it" that they take such behaviour as the norm – although they may still be shocked by obvious misdemeanours. In the past few years the neighbourhood has been shaken by such stories as a big hotelier escaping to South America after a dawn tax raid by the police, and a gamekeeper accused of "culling" the ducks on the reservoir for a handsome return from restaurants.

Hypocrisy? Perhaps; but it is a natural response to find sins in the transactions of others. In fact, in this strait-laced bit of suburbia, as in any other community, the so-called black economy is thriving with all the quiet tenacity of garden shrubs.

Alan Franks

"WILL YOU FAST WITH US?"

Polly Toynbee



"The issue of World Hunger overshadows all of our lives. This national Fast seems to be a perfect opportunity for everyone to show, in a silent way, that they are hungry for change.

"We can only hope those inside the corridors of power will take note. I shall be fasting with Oxfam."

Polly Toynbee is hungry for change. She is joining with thousands of others in a 24 hour fast during the weekend of November 15, 16 and 17 in **Oxfam's second Hungry for Change FAST.**

The past 12 months have shown how much people in this country care about World Hunger. Everyone knows we need change — a change to give hope to the hungry and a change in the attitudes of governments towards them.

Last year's experience of fasting for one day allowed people to understand a little better the appalling fate of the 750 million people who suffer hunger every day without choice.

At the same time, through sponsorship, they raised valuable funds for Oxfam development projects overseas.

It is our intention that this year's fast should represent a massive expression of concern — of a nation hungry for change.

Please join us. Fill in the coupon for details without delay.

FAST WITH OXFAM — NOV. 15, 16 or 17

I support OXFAM'S second Hungry for Change FAST

☐ I'll fast. Please forward my name to my nearest Oxfam organiser.

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I enclose a donation of £_____

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Send to: Oxfam, Room TM61, FREEPOST, Oxford, OX2 7BR.

To get FAST details fast, contact your area OXFAM organiser through your local phone directory.

HUNGRY FOR CHANGE · FAST · NOV. 15, 16 or 17

OXFAM

Classic sounds of science

Nicolas Soames on an electrifying new system that could revolutionize string instruments

The electric violin is an execrable instrument. Place one under the respective chins of Itzhak Perlman, Stephane Grappelli or folk fiddler Dave Swarbrick and only the music would indicate a different player – for they would all sound the same.

Its half-sister the amplified violin, which uses a pick-up microphone placed on the body of the instrument, is only a slight improvement, for sound is often brittle, harsh and incomplete.

But this Sunday, London audiences will hear for the first time a new breed of string instruments that may just revolutionize the use of amplified violins, violas, cellos and double basses. They are the result of nearly 20 years of obsession by Canadian cellist, Richard Armin. He poured his income from the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, a Canadian rock group called Lighthouse and more than a decade of session work, into successive prototypes of amplified cellos and violins. Finally, in 1983, he came up with what he regarded as the first viable example.

He has entrusted the main European introduction to the London-based string quartet which leads the world in avant-garde chamber music: the Arditti String Quartet. It is with a new work by Michael Nyman, Quartet (1985), that the Raad string instruments (as they are called) will be first heard in formal quartet combination.

"I was first attracted to electronics when I played new music by Toru Takemitsu and Olivier Messiaen with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. I was interested in the possibility of hearing detail in sound that, without amplification, would not be available."

So began his long and largely self-guided journey that began with a 12th-century text from Oxford University on the importance of harmonics in proportion, continued through the traditional masonic tools of ruler, compass and pencil and the use of the Rule of 40, a standard violin maker's measure; encompassed research into synthesizers, graphite fibre technology, and the foam laminate used by aircraft designers; and incorporated his own ideas of ease of playing which produced an altered shape.

"The first major breakthrough came in 1977 when I realized that, to produce an amplified sound which would be truly faithful to the performer, it was necessary to amplify the top plate (the surface with the f holes) alone. This meant isolating it from the rest of the body, including the fingerboard, using a kind of soft foam."

Mr Armin experimented with a number of pick-ups before developing one using polarized vinyl. Meanwhile, his work on the body itself had been continuing. For the top plate he relied upon tradition using, for the violins, the Canadian Engelman pine which has a small grain structure similar to the German silver spruce used by the great European makers of the past. For his cellos he used the Canadian sitka spruce.

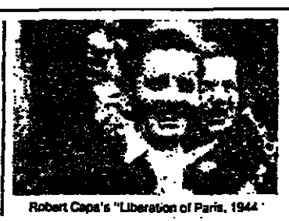
He has now built 11 instruments and is starting serious production. He has already had inquiries from the United States, Europe, and even the Moscow Academy of Science. Mr Armin points out that his use of advanced aircraft material might mean that his instruments require an export licence.

Exactly what is the potential of the instruments remains to be seen. Irvine Arditti, a former leader of the London Symphony Orchestra, is clearly excited.

"The different shape makes them feel slightly unfamiliar and it is an experiment for us", he said. "But they produce the closest sound I have ever heard to an original. If you put the speakers behind us, I wonder how many people would know that we were not playing ordinary instruments."

Mr Armin will introduce his instruments on Sunday at the ICA, London, at 5.30pm. Concert (first in a series of four on Sundays at the ICA in November) at 6.30pm.

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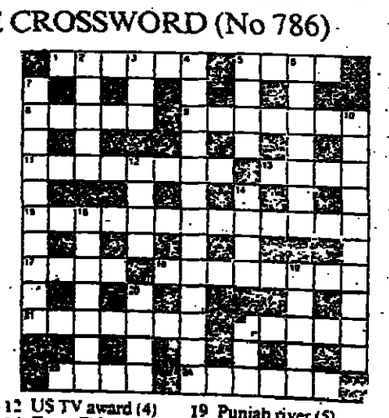


Robert Capa's "Liberation of Paris, 1944"

TOMORROW

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13 Body powder (4)
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17 Lounge (4)
18 Self-righteous (8)
21 Thin, stiff fabric (7)
22 Passenger chair (5)
23 Become liquid (4)
24 Exhibit (6)

DOWN
2 Keyboard instrument (5)
3 Charge (3)
4 Not fitting (13)
5 Trial panel (4)
6 Boys' voices (7)
7 Petty sin (10)
10 Previously used (6,4)
12 US TV award (4)
14 Great Chinese dynasty (4)
16 Perfumed liquid (7)
19 Punjab river (5)
20 Tied cord (4)
22 Soaked food (3)

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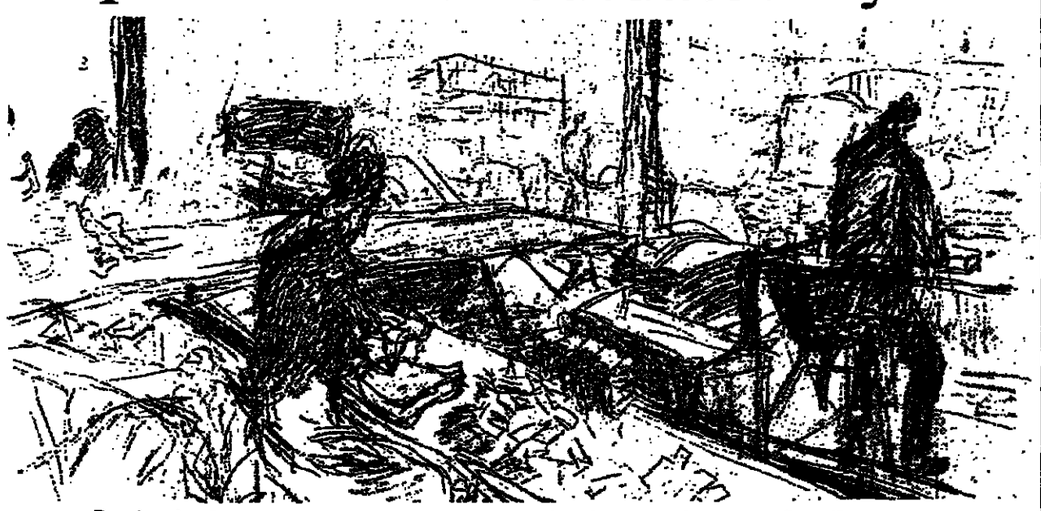
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Brilliant exponent of an outdated style

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Glasgow

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AIR Gallery, London

Colour Rhythm and Dance
Art Gallery and Museum, Dundee



Prophet due for posthumous honour: detail of Ilka Gedo's wayward yet tense *Ganz Factory* (1946)

Opportunities to see new art from any European country except, for the fashionable moment, Germany are not so readily available in the British Isles that we can afford to take lightly any enterprise along these lines. And least of all the extraordinary season of **Hungarian Arts in Glasgow** which has been going on for most of October and continues until November 9. Why Glasgow? it is tempting to ask. But, again, why not? Glasgow certainly has enough venues for art shows, and, if the amazing attendance figures for local art attractions like the Burrell Collection are anything to go by, a large and lively audience. And it must certainly be said that, however the idea came about, Glasgow has been doing Hungary proud, with music, film, theatre, talk and cuisine all over, and art exhibitions in at least 10 places.

So many unfamiliar names, so many different genres, can be dizzying, especially for the outsider bent on sampling as much as possible in a couple of days. But you soon see the pattern behind the at first mysterious grouping. The central manifestation is the *Contemporary Visual Art in Hungary* show, which includes 18 artists and is spread over both galleries of the Third Eye Centre, both galleries of the Glasgow School of Art, the Compass Gallery, the Glasgow Arts Centre and the Glasgow Print Studio. All of these artists and their works have been selected (apparently without let or hindrance) by the British organizers, Paul Overy and Chris Carrell, in association with Marta Kovalovszky of the King Stephen Museum in Szekesfehervar. It may be presumed, therefore, that, given an inevitable element of personal taste in the selection, these artists are quite possibly the best, and certainly those most calculated to appeal to western taste, working in Hungary today.

And how does the West – or at least as much of it as is represented by Glasgow – feel about them? It seems that there is a certain amount of the right hand not choosing to know what the left hand is doing. Probably the most popular artist among those shown is not one of the 18, but the much-prized graphic artist *Janos Kass*, on show in the Collins Gallery of the University of Strathclyde. His technique as an etcher and engraver is undoubtedly brilliant, and some of the graphics, like the Old Testament series, are in their very ornate way quite impressive. But the style is so dated it is amazing to notice that all the works on show come from the last 15 years, and there are oddly derivative touches, so that one keeps wondering, in his *Hamlet illustrations*, what quite so many Henry Moores are doing littering Elsinore.

By comparison the much older *Bela Uitz*, who died in 1972 at the age of 85, seems far more progressive with his Constructivist prints of 1920-21, and even the slightly later and more representational series based on the Luddite riots. These, and indeed almost the complete range of his graphics from this period, are on show at Kelvingrove, along with selections of *Hungarian Ceramics Today* (mostly abstract and rather oatmealy) and of *Medals by Andreas Kiss Nagy*, which look very much like recent French medals (not always to their advantage) and remind us of Hungary's special place in medal design during the twentieth century.

But to return to the central 18. Without doubt, the best of them are to be seen at the Third Eye. Here the smaller gallery is filled with a restrospective selection of sculpture made over 50 years by Erzsebet Schaar, who worked in metal, wood, plaster and glass, among other materials, and whose sculpture ranges in size from tiny table-top pieces to large installations, and in mood from the bright and witty (such as the very nice series which represents the progress of an affair by the relative shiftings of two miniature chairs) to the anguished and intense – though whether, as the organizers' note insists, "that isolation which faces women trapped within the home or by other stereotyped roles imposed upon them by a male-dominated society" is open to question. The living sculptors in the larger gallery go in for whimsical or atavistic assemblages – most interesting, perhaps, in the work of Geza Samu, who works with twigs and branches to make "invisible" but actually quite highly wrought pieces, almost but not quite growing out of the Hungarian landscape.

Hungary also has, one may gather from elsewhere, its Neo-Expressionists, its exponents of camp/punk, its Neo-Constructivists (Gyorgy Jovanovics's small plaster reliefs at the College of Art are decidedly appealing) and its indefinables, such as Istvan Mazzag, a 27-year-old (also at the College of Art) whose painting veers between something like Abstract Expressionism and, well, less-abstract Expressionism, as in his *Romeo*, a memorable image of a bull terrier in a field tinted arbitrarily mauve and green. But the most memorable and distinctive of all is Ilka Gedo at the Compass Gallery.

Sadly, she died in June, when the season was already in preparation; sadly also, she is apparently quite unknown in Hungary. The show includes some of her remarkable ghetto drawings from the Second World War, as well as some of the highly idiosyncratic flower and garden paintings of her last nine years, wayward yet tense scribbles, richly, delicately coloured, which oddly recall Mondrian's dying *chrysanthemum*. Fluttering on the edge of the naïve, these fragile works still cast their spell, and one imagines that their Glasgow reputation (a major retrospective is planned) will soon ensure this prophet at least posthumous honour in her own country.

The traffic is not all one-way. New Glasgow painters are promised an early showing in Budapest, and meanwhile they have been making the scarcely less difficult journey across the border and south as far as London. There, at the AIR Gallery until November 10, six of them are to be seen under the collective title **New Image Glasgow**. Of course Adrian Wiszniewski, recently at Nicola Jacobs, is a Glasgow lad, and sensibly embodies the show's title, both by suggesting a new way of looking at Glasgow and by being a new maker of images from Glasgow. The other five could claim much the same. The oldest of them, Steven Campbell, who is all of 32, has already settled in New York and is having spectacular success there; the others are rather less known, but already work with conviction to produce forceful images of dream, reality (like Peter Howson's chunky, puggled *Boxer*) or history.

While on the subject of Scotland (though the relevance otherwise is dubious), I must not omit to mention a very remarkable show which I saw in Glasgow, is now at Dundee Art Gallery until November 26, then goes to Edinburgh and Aberdeen but never, disgracefully, ventures into a totally uninterested England. This is called **Colour Rhythm and Dance**, and concerns itself with J. D. Fergusson and his circle in Paris in the 1900s. Now not only was Fergusson a wonderful painter in his own right, combining brilliant Scottish colour with something of a French rigeur and precision, but he was, as the show points out, in the middle of a very lively group allied to the Fauves.

The show is dazzling, full of splendidly, shamingly unfamiliar material; it makes a point, re-creates a milieu, and reminds us of one of the most innovative little magazines of the age, *Rhythm*, edited for two precarious years by Fergusson and Middleton Murry, during which it published D. H. Lawrence, Katherine Mansfield and Rupert Brooke as well as Picasso, Kandinsky, Derain and Gaudier-Brzeska. And the show is supposed to be too parochial in interest for the cosmopolitan south!

John Russell Taylor

When the pianists Eschenbach and Frantz play at the Queen Elizabeth Hall this evening the chances are that most of the audience will know rather more about one half of the duo than the other. Christoph Eschenbach's conducting work with the LPO and, latterly, Covent Garden has made him a familiar figure in Britain. But what of his long-time duet partner, Justus Frantz? A gifted solo pianist and also the founder and co-director of the new Schleswig-Holstein Festival, Frantz has already had an extraordinary life, with tragedy mixed in among the glittering prizes.

His first name, Justus ("the just"), was his mother's memorial to his father, a German resistance worker who died in a Nazi punishment camp shortly before Frantz was born. A conventional music education led in 1967 to his meeting Eschenbach, who was a few years older but studying with the same piano teacher in Hamburg. The teacher suggested they team up, and their chance came in the time-honoured tradition: replacing someone at short notice. "I was fascinated by Christoph's playing", says Frantz, "perhaps because we were very different in character and lifestyles. He is more Slavic in temperament while I am, well, more British. So we never get bored. Our playing is a conversation – sometime a competition too – between two opposed figures."

From the start they decided to retain their individual careers, with duo concerts prepared and performed in short, intensive bursts each year. "That is why we are not sterile. Normally a duo is like a parrot in action: one half phrases one way, so the other does the same. But, because we draw on very different musical experiences, we are fresh to fight at each rehearsal."

While Eschenbach developed his dual career, Frantz concentrated on solo playing, building up a repertoire of around 50 concertos that includes an admirable sprinkling of modern works among the warhorses. Is it difficult for a busy pianist to "recall" a particular concerto from such a large repertoire? "That depends on how much I have played it. Wake me up at three in the morning and straightaway I could play you the Schumann. But don't wake me up for the Tchaikovsky."

Then in 1982 came disaster. Frantz, touring China, was thrown from a taxi against a wall. His backbone snapped. "When I woke from coma I was in a Peking hospital, and this smiling doctor leant over and said: 'You know, Herr Frantz, you have to die. You must stay here, but we will make you a nice time.' But, I thought, it doesn't make any difference if I

Justus Frantz (below) is the lesser-known half of the distinguished piano duet who appear at the Queen Elizabeth Hall tonight, but he has an extraordinary and inspiring tale to tell: interview by Richard Morrison

Fighting afresh



die in Peking or in an aircraft, and anyway a dead body is more expensive to get back to Germany."

So he was flown back to Hamburg, and there he lay. "From March 17, 1982 to March 7, 1983 I did not move. That was the only chance not to be paralyzed. But I could read. I taught myself Russian, and read the whole of Goethe – you know, things that you dream of but never have time for."

The miracle happened: Frantz's bones knitted together, leaving him shorter, stiffer but otherwise in working order. Because he could only play standing up at first, Bösendorfer obliged with a piano on long legs. "I had the feeling that my fingers were as quick as before, but more sensitive. Probably, though, that was the feeling of rebirth." His comeback recital, just a few weeks later, was a Brahms programme in Las Palmas ("I thought I should avoid London or New York to begin with"). Any problems? "Only that I was in tears, because I was so thankful to my fortune and to God."

If anything has changed it is that Frantz now arranges his career with even greater purposefulness: this year he is touring a Beethoven concerto cycle ("with my spoken comments"), then over the next three years he will be building up a Mozart concerto cycle ("one of the dreams of my life") culminating in 1989 when he will play all 27 concertos in a fortnight in several cities. His recording career flourishes, with a live performance of the Schumann Concerto under Bernstein's direction having just been released by Deutsche Grammophon. "Bernstein creates on the fantasy of the moment. We had our first rehearsal on two pianos; of course when it came to rehearsing with the orchestra his interpretation was quite the opposite! I remember the first entrance of the clarinet. Everybody does that in tempo. Not so Lenny. He makes this big rallentando, which for me, playing lots of scales and arpeggios, it is difficult to hear. That was always a moment of, shall we say, highest fear."

By far Frantz's biggest project currently is the organizing of the Schleswig-Holstein Festival, which will run throughout July and half of August next year, and annually thereafter. He had long wanted to do something in this most northerly part of Germany, using the enormous barns (Snape Maltings on a huge scale) and the large halls of Hamburg and Kiel to seat thousands and thus keep prices down. But public subsidy and sponsorship was essential. Luckily Frantz, a man who has recorded the Mozart triple and Bach quadruple keyboard concertos with the former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt, had some useful government contacts. These obtained him an audience with Schleswig-Holstein's prime minister, Dr Uwe Barschel.

"He was eventually persuaded. He said: 'You are a man of honour, and I am too. We don't need contracts. Start planning and we will find the money.'"

Frantz did start, and in some style. Bernstein, Marriner, *Maazel, Menuhin, Eschenbach* and Edward Heath were among the distinguished conductors signed up; the RPO, Academy of St Martin, and Bavarian Radio SO will be playing; Sviatoslav Richter is bringing young musicians from Moscow (who will neatly complement the team of youngsters from the Menuhin School in Britain); the song-recitalists include Fischer-Dieskau, Shreier, Prey, Jessye Norman, Brigitte Fassbaender and (closing the festival) Domingo – with one of his Mexican earthquake appeal concerts.

But back, finally, to the piano duo. What is the secret of the medium's remarkable resurgence in public consciousness? "What the public likes about duos is that they hear and see the performers playing like ping-pong, bouncing ideas off each other, finding the quick-witted response. Of course it helps some other duos that they also look good, but one cannot be angry with Nature."

Television

Speaking images

All documentaries seek in some way to instruct through the presentation of a distilled reality. What distinguishes them is the degree to which they are prepared to declare their intentions.

Nicaragua: In Their Time (Channel 4) went after its subject – the *Barricada* newspaper in Nicaragua City – like an ethnographic field-worker in pursuit of a rare tribe. It was observational documentary of an extreme kind and all the marks of that school were present – almost to the point of parody.

The editing did not attempt to contrive stories but left them open-ended with captions linking from one to the next. The commentary was sparse and unemphatic, leaving the images to speak for themselves. There were several shots in which the subjects looked at the camera, which emphasized that the presence of the crew altered to some degree what was happening. Overall, the material was presented with as little interference as possible, almost as if it were evidence, and the viewer was left in no doubt that what was shown was more or less what had happened.

All of this was laudable filmmaking but it made for a dull programme. Undifferentiated reality is not compelling. There needs to be a point of view to give the material flavour. Without this a programme fails, and this was the case with *Nicaragua*. Only in the closing sequence of the workers dancing while their comrades guarded them, beautifully shot by the cameraman Jonathan Collinson, did the programme-makers declare their sympathy and the film come to life.

The Age of Light (*Triumph of the West*, BBC 2) represented documentary at its most old-fashioned: a man (in this case the historian John Roberts) walked around various locations and told the viewer what he thought about the past. The style is hardly innovative. It was nothing more than a talking head in exotic locations with a few montage sequences thrown in for light relief. But it does have one advantage over the discretion of the observational approach: the dogma or propagandist intention is foregrounded and it gives everything a taste. Better to know where a programme stands and reject it, than not to know and ignore it.

Carlo Gébler

Theatre

Authorial sadism

The Play's the Thing
Nuffield, Southampton

Ah, but which play? First there was Ferenc Molnár's *Spiel im Schloss*, and latterly there has been Tom Stoppard's *Rough Crossing*; in between came this, P.G. Wodehouse's comedic success of 1926, which remains the more famous adaptation of Molnár's story.

Two playwriting colleagues and their young musical collaborator arrive unannounced at a castle on the Italian Riviera, where their never-seen host is entertaining the composer's prima-donna fiancée and the ageing trouper who brought her to fame. Through the acoustic two-way mirror of their suite's *faux-marbre wall, the new* arrivals overhear an absurdly turgid love scene taking place, which reveals that the old petticoat-chaser has not abandoned his passion for his protégée.

In order to save their young friend's shattered soul, one of the dramaturges scribbles a playlet around the eavesdropping dialogue and forces the guilty pair to act it out, thus convincing the composer that they had been rehearsing lines, and that his faithless fiancée's protestations were those of a fictional character.

The staging of the playlet is an exercise less in natural justice than in authorial sadism, with the playwright-puppet-master wringing every last drop of sweat from his press-ganged actors' brows. Wodehouse's piece would have been more intriguing and compelling had the overheard lovemaking not been so thumpingly purple in the first place – but then, as the late Ben Travers observed, "Plum was a very funny man but he couldn't write a script".

The challenges to theatrical illusion which so attracted Mr Stoppard find a sympathetic platform in Michael Meacham's clean-cut production, and Michael Bertenshaw's scheming playwright orchestrates the lights and curtains with all-too-believable authority. He is ably supported by Lynn Clayton's preternaturally artifical prima donna and Alan Barker's unctuous, nervestrung Secretary, a quivering bottle of oil in a dinner suit.

Martin Cropper

Concert

LPO/Solti
Festival Hall/Radio 3

It may seem perverse to single out an orchestra's share in a concerto in this context, but after being determinedly blared at in the Barbican in recent weeks it was a pleasure to listen to the London Philharmonic's intelligent and restrained contribution to Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto.

They must have played it any number of times, and yet every phrase from the strings sounded fresh or thoughtful as required, while the fine woodwind section were rhythmically alert in the outer movements and most characterful in the quieter moments.

From the opening bars it was clear that Alfred Brendel and Sir Georg Solti were both very much attuned to the Olympian dynamism of this crowningly magnificent work.

Tempi were brisk, phrasing was direct and unfussy: the first movement was executed in a single sweep which was structurally most convincing, and, if the Finale seemed at first to feature something closer to Mozartian finesse rather than the predictable Beethovenian cragginess, this too came to make sense in the performance as a whole.

Brendel's playing of the piano's fabulously beautiful entry in the slow movement was the more memorable for not being lingered over, just as Beethoven says: *Adagio un poco mosso*.

A feature of this exceptional performance was Brendel's willingness to rethink even the most familiar details. He kept the pedal down, for instance, throughout each of the passages of heavy double-octave scales in the first movement's development section – a strange and rather Lisztian-sounding device, but knowing Brendel it will have been deeply considered.

Liszt's *Faust Symphony* undoubtedly suffers from its excessive length – as if Liszt was trying to convince himself that he was the kind of composer he actually was not. But the orchestra responded to its secure scoring with playing of excellent clarity; Solti's conducting was as energetic as ever, and agreeably unforced.

Malcolm Hayes

Early Music Centre Festival

Oberon/The Triumph of Peace
Whitehall Banqueting House

Reconstructing a Stuart masque cannot be easy. As far as they went, Ben Jonson's *Oberon* and James Shirley's *The Triumph of Peace*, presented here as the grand finale to this year's Early Music Centre Festival, were adequately enough performed. The trouble was that they did not go nearly far enough.

For masques were designed to be opulently staged – some of them in this very building – as sycophantic entertainment for king and court. And frankly neither the dramatic nor the musical content of either work is sufficient to hold one's unswerving attention when given concert performances like these. Nor, I might add, should we expect them to be. But it was impossible to create for ourselves the atmosphere of the court when staring at immobile sober suits and formal dresses, even given the apposite splendour of Rubens's ceiling above us and the York Waits' introductory fanfares (shades of *Donnerstag aus Licht* there).

The musical standard varied. The York Waits, once on the platform, found difficulty in playing their shawms and suchlike in tune or in time. However, the playing of the Parley of Instruments (here including eight lutenists) in the songs and dances of the masques proper – composed, though it scarcely seems obligatory to mention them, by Ferrabosco II, Robert Johnson, William Lawes and Simon Ives – was neat and stylish. Peter Holman, who directed and was responsible for most of the resurrection process, maintained a pleasing lightness of texture throughout.

Of the singers, the soprano Hilary Jones showed a sometimes suspect technique; her colleague, Emily Van Evera, seemed better able to get around the ornamentation. Both tenors, Rufus Müller and Joseph Cornwell, sounded at ease, though surely Michael George's bass is of entirely the wrong scale for such slight music. So too was the booming, often pompous, delivery of the three readers.

Stephen Pettitt

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Dress of the Year '85

Each year a leading fashion editor chooses a style of the year for display at the Museum of Costume in Bath. This year it was The Times's turn

Bruce Oldfield is looking prosperous, an establishment figure in his serious suit. But it does not take long for the merry Jamaican grin to break through the solemn pose.

The Dress of the Year, that I have selected to go on permanent display as the fashion imprint of 1985, is receiving Oldfield's attention as we talk. As with his couture customers, so with the elegant mannequin: the designer adjusts the slither of velvet, sculpted to the lines of the fibre-glass body.

This has been Bruce Oldfield's year. In March, he celebrated a decade in the dress business with a gala fashion show, attended, at dinner, show and dance floor, by the Princess of Wales, wearing a dramatic gold Oldfield creation. In the summer he signed important new agreements to design hosiery and furs; his shop in Beauchamp Place clocked up record sales; he found new studio premises in Fulham; and he was offered the design directorship of the House of Hartnell. This he ultimately turned down in favour of extending his own business. Now a Bruce Oldfield fragrance is in advanced stages of discussion.

'Craft is my strong point, not drawing and art'

"I am excited to be doing things that extend the breadth of Bruce Oldfield", he says. "A lot of people think that I have been a bit safe, slow and dressmakery. But I have been building the business up."

It is for his skills as a "dressmaker", for his belief in cut, line and silhouette, for his standards of workmanship and for his conception of women, that I chose Bruce Oldfield's elegant evening outfit as Dress of the Year – to be displayed at the Museum of Costume in Bath alongside a gallery of other fashion statements. It goes on show with a man's outfit by Scott Crolla, who fathered the concept of the peacock male.

The Museum of Costume in Bath contains one of the best dress collections in Great Britain, including a splendid modern group. Since 1963, a fashion editor has been invited to select an outfit which sums up the style of each year.

The collection's custodian, Penelope Byrd, was intrigued to see that the sophisticated Oldfield dress contrasts with the bold stretchy outfit by Body Map, chosen last year by the *The Guardian*'s Brenda Polan. To the fashion historian, the two choices are not so arbitrary, for both underline the message of the moment: that shape and body-conscious clothes are back.

The dress is displayed on a mannequin sculpted by Adele Rootstein from the figure of the striking black American model, Billie Blair.

The Dress of the Year looks deceptively simple. It is a masterpiece of cutting, wrapped on the bias round the body, with the gilded pleating that is the focus of the dress sweeping across the bodice in a half circle against the natural body curves.

"I do hours and hours of fitting", says Bruce Oldfield. "I believe I have an instinct for it. From the start I have designed from technique, putting the fabric on the body, draping it and cutting the dress round it. Craft is my strong point, not drawing and art."

Oldfield's first lessons in fashion came from his foster-mother Violet, who was a dressmaker in the North-east. He moved from there to the shelter of Dr Barnardo's and won a place at Ravensbourne College of Art and then St Martin's, which he left in 1973.

He struggled to make a business, building up a private clientele, which includes actresses Charlotte Rampling and Joan Collins as well as the royal Princess. He opened his shop in 1984.

A pleasing personality, full of warmth, wit and an acerbic authority, has been a good formula for the private clients. He counts many of them as friends and moves on a social level far above those whom he describes as "the limp-wristed nellies in the fashion business".

Oldfield now admits that he would be happy to phase out the couture side. "It has been a means to an end and an incredible training", he says. "But a truly couture dress demands couture prices, and people ain't prepared to pay for it."

How then does he see his future? "I feel that I now have a certain authority based on hard graft", he says. "The business is stable. I am 35, and I see this point not as the summit of my career, but the beginning."

Bruce Oldfield's shop is at 27 Beauchamp Place, London SW3



Bruce Oldfield and his seductive black dress with gilded pleating. Shoes, Charles Jourdan. Photographs: Nick Briggs



Scott Crolla and his rich patchwork shirt with ruby red velvet trousers

Scott Crolla's Kensington home reflects his world. On one wall hangs a vivid Gilbert and George acrylic painting. A carved crucifix suggests his interest in religious symbols. The baronial velvet-covered furniture is scattered with the rich tapestries and brocades that Crolla has brought into fashion for men for the first time in two centuries.

"It was meant to be ironic, punning bad taste, a deliberate prettiness as a revolt against deliberate ugliness", says 30-year-old Crolla.

The shop that he and his former partner Georgina Godley set up in 1984, round the corner from the Savile Row tailors, saw the finest flowering of the peacock male, although Crolla has gone on to make women's clothes and insists that he is more interested in female fashion.

The tapestries, textured jacquards and brocades, and the Indian fabrics that recall the hippie era in the 1970s, have now been taken up by the high street.

I chose a tactile shirt in a patchwork of rich colours, worn with garnet-red crushed velvet trousers, as the male dress of 1985 for the Bath Museum. The shirt is made from an ecclesiastical fabric, tracked down by Crolla. Re-colouring prints and designing fabrics was an important part of Georgina and Scott's work before their partnership broke up this summer.

They met at Brighton Polytechnic, where both studied fine art. Crolla's college work was a series of collages using images of society hostesses at artistic gatherings.

"It was an ironic look at people's expectations of art", says Crolla, whose clothes are a sardonic interpretation of upper class dressing. He describes his men's collection as "anarchic".

'It was meant to be a total assault on taste'

"It is an image of an Englishman with all his traditional arrogance and confidence, who doesn't give a damn about dressing as long as he assembles all the right elements", he says. "It was meant to be a total assault on taste."

It is, to use Crolla's favourite word, "ironic" that his peacock style has now fan-tailed into the high street, while he himself is struggling to get his own ideas into smooth production.

Scott Crolla's colourful male outfit, encapsulated in the Bath display, will at least prove for posterity that he is the creater of the proud peacocks of 1985.

Crolla is at 35 Dover Street, London, W1.

Angling for new waves

Geometric shapes have hit the headlines. Sleek glossy heads of hair with heavy cropped fringes are worn short or long as the retro-60s feel of this year's fashion infiltrates the hair salons.

Long hair as well as sharp angles are the in-coming trends. It is time to start growing your hair to be on the right wavelength for spring.

Good news for those who want high fashion in a hurry. Fake hair and wigs have lost their dusty toupé image to become the newest fashion accessory. This year's models on the catwalks of international fashion have sported spikes and tresses in a rainbow of colours.

The eternal problem of the "growing out" phase – the transition between short and long hair styles – has been overcome for those daring enough to visit London's most avant-garde salon, Antenna. Masterminded by Simon Forbes, Antenna is responsible for a revolutionary fake hair fabric called Mono-fibre.

Originally used for the coarse-textured look of the Buffalo-Boys in 1981, Mono-fibre is now adapted for "The Clip", a healthier, shinier look.



'The Clip' from Antenna



'Morticia' from Michaeljohn

More graphic shapes are not limited to the Sixties look. Worn with the curvier lines of equestrian clothes or rich velvets and tapestries of this winter, long shiny hair with a short Bette Davis fringe gives a dramatic Hollywood image.

The final touch for top-to-toe grooming: a pair of immaculately-shaped eyebrows, much heavier and straighter than before and dyed or painted in.

In spite of the neo-1960s feeling, fashion for hair and faces never comes back quite the same. The Cleopatra hairstyle from Michaeljohn has heavy eyebrows rather than the fake lashes of 20 years ago.

Rebecca Tyrrel

T-time for a winter's tale

The sudden onset of winter brings out the styles of the season, which have lain dormant throughout the Indian summer.

The silhouette for winter is still the T-shape, with coats and jackets cut from a wide shoulder line and the outfit tapering down to narrow skirts and trousers.

The accessories for a warm winter translate last year's fashion into this.

● Ski pants are the trouser shape, made both in stretchy jerseys and in more sophisticated form in fabric, when they are seamed at front and back and given a stirrup of elastic under the ankle. They are on sale everywhere. Black stretch stirrup pants £10.99, acrylic ski pants £19.99, rib knit leggings £9.99 all from C and A.

● The roll-neck sweater is having a revival. In classy colours it livens up last year's jacket and nestles against the new velvets and tapestries. Lambswool polo-neck sweater in grey, cream, black and red, £11.99 from Marks and Spencer.

● The three-quarter coat is the best proportion over skinny skirts and deep armholes are the fashion pointers. You belt it with a wide sash if your waist can stand it. Dolman-sleeved pure wool jacket in fuchsia, £45.99 from Richards.

● Brown is the insider's fashion colour, worn with the high fashion purples. Brown is also *haute chic* with the international designer Azzedine Alaia. Claude Montana teams chocolate brown with navy blue.

● Jersey is a lead fabric, especially for tubular dresses or unstructured coats. Warehouse have a fine selection of jerseys in different weights, printed and plain. Their black and white zig-zag jersey coats from £30.

● Chanel's classic chains are jangling on fashion-conscious breasts. The real thing from 26 Old Bond Street, W1. Copies in all the chain stores.

● Riding boots are galloping into fashion faster than jodhpurs. Knee-high leather boots compete seriously with ankle boots as winter warmers. Next's handsome black leather laced riding boots £69.99.

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THE TIMES DIARY

High life at the Beeb

The BBC union Beta, which rarely talks to the press, has taken the unprecedented step of publishing the salaries of the BBC's top brass. The union, whose members include secretaries and wage staff, discloses in its newsletter – published by the BBC divisional committee – that the salary of director-general Alasdair Milne is over £65,000; deputy director-general Michael Checkland, over £60,000; assistant director-general Alan Protheroe, over £55,000; and other directors, who include BBC TV managing director Bill Cotton and Dick Francis, director of BBC Radio between £45,000 and £55,000. Yesterday the BBC said the figures "were about right". The union goes on to condemn management perks. Under the headline "The lifestyle that could cost your job", it says the chairman, Stuart Young, not only has a chauffeur-driven executive car but has a "predilection for helicopters and hired cars at the BBC's expense" when on corporation business. It alleges that Alasdair Milne "is also helicopter-happy". The BBC denies any profligacy.

Sorry scene

Tit-bits from "private" conversations with Prince Charles are not restricted to his "architectural adviser" Rod Hackney. While lunching last week at the offices of Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, the architects whose design for the National Gallery he damningly described as a "monstrous carbuncle," Prince Charles discussed ways of "designing out" the problem of inner cities. As he climbed into his car, Prince Charles turned and remarked to the architects: "I'm sorry it had to be you," to which Richard Burton's response was: "Yes, and we're sorry it had to be *you*."

BARRY FANTONI



"I saw one gunman. He had hair the colour of ripe cornfields . . . eyes the blue of a summer sky"

Space invaders

The new *Express* owner, David Stevens, is already brooking no obstruction – least of all to his Bentley. Arriving in it as Lord Matthews moved out of the chairman's office this weekend, he was told that the car occupying the only space in the gangway belonged to Sir John Junor. "Move it," commanded Stevens tersely. "No, no, *Sir John Junor*," explained an Expressman patiently, "the editor of the *Sunday Express*." "Move it!" And moved it was.

Bold Barnet

The local council for Mrs Thatcher's Finchley constituency could soon be looking rather lonely in its defiance of Government policy on free home helps. Except for the four winter months, residents in Barnet borough on supplementary benefits still have to pay for their services. Tony Newton, the Tory minister responsible for the disabled, on the other hand, will be let off the hook today. Essex County Council, which covers his Basildon seat, is meeting to abandon its charging policy.

Roped in

Make your own adjustments to the next NOP poll on law and order. On Friday one of its canvassers stopped a man in Crawley and asked him if sentences should be tougher and the death penalty restored. "Yes, yes," said the man. But then I could have told them he would say that: they had picked on Peter Bruinvels, the Tory MP who hopes to bring in a private member's bill to restore capital punishment – and who once said he'd happily volunteer for the hangman's job.

Implaquable

Mickey Mouse will no doubt be the "famous former occupant" of the flat next on the market from London estate agents Goldschmidt, Howland, Cassells. Last week I found they were advertising "the former residence of George Orwell, one of England's most distinguished authors", in Canonbury Square, Islington. Strange, because I own that flat. I duly told them, and also the person who is selling the flat below, who profusely apologized. He had never made the claim. The plaque on the building clearly belies the agents' fanciful claim. This week I again asked the agents to remove the claim from their office window. "Yes, the owner has already had a go at me," I was told. On a third visit yesterday they had still not removed it. Perhaps they are waiting until the clocks strike 13. . . .

PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

The truth about this play

It is a matter of much more than theatrical interest that *Pravda*, the play by David Hare and Howard Brenton at the National Theatre, is a very considerable popular hit. The interest that it has aroused is, among other things, a reflection of our national obsession with newspapers, and in particular our attitude, ambivalent to the verge of schizophrenia, of simultaneous fascination and revulsion at the antics of the mass-circulation ones, with their gossip columns, their trivialities and their very remarkable ability to give the most detailed and colourful accounts of things that never happened.

We live in a time when both the popular hatred of journalists and the avidity with which the worst of them are read have never been more intense, and a play which set out to analyse and depict this astonishing state of affairs, a mass addiction to a drug which is simultaneously denounced by its users as poison, would have been, if well done, a valuable contribution to the continuing debate on the standards and effect of "the media". So would a play which looked into the ambitions, power and ethics of the new breed of newspaper proprietors – Murdoch, Maxwell, Rowland. So, for that matter, would an insider's newspaper-play as entertainingly cynical as *The Front Page*.

But *Pravda* is none of these things. Nor is it anything else that might, while we are wrestling with the paradox of our newspapers, move us, as we contemplate them, the width of half a column of type closer to understanding, scepticism, fear, tolerance, anger, resignation or contempt. It is an illiterate strip-cartoon, cruder by far than the worst excesses of any newspaper possessed of photographs depicting a trouserless vicar in the company of the chief bellringer's wife.

I shall particularize shortly, but first I must say that this state of affairs is not at all surprising. Howard Brenton, though bulging with ridiculous ideas as full as the Michelin man with air, has a real gift for both words and drama; in David Hare I have never been able to discern any talent at all (I was far too kind to his *Plenty* when I was a theatre critic). But it would not matter if they were jointly better than Beaumont and Fletcher; their play was doomed, given the shallowness of it, by the fact that David Hare is not only the director but also in charge of one of the separate semi-permanent companies that the NT now consists of, and therefore apparently allowed to shovel anything he likes upon its stage, immune from rebuke, let alone control, by higher authority.

Pravda is the story of how a wicked newspaper proprietor corrupts and destroys newspapers and journalists alike. The character is intended to make the audience think of Mr Rupert Murdoch, and the central story is likewise reminiscent of his purchase of *The Times*: I like to envisage the moment when, thinking that it might be best not to make "Lambert Le Roux" an Australian, Hare and Brenton made him a South African, and sat back, hugging themselves with admiration of their own brilliance.



Hopkins, left, as Le Roux with Fruit-Norton: roles that pander.

Come: let us speak with unforked tongue. Hare and Brenton are guilty of every one of the sins and crimes they attribute to journalists, newspapers and newspaper-proprietors.

Is there bad writing, full of clichés, in newspapers? There is, there is; much of it, indeed, is as bad as *Pravda*:

"You're dead. Eaton sold you a pup. He is the great salesman."

"You pick up a copy of anything, say *The Daily Snake*, and you suddenly think 'I'm white hot with anger. Why are these people trampling all over my mind?' "

"If you stop and think 'I won't use this story because I'll lose my access to power', you just become the government's notice board on which they can pin anything they like, in return for what? . . . A Fleet Street knighthood?"

Or is much of the writing in newspapers childish, an insult to the intelligence of their readers? Hand on heart, I cannot deny it. But hear the rebukers. The last editor but one of *The Times* was William Rees-Mogg; the deputy to Harold Evans, Rees-Mogg's successor, was Charles Douglas-Home, who is the present editor; in the play the outgoing editor of *The Victory* is called Elliot Fruit-Norton and his deputy Cliveden Whicker-Baskett. (And I swear that these names are genuinely representative of the level of the play's wit and sophistication.)

Much journalism is inaccurate, is it not? Verily. But not as inaccurate as this play depicting it.

Hare and Brenton talk about the "research" that went into the play; there is no evidence that they have done any research into journalism at all other than reading Arnold Wesker's silly and self-serving book on the subject. They cannot construct a plausible parody of the mass-circulation papers' headlines, though they have no fewer than *thirty-five* shots at it.

But there is more to come. The climax of the story concerns evidence, passed to the one man who has really defied Le Roux, which shows the monster to have been guilty of shameful and criminal behaviour. His opponent publishes it, whereupon, in the most ridiculous and bathetic scene of the play, Le Roux reveals that it was all false, deliberately planted by Le Roux's henchman on the man he wants to destroy. The published revelations are now seen to be undefendable libels, and Le Roux's adversary is served with the fatal writ. But there were witnesses – *four* of them – to the original planting of the fraudulent charges; not only would Le Roux never have been able to get the case on its feet, he could have been prosecuted for attempting to pervert the course of justice if he had tried to.

It is inconceivable that Hare and Brenton failed to notice this. But they could not be bothered – because they did not need to be bothered – to tear up the scene and find a way of making their play work. This doesn't say much for the authority of Sir Peter Hall – I presume he attended rehearsals – but it says a great deal about the attitude of Hare and Brenton. They knew they could do what they liked with the National Theatre; much more significant, *they knew they could do what they liked with the audiences*, who are proving them right as they greet every packed performance with resounding applause.

For the audiences are not composed of those who read *The Sun*, *The Mirror* or *The Star*. They are the soft underbelly of the middle classes, and Hare and Brenton are mirrors to them all. Beneath the trash of *Pravda* there runs a darker stream, composed of hatred not for journalism's excesses, but for the very idea of the clash of opinions and hucksters in the marketplace, for a world in which millions want to look at pictures of pretty girls with no clothes on, and millions to read of the exploits of a randy Duke, and millions to play newspaper Bingo in the hope of riches.

If only the masses were ours to command! We would soon stop them eating things that are bad for them, and smoking and drinking things that are worse for them, and viewing things that are worse still for them, and reading things that are worst of all for them. If only the newspapers could be prevented – no, *prohibited* – from printing lies and scandal and inaccuracies and calumny and bigotry and the wrong political opinions – ah, then, we could and would transform this country in a trice – or, perhaps, two trices, or even, if things don't go entirely according to plan, three or more trices – into the kind of country it ought to be, and could be, and *would* be if it were not for Lambert Le Roux and his kind.

I forget who said that the only result of spitting into the wind is an eyeful of spit. The audiences will continue to throng to the National Theatre to see *Pravda*, and the authors will wax rich on their royalties. And why shouldn't they? Certainly I can have no objection to their success; they have created a genuinely popular entertainment, and are entitled to ignore those, more ideologically pure, who will condemn them for selling their wares to the infidel, as the NT was criticized for staging, and – worse – succeeding with, *Guys and Dolls*.

Besides, they are serving their audiences as faithfully as the popular newspapers serve their readers. For where those give breasts, these offer reassurance; where the one provides titillation, the other makes a gift of flattery; where the ungodly spread Bingo, the righteous lay down a soft carpet of mutual admiration.

I cannot pretend that the choice is a particularly comfortable one, but at least it is not unclear. I have been a journalist for more than 30 years, and will probably die still exercising my inky trade. In the years of my servitude, I have seen newspapers do things that shamed not only my profession but my very country. But never yet did I read a newspaper story that was simultaneously as ignorant, erroneous, unchecked, ill-written and reckless as *Pravda*. And even if I had, it would not have lasted for three hours.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

Digby Anderson

Are adults really so incompetent?

Me: "Look at the crowd of people outside Holy Trinity. I suppose it's a wedding about to start." She: "Shall we go and watch? I can't see them properly from here."

Me: "As far as I can make out, most of the ladies appear to be air-hostesses. They seem to be in different uniforms. Perhaps the groom is some sort of celebrity pilot." She: "Fool. They're not in uniforms: they're 'coordinated'. It's the new thing. When young ladies buy clothes they don't buy dresses, shoes, blouses and scarves separately and match them, they buy a pre-arranged set, 'coordinates'. You see," she added archly, and I'm very glad it was she, "they can't dress themselves any longer, they have to have it done for them."

The same day as the celebrity pilot's wedding, the newspapers reported a new campaign by the Meat Promotion Executive with the slogan, "Nothing competes with meat and two vegetables", to encourage meat-eating. The executive is concerned about evidence that "younger housewives tend to avoid butchers' shops because they are often unable to recognize what is on display and are too embarrassed to ask for advice."

On the previous day, the BBC's "You and Yours" programme had stressed how difficult consumers found it to choose the right ticket from British Rail, and the Law Society's report, *Pandora's box of uncertainty*, emphasized difficulties in understanding tax obligations. The system should "give people a better idea of where they stand," it said. "The tax implications of a house purchase might not be as straightforward as they appear."

In the continuing debate about whether to encourage people to buy private pensions, it is alleged that consumers would not understand competing private schemes. The same argument is used to oppose private medical insurance and the right of parents to choose a school for their child. It is said that people are not competent to buy such things for themselves: they are too complicated.

The question whether governments should treat their adult citizens as competent consumers – and that means as responsible for any unpleasant consequences of their own choices – is perhaps the central political question of today. It cuts across party lines. It affects policies on state services, on regulation of private services, on crime and the family. But it is seldom explicitly and thoroughly discussed. Those who would treat citizens as adults are understandably reluctant to dwell on just how "unpleasant" might be the "consequences" some citizens would have to accept. Those who would treat adult citizens as children or incompetents are similarly reluctant to say so openly. Both should be encouraged to be more explicit.

The week of the celebrity pilot's wedding saw a new and seductive attempt to evade the question. It was proposed that schools help the next generation become competent consumers by including in the curriculum "consumer studies".

The competent purchase of goods does indeed require intellectual skills, marshalling, comparing and evaluating information, from different sources, about price, use, suitability and reliability; and also moral attributes, making up one's mind, withstanding pressure and immediate gratificaton, taking responsibility for choice. It also requires simple sense, seeking advice when confused.

But none of these is exclusive to a subject called "consumer studies". All are part and parcel of mainstream moral and intellectual development and, one would have expected, part of school already. There are a few exclusively "consumer" facts which schools can and often do teach, such as minimal consumer law and PAYE taxation, but these amount to a couple of afternoons, not a new subject. If the advocates of consumer studies are implying, however, that schools are failing in their much more important general intellectual and moral education, then this is a much greater and wider concern than consumer studies.

Specific consumer studies would not help the confused customer of British Rail. As soon as he learned the fare structure, BR would change it. That problem is one of state-monopoly unresponsive pricing. Consumer studies would not help the client of the Inland Revenue. That problem is a tax system so complicated that its own officers will not rule on the tax implications of the transaction before it is concluded.

As far as the meat and the coordinates are concerned, it may be that there is no problem. The consumers are not complaining in either case. It may be that they have chosen to forgo the butcher's shop in favour of more convenient processed foods or are following a fashion like the coordinated air hostesses.

But *if* the Meat Promotion Executive is right; if young customers really are confused by and embarrassed to ask about products their grandmothers bought competently; if after nearly half a century of lengthy and expensive nationalized education, young ladies can't manage a visit to the butcher's, then that is an argument for reducing rather than extending the role of the school.

Time after time the teaching unions castigate those who point out how much schools vary in achievement of exam results. Schools, they point out, are not exam factories. They are concerned to bring up well-adjusted, competent citizens, parents and workers. But these things too can be measured. There are juvenile crime rates, drug-abuse rates, work-absentee and venereal disease rates and none of these reflect well on many of our nationalized schools. We are now told that after 15,000 hours of compulsory schooling, young women cannot cope in the butcher's.

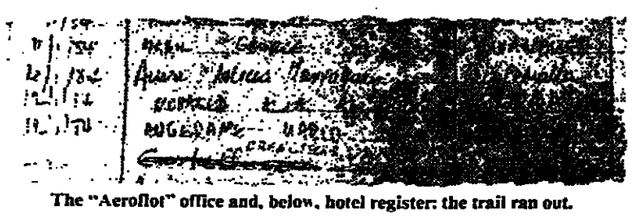
Sir Keith Joseph recently suggested that schools that fail to deliver the education they are paid to give should be sued. The leader of the local authorities replied that schools' obligations are so vague, it cannot be established when they have succeeded and when they have failed to meet them. It appears that schools need to learn rather than teach consumer rights.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

'Spy' case questions that remain

Robert Fisk on how the trial, and acquittal, of British servicemen looks from Cyprus





The "Aeroflot" office and, below, hotel register: the trail ran out.

The Troodos Mountains, Cyprus

To the clientele of the Rialto Hotel in Kakopetria, the young English couple who stayed one night in March of 1984 seemed an innocuous pair. The man was in his mid-thirties with a neat moustache and beard. His wife had closely-cropped reddish-blonde hair and wore a matronly brown pullover and skirt. The only strange thing about her husband was his habit of taking photographs of almost everyone in the bar.

George Artemiou, the acting manager of the Rialto, was celebrating his birthday that night with his Filipino wife Cora and he felt sorry for the English pair. So he invited them to join the party. He has regretted it ever since.

Cora took some snapshots to celebrate the occasion. But the Englishman – as Cora now remembers – took dozens of photographs. He took pictures of Cora and George. He took pictures of a middle-aged businessman and of a local police constable.

But he paid particular attention to a pipe-smoking, bespectacled man with greying hair and a passion for backgammon who just happened to be the local head of the Kypriagi Ipiracea Bliroforion, the Cyprus intelligence service. His name was Costas Elenas and he, too, regrets the couple's visit.

For shortly after George Artemiou's birthday, an English friend of Cora's identified the young couple as British intelligence agents based at Dhekelia, where Britain maintains one of its two bases in Cyprus. An English acquaintance of the Artemious who was at the party found herself interrogated by British military police.

Then Cora and her husband were invited down to the Cyprus government's immigration department in Nicosia to answer questions – separately and in front of a serious-looking, plainclothes Cypriot policeman – about the birthday party. The police asked to study Cora's photograph album in which she had pasted snapshots of the young RAF men who used to come to the Rialto for Saturday night drinks in the months before the party.

"They asked me if I'd seen any strangers talking to the English boys," she said. "They asked if I'd seen any Russians talking to them in the hotel." Then Costas Elenas – so close a friend that he was best man at George's wedding – suddenly found himself branded as a senior officer in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Elenas, who stoutly insists he is a loyal Cypriot, faithful only to his country and to the intelligence service for which he works – the Cypriot one – believes the English couple were responsible for what he now calls a "libel" against him. He told the Artemious that his promotion to inspector was postponed because of allegations in London to which he was not allowed to reply. But neither he nor anyone else in Kakopetria has any doubt why the British should look for spies in Cyprus.

For on the very highest peak of the Troodos range, stand three huge white domes, inside which turn some of the most sensitive radar dishes that Nato possesses, scanning the Soviet Crimea, the Gulf, the Indian Ocean and Libya for any hint of missile activity.

The Troodos radar, part of Nato's southern defences, is supplemented by sophisticated radio antennae on the British sovereign bases at Dhekzia – in the village of Ayios Nikolaos – and at Episkopi. These two stations operate an intercept system linked to "Sigint" in the UK.

It was Troodos and at Ayios Nikolaos that the eight British servicemen acquitted at the Old Bailey, the last two found not guilty yesterday, worked. As often happens in such cases, however, the verdict has cleared the accused without fully restoring the good name of those outsiders whose reputation was called into question in court.

Even before the case had ended in London, the press in Nicosia had been hinting that British intelligence deliberately concocted false evidence in the hope of "hardening" the accusations. In a nation in which leftist parties are constantly questioning Britain's right to maintain bases in Cyprus, this could turn out to have very serious repercussions.

There is another possible explanation for the rumours. The prosecution told the Old Bailey jury that the descriptions of contacts given by the defendants might have been "deliberately misleading". Whether details of foreign agents given by the accused were accurate or truthful was "a matter of very considerable doubt", the court was told, because "this disinformation was part of a deliberate plan, designed to confuse and mislead their interrogators, and in particular to protect the foreign agents from identification".

The allegations made in the prosecution's opening statement at the Old Bailey claimed that at least three of the eight accused met a "foreign" agent in the "Village Pub" at Kakopetria near the Rialto Hotel in 1982, and that this man identified himself as "Costas Demetriades" and later as "Major Alexei Constantin" of the KGB.

Costas Elenas thinks he was named as "Demetriades". Elenas's own superiors questioned him about the allegation. Elenas says he offered to travel to London to try to clear his name but that no court summons was ever issued for him to appear at the Old Bailey.

"Alex" was also said to have met at least one of the British servicemen, Wayne Kriehn, at the Rialto Hotel in 1983, and Kriehn was accused of meeting the "Soviet agent" a week later at 64 Makarios the Third Avenue, Nicosia – the office, so the court was told, of a Cypriot theatrical agent called Papa Artine.

Papa Artine – his real name is Artine Bahadorian – does indeed have an office at the address given, and he agrees that he booked a Filipino dance troupe called the "Ladybirds" into Chiquito's Night-club in Larnaca where one of the British servicemen, Geoffrey Jones, was supposed to have become infatuated with a dancer called Josie. But Artine, a portly man who says he has never met any Russian agents, and never wants to, insists that what was said about him at the Old Bailey was completely untrue.

Even the Old Bailey prosecution, however, admitted that the description given of Papa Artine in court "bears no relation" to the theatrical agent. Similar confusion surrounded a building in Demosthenes Severus Avenue in Nicosia in which the British servicemen were supposed to have handed in secret documents to the Russian agent. The building was variously described as "a small house . . . which bore outside it the sign of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline" and "the Aeroflot building".

It was in February 1984 that Aircraftman Geoffrey Jones was first questioned about the alleged spies in Cyprus. The court in London heard that he met an Arab called "John" in Larnaca and that they met again in the town's Tsokkos Hotel Apartments. The manager of the apartments, Nicos Nicolaos, remembers that John was the nickname of an Arab whose real name was Mohamed Alia Al-Kahezi, who stayed several times in Block 7 of the apartments, usually in room 54.

Al-Kahezi's name appears several times in the apartment registers, first as a Yemeni citizen with passport number 808914, and then as a Saudi citizen – strangely, with the same passport number – in 1984. In the same register on January 21, 1984, appears the following entry: "A/C (Aircraftman) Jones, British passport L8188796, born 1963 . . . RAF identity card, departed 22/1/84."

But there the Cyprus trail appears to end. A Cypriot intelligence man, a middle-aged theatrical agent, a broken-down house in Nicosia and a series of names in an apartment register – including an Arab with two nationalities and an RAF serviceman who gave his ID card as evidence of his identity – appear to be the only evidence of a spy story that fell to pieces at the Old Bailey yesterday.

It will be left to historians to ask whether something more sinister led to the prosecutions. There are those on the island – Greek-Cypriots but a few British servicemen as well – who suspect that a conflict between intelligence services may have led to the spy charges in the first place, that some British intelligence units fear that the Cyprus police may also work for the Russians.

It is certainly true that some Cypriot intelligence men believe the Americans are trying to set up their own radar and radio intercept stations in the Turkish-occupied north of Cyprus, and that the British may be conniving in this operation. Demeaning the reputation of the Cyprus intelligence service could – in the eyes of some Cypriots – assist such a project. Who, after all, would object to a new US defence system in the Turkish zone if the Greek-Cypriot police appeared to be working for the Russians?

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Adios, my Inca calzoncillos

Before I went to Peru in 1980 I bought a Spanish phrasebook to acquaint myself with those vital expressions which they never teach you at university, like "Where are my underpants?" (I didn't actually study Spanish at university, but I did study French and German and I can testify that nobody ever taught me how to ask after my underpants in French or German, so I imagine the same holds true for Spanish.) My children browsed through the phrasebook before I left, and being at the right age for that sort of thing, the one phrase they picked up with delight was "*Donde están mis calzoncillos?*" Or in other words, Where are my underpants?

I never suspected at the time how useful this phrase was to be.

I can remember distinctly the place I came to use it. It was a hotel in Cuzco, the ancient city of the Incas, or at least the city of the ancient Incas, where I was unpacking after a flight up from Lima. Everything came out of my suitcase in the right order – summerwear for daytime, arctic wear for night-time, bottle of pisco, Spanish phrasebook, ancient Inca phrasebook – everything, in fact, except my underpants. I searched high and low for these vital but unsung garments, but there was no sign of them. And so it was that a passer-by outside my room could have heard me exclaim that melodious phrase, "*Donde están mis calzoncillos?*"

The answer was pretty plain, even to me. I had left them behind in Lima, in my last hotel bedroom, where even now no doubt a Peruvian chambermaid was thinking to herself that five pairs of English underpants was a pretty strange sort of tip to leave behind. So I did the sensible thing and went across the square to the kind of shop that sells that sort of thing.

"*Quiero comprar unos calzoncillos*," I said to the matronly lady who was in charge of gents' sundries.

"*Bueno*," she said, "How many do you want to buy?"

"Five," I said.

I could tell from her startled expression that I had said the wrong thing. It turned out, after a little exploratory Spanish conversation, that she had actually asked me what size I took, and that size 5 was so small as to be unwearable. I tried my size, English-style. She shook her head. This was obviously so large as to be unwearable.

So I did the sensible thing and asked for five pairs of average, medium-sized underpants. Did she know what the average was? Si, si, she knew very well what it was. She was not in charge of gents' sundries for nothing. She sorted out five pairs of average pants, took my money and watched me go off to dress afresh.

Back in my hotel bedroom I climbed into a pair of Peruvian-made underpants for the first time that I could remember. I pulled them up to my waist. I let go. They fell to the floor. They were, I estimated, about seven inches bigger round the waist than I needed. I went back to the shop across the square. It was closed for the night. And so it was that I spent the rest of my time in Peru with a complete set of pants just right for a matronly Peruvian lady, but far too big for me.

As I hate to throw anything away, I have persevered with my Peruvian pants since, boiling them at high temperatures to encourage them to shrink to an English size, and simultaneously encouraging my waist to expand to meet them. This summer the last surviving pair was virtually the right size, but unfortunately the repeated washing, shrinking and leaving outside in sunshine had taken its toll. Three weeks ago I pulled my Peruvian souvenir on again. The waistband fitted smugly round me, but the rest of the item detached itself from the waistband and fell to my feet again, as they first had that far-off day.

I cannot deny that it was a sad moment for me to break this last link with my Latin-American past. There is something exotic, proud, even, about walking through London knowing that you are the only person within eyeshot supported by an off-shoot of the Peruvian textile industry. I have felt more ordinary and humdrum ever since.

So if any reader is travelling to Peru in the near future, I would pay well for a few pair of *calzoncillos*. Medium-size this time, preferably.

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.
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CYPRUS SECURITY

To lose one Cyprus spy prosecution, of Signalman Davies last year, was to slip. For the Crown to lose a second, even after so many hours of jury deliberation, looks like carelessness or worse. Many will be quick to amplify that "worse", as if no prosecution should be mounted before conviction could be guaranteed – an odd principle of law. The hue and cry is likely to engulf law officers high and low, as well as officers of the military police, honest servants of the State, with its security their primary concern. They do not deserve to be pilloried.

The accused men, the last of them acquitted yesterday, were under military discipline for the important part of their pre-trial detention. Whether their interrogators overstepped the mark (in a context where Judge's Rules do not properly apply) it is a fact of life they were handled with softness and consideration compared to the treatment they would have received at the hands of the KGB or any other organ of that state against which their intelligence work was mostly directed. They made confessions. Resolute prosecution had to follow. Those confessions were false. Justice is well served by the men's acquittal. But it is better that seven innocent men be arraigned, accused, tried, heard and eventually acquitted than that intelligence gathering vital to the nation's interests be compromised.

The listening post manned by 9 Signals Regiment at Ayios Nikolaos, like the other establishments on the island, belongs to a class of installation whose very existence should in principle be a secret of state. Once their location and function become commonplace there is a scramble to know more: such knowledge serves our domestic curiosity but also feeds the maw of foreign intelligence.

The danger of a trial like that just ended with its whiff of sexual scandal is that it sets the sleuths and busybodies on a course of discovery that can only ultimately benefit Britain's enemies. Does that argue for restrictions on court proceedings even tighter than those in force at this trial? There is a fine line between ensuring sufficient light so that justice can be seen to be done and flooding sensitive matters with unnecessary glare.

It is thus too much to expect an easy return to conditions of relative anonymity which the Mount Olympus base enjoyed till recently. The authorities should, however, use the trial and its aftermath positively. The very fact of acquittal has pointed to large areas of security weakness on Cyprus. The recent shootings in Larnaca demonstrated yet again how this island has been sucked into Levantine ways of violence. The reports we carry on other pages today describe a loose social scene, with a free-floating population, a shady world in which espionage flourishes and the Soviets and their middle-eastern agents are undoubtedly at work.

The men's confessions represent their fantasy life. Those fantasies, as set out in court, pointed the way in which a fertile mind determined on espionage could solicit material from the signals-intelligence operation. The authorities have been given a reminder about searching personnel entering and leaving secure areas and about procedures for incinerating sensitive documents.

Beyond that, the obvious fact behind this trial was the youth and immaturity of the signalmen and the failure of a military command structure based on technical competence rather than skills in man management. These signalmen represent a new generation of personnel for the Armed Forces, clerks whose work is as much part of defence as the infantryman's. The trial – that part of it reported – resounded with epithets about the men's intelligence for intelligence. This points to a vexed issue for the future of the military. As equipment and technique become more sophisticated so the skills needed to handle them become more elaborate; qualities of mind and personality previously disdained by Army and Air Force become requisite.

The seven men acquitted of treachery are part of that changing picture. They have been tested, and their reaction should give cause for some concern. But having been tested in the criminal court and found not guilty, they must not now be subjected to the double jeopardy of dismissal from the ranks. Their presence might, for a time, be an embarrassment. It should also be a reminder that vigilance is rarely without high cost.

GRENADA GROWING UP

It is now two years since Grenada was elevated to unwonted heights of global importance by American intervention. Operation "Urgent Fury" made possible the eventual bringing to trial of nineteen members of the Revolutionary Military Council who were collectively responsible for the murder of the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and it facilitated the popularly acclaimed restoration of the democratic process. In the history books it is the intense relief and passionate joy of the Grenadians themselves which will be remembered as the overwhelmingly convincing justification for the operation, whatever the arguments at the time.

Since the intervention, the island has changed. The effective completion of the Port Salines airport complex and impressive construction of a six-mile highway between it and St George's has taken on a symbolic significance for a society earnestly seeking to recover from its recent traumas as the Queen will doubtless observe on Thursday. The rapid departure of Cuban doctors, Soviet technicians and teachers from diverse Eastern bloc countries has left gaps in many crucial areas of the state apparatus. The present government led by Mr Herbert Blaize has continued the efforts of the interim administration in attracting skilled Grenadians from abroad to renew links with their *alma mater*.

Plans to transform the image of the island have resulted in stringent efforts to boost the tourist industry. It is hoped that with the necessary financial backing, a new national airline, Air Grenada, will make its inaugural direct flight to New York in mid-December.

Meanwhile the Blaize government has created an Industrial Development Corporation which is currently engaged in processing a small number of applications for hotel and factory construction. Less welcome news is the fact that the expected flood of foreign investment has not materialized. There was speculation that potential investors, particularly from the United States, were merely postponing their decisions until the outcome of last December's General Election, hoping for a result which would point toward the cementing of Grenada's political stability. Yet despite the fact that Blaize's New National Party coalition occupies fourteen of the fifteen seats in the lower House and is thoroughly dissociated from the practices of its Marxist-Leninist predecessors, international businessmen are still displaying caution.

A contemporary report by a Commonwealth Consultative Group on the precarious position of small states in international society points out that "small may be beautiful, but it is also vulnerable." Acceptance of this reality has provoked a number of the East Caribbean states to negotiate terms for a Regional Security Service which will form a reinforcement to the collective security arrangements which already exist within the jurisdiction of the Organisation of East Caribbean States.

The case of Grenada cannot be seen in complete isolation. The rapid process of decolonization since the 1960s has created forty-four states with a population of fewer than one million citizens, twenty seven of them located in the Commonwealth. Their populations are often too small and too poor to pay for their essential security needs. Confronted with this difficulty, regional security arrangements make good sense for those states like those in the Eastern Caribbean which are not separated by enormous distances. Island and archipelagic states face particularly acute anxieties given the fact that maritime defence is generally more difficult to organize and more costly.

Internal unrest, as in Grenada's recent experience, can threaten the security of neighbouring states in the region. As the Commonwealth Group report concludes, "every effort should be made to develop and encourage a participatory style of politics and create a state structure to facilitate it." The international community may never find it easy to reconcile the special pleading of small states with the recognition of their sovereignty. Meanwhile, small states cannot afford to use the excuse of size to shirk the responsibilities that sovereignty entails.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Charter breaches by South Africa

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, Professor Skidelsky's major premiss (October 24) is that "our postwar system of international order rests on the principle of national sovereignty." True, but only partly so: the UN Charter of 1945, which uniquely declares that order and to which South Africa is a party, rests it also on respect for international law, "the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", and "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for *all, without distinction as to race,* sex, language, or religion".

To this incomplete premiss Professor Skidelsky adds another, namely that "economic sanctions presuppose a *casus belli*". Not so: they are justified (in proportionate measure) in order to sanction the breach of any treaty obligation – precisely in order *not* to have to have recourse to war.

South Africa is in flagrant breach of its obligations under the UN Charter, in failing to give the majority of its people any right to self-determination, and in discriminating against them, in the matter of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, on the grounds of their race. That is quite enough to justify her treaty partners in imposing economic sanctions on her if they wish to. (Whether they will work is of course another question).

Professor Skidelsky adds: "How a sovereign State treats its own subjects has not hitherto been recognized as a cause of war". Perhaps not. But since 1945 it has been universally recognized as the legitimate concern of all other sovereign states and as a cause for questioning the legitimacy of a government that treats its subjects worse than international law requires.

Yours etc,
PAUL SIEGHART.
6 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.
October 26.

From Professor Antony Flew

Sir, Professor Skidelsky (October 24) asks the supporters of sanctions to show that "the existence of a state of apartheid" is "a uniquely relevant ground for foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of a sovereign State." It is a question which could and should be pressed in a much wider contest. The previous day, for instance, Peter Kellner concluded his column ("South Africa: none of our business?") with a confident and categorical manifesto: "The case for not doing business with South Africa is, ultimately, a simple one: as long as apartheid exists, it is *wrong*.".

Now it is an essential feature of morality in general, and of justice in particular, that we are required to treat all like cases alike. So we are bound to wait with impatience to hear from those demanding sanctions against South Africa: either proposals for similar action against a long list of other countries in which local power elites are doing terrible things; or also some explanation of the way or ways in which President Botha and his Administration are uniquely at fault.

Yours sincerely,
ANTONY FLEW.
26 Alexandra Road,
Reading.
Berkshire.
October 24.

Running the NHS

From Mr L. V. Wood

Sir, Mr Clay's letter (October 23) should not go unchallenged, containing as it does a number of questionable assertions which already are being widely repeated, presumably on the basis that they might acquire validity by virtue of frequent repetition, if nothing else.

Mr Clay is, of course, correct in saying that patients' interests depend on the presence of high quality ancillary services; the Government's policy of testing the efficiency of a limited number of these against commercial competition has produced surprising results in many hospitals.

Although relatively few contracts have been awarded outside the NHS, the process of evaluation and preparing the in-house tender has meant that considerable savings have been released for other purposes. Not the least significant of these has been to fund the nurses' latest pay rises, although the morality of leaving health authorities with the responsibility for doing this is perhaps questionable.

It is also hard to accept that nurse managers have been deprived, muffled or abandoned as a result of the implementation of new NHS management structures. Given that in most health authorities nurses constitute about half the workforce, newly appointed general managers, regardless of their professional background, must give high priority to ensuring that professional management leadership and executive management are applied and exercised by nurses and that the nursing viewpoint is given full and appropriate weight in the general management process.

The "Griffiths" arrangements rightly emphasise that putting patients first must be the overriding consideration in the NHS; Mr Clay initially denies the charge of professional intransigence, but then proceeds to demonstrate by his arguments that in some areas at least the arguments your leader columns put forward were not very wide of the mark.

Yours faithfully,
L. V. WOOD, Administrator,
Whittington and Royal
Northern Hospitals,
Whittington Hospital,
St Mary's Wing,
Highgate Hill, N19.
October 23.

Waiting game with breakaway miners

From Mr Stuart Bell, MP for Middlesbrough (Labour)

Sir, Your leader (October 21) and Geoffrey Smith's article on the Union of Democratic Mineworkers (October 25) raise some challenging points both for the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress.

They might best be described, however, as worst case scenarios. As Geoffrey Smith himself admits, in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire it is hardly likely that constituency Labour parties would seek to expel members of the UDM where they were in a majority; and it is most unlikely that in those constituencies where the majority might be less interested in victory at the next election local parties would seek to expel decent ordinary working men because they were no longer members of the National Union of Mineworkers: that would constitute punishment rather than justice, hardly a course which, if embarked upon, would enamour itself to the national executive committee, which will have to consider any expulsion appeals.

In any event, as Bill Jordan, of the AUEW, has pointed out, the UDM is the offspring of disaffection within the NUM; and it is a moot point whether a miner so disaffected from the NUM should also, for Labour Party purposes, be eligible for membership of that union. In addition, the 1,600-strong Colliery Trade and Allied Workers' Association, based in Durham, consists of members expelled from the NUM, which again hardly enhances the concept of eligibility for Labour Party purposes.

It is true, of course, that the TUC has never recognized, and will not recognize a breakaway union; but once the certification officer has authenticated the UDM and there is created a federation covering miners in Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Durham, and eventually embracing all other miners who wish to join, it is no longer a breakaway but an autonomous union in its own right.

A 51 per cent majority would be sufficent for the certification officer to conclude that the UDM had fulfilled its obligations and was now a properly constituted union. And since the union is likely to grow, it might well be prudent for the UDM to withhold any formal request of affiliation to the TUC until its membership has increased, thus enabling the TUC itself to take a more considered view of its application. The future, after all, lasts a long time.

The rules of the Labour Party do indeed state that an individual member of a constituency party should, if eligible, be a member of a trade union affiliated to the TUC or a *bona fide* trade union recognized by it; but this, of course, gives a veto to the TUC over Labour Party membership, a veto they have neither sought nor want, and which, in the past, they have declined to exercise.

Thus the TUC has in the past refused to respond to Labour Party requests to state whether they recognize a union not affiliated to them, and therefore there has been no case of the expulsion of a member of the Royal College of Nursing or the Association of Schoolmasters who might be eligible for membership of the Confederation of Health Service Employees or the National Union of Public Employees, or of the National Union of Teachers.

There is a confusion of concepts: the one as it relates to the TUC, the second as it relates to the Labour Party. There are no grounds, therefore, for believing, as your leader suggested, that there is a time bomb ticking away at the heart of the Labour movement, or that our prospect of victory in East Midlands marginals will any any way be diminished at the general election, as suggested by Geoffrey Smith.

W. R. Inge, Dean of St Paul's, once said: "I have had a great many troubles, most of them which never happened." This is one such trouble for the Labour Party.

Yours sincerely,
STUART BELL.
House of Commons.
October 27.

Case for manufacturing

From Professor Emeritus Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In your column today (October 21) Lord Hanson joins the ranks of those who deprecate the recent concern, voiced by the House of Lords report, about the future of our manufacturing industries. He asks, why this obsession with manufacturing?

The importance of manufacturing for Britain can be summed up in five points:

First, it is the only activity that, directly or indirectly, is capable of generating enough jobs for full employment of our present population.

Second, it both generates and is stimulated by the progress of technology, which in turn is the key to rising productivity and real income per head. It is the *par excellence* "dynamic" part of the economy – it possesses considerable economies of scale and it is the field where all the important innovations occur.

Third, if as a country we wish to count in the world and influence the course of events, we must remain a great manufacturing nation, as all other "important countries" invariably are.

Fourth, our poor showing in manufacturing trade since the war – from 25 per cent of world trade in 1948 to 9.5 per cent in the decade 1969-79 and to only 7.5 per cent today – was due to our failure to provide and market new products on the scale of our competitors. This has been entirely the result of poor industrial management.

Fifth, the value of our service exports is less than half of our manufacturing exports and our share in world service exports in the last 10 years fell much faster (by 20 as against 9 per cent) than in world manufacturing exports.

In a Marplan poll published today the highest number, 47 per cent, of company directors gave "lack of markets" as the main obstacle to their companies' expansion. "Incapability of searching for markets" would have been a more appropriate answer.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.
October 21.

Tribal values

From Dr Ray Abrahams

Sir, As the SSRC-funded researcher on the Nyamwezi of Tanzania, I am naturally very grateful for the support which your editorial of October 19 gives to the work of social anthropologists.

At the same time, I am anxious to make clear that such work stems from more than a purely academic interest in "exotic" cultures and societies. For myself and many of my fellow anthropologists, our research forms also a part of an involvement in the modern Third World and its problems; and we hope that our studies and expertise can be of value to the people of the countries in which we work and to our own country in its attempts to help them.

In addition, many anthropologists carry out significant research in Europe and at home in Britain and find in doing so that they can make good use of their own or others' research experience in out-of-the-way parts of Africa, Asia or Latin America.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. ABRAHAMS
Department of Social Anthropology,
University of Cambridge,
Churchill College, Cambridge.

Feeding the tyrants

From Professor Charles Arnold-Baker

Sir, It is a pleasure to see you speaking out against the criminal Mengistu in Ethiopia (leading article, October 11), but the case goes further and wider. In truth the world's starving people will never be properly fed until all the Marxist governments are overthrown. The reason is that they rely for policy and support on rising urban industrialised populations, which they feed and always have fed at the expense of rural agricultural helots.

The latter have no incentive to produce things which will promptly be officially stolen, and neither dogma nor policemen will make plants grow. Hence poor yields, soil erosion, general and rural misery, and approaching ecological disaster.

The West has an unanswerable moral case for concentrating upon this anti-Marxist political objective and will save millions of the poor if it succeeds.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ARNOLD-BAKER,
Top Floor,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
October 11.

Enterprise on the rates

From Mr Michael Ward.

Sir, Anne Sofer (feature, October 21) is right to call attention to the orchestrated campaign against the Greater London Enterprise Board and its work now being waged by the London Conservative Party, Mr Norman Tebbit, and certain sections of the media. In addition, her article contains much good sense from which I would not dissent.

The problems in the GLEB Area and Property Division were identified by the GLEB board in the conduct of their monitoring work. They instituted a rigorous enquiry, by a sub-committee of the board, to determine the character of the problems and the nature of the necessary solutions. The two officers primarily responsible for the work of the Area and Property Division were first suspended by the board and subsequently resigned.

There ensued a period of dedicated work by professional GLEB and GLC staff to ensure that no actual loss to public funds took place. In addition, the matters were investigated in detail by GLEB's auditors and by a special all-party sub-committee of the council.

As a result, the GLEB structure has been strengthened by the appointment of independent property consultants with a right of report to the board, by the development of a strong internal audit function, and by action to reinforce the board itself.

Mrs Sofer hopes that "a phoenix might be enabled to rise from the ashes". I can reassure her. Already, 16 London boroughs, including four not controlled by the Labour Party, have agreed to support the board, and the Department of the Environment has accepted this as a basis for continuation.

I hope that this amounts to a recognition, if a tentative one, by both central and local Government, that inner-city job-creation needs all the help possible at a time when parts of London are literally burning.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WARD, Deputy Leader,
Greater London Council,
The County Hall, SE1.
October 22.

Flaws in chain on Channel link

From the Director of the British Ports Association

Sir, The promoters of the various fixed-link Channel schemes will have to overcome one major flaw in their arguments – their inability to forecast accurately the level of traffic likely to use a fixed link. In the coming months the financial institutions and the public will see many "hyped-up" forecasts of freight and passenger movements from the promoters. Your article (October 23) suggests that you have been "privileged" to see them first.

It is misleading and dangerous to describe generous assertions of returns on capital as "reasonable" when so much uncertainty exists on the actual traffic capable of being attracted through a fixed link. Rather than being an "index-linked" stock, investment in a fixed link may be the riskiest form of venture capital.

Both CTG and Euroroute are apparently working on the basis that they will poach up to 75 per cent of cross-Channel passenger traffic and 30 per cent of freight movements. The latter equates to more than twice the unitised cargo currently passing through the ports of Medway, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Newhaven, Portsmouth, Poole and Southampton.

Even if these figures are accepted, it is still clear that the promoters are a long way short of the revenue figures claimed (such as that of £1,450 million made recently by the "persuasive" Sir Nigel Broackes).

But are the ports and ferry companies going to allow their businesses to be destroyed without a fight? Certainly not. Any price war on cross-Channel services must leave the ferries the winners because they will have only a fraction of the fixed capital to service that any fixed link will be stuck with.

Prospective investors should therefore look very seriously at the tariff assumptions that the fixed-link promoters are assuming; it would be very surprising if there was anything "index-linked" about them.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FINNEY, Director,
British Ports Association,
Commonwealth House,
1-19 New Oxford Street, WC1.

From Mr Terence Sutton

Sir, This week I left Boulogne by hovercraft, crossed the Channel to Dover, hitched a lift to my car in the town centre, drove three miles home, unloaded my duty-free goods, and was sitting in my favourite armchair – all in one hour.

Will a Channel tunnel or a bridge make it any speedier? And at how many millions of pounds a minute?

Yours faithfully,
T. A. SUTTON,
17 Dewsbury Cross Lane,
Whitfield,
near Dover, Kent.

Role of referee

From Mr Michael Wood.

Sir, Mr Patrick Lewin (October 17) is not alone in questioning the purpose of seeking references for candidates already accepted or employed.

Recently I received a form from a major manufacturing group who had taken on (in a personnel management role) an ex-employee of mine. The form asked me to state, among other things, whether or not this person was considered to be "reliable" and "capable" – though omitting to indicate in what respect.

My reply was that, since they had already taken this person on, perhaps the first task allotted should be the reassessment of their system of seeking references and re-writing the form used for this purpose, since it seemed to serve the interests of neither the company nor the employee concerned.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WOOD,
Managing Director,
Search and Assessment Services Ltd,
23 High Street,
Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Heart of the matter

From Lord Rea

Sir, As a recent visitor to Japan specifically to look at the effect of the Westernisation of the Japanese lifestyle on cardiovascular disease, might I comment on Professor Burch's letter (October 10).

The "age-adjusted" coronary heart disease (CHD) mortality rate in Japan has in fact gone down gradually during the past 35 years, despite the introduction of some Western foods, as Professor Burch points out. It now runs at about one eighth of the UK rate. There are several explanations for this:

1. The time scale from starting to eat an "atherogenic" (heart disease-promoting) diet to the development of symptoms or deaths is likely to be a generation or more.

2. The Japanese diet still contains a high proportion of fruit, vegetables, beans and fish (consumption of none of these has gone down – the reverse in fact). These foods contain protective essential polyunsaturated fatty acids.

3. Cholesterol levels in adults in Japan remain much lower than ours.

4. There has been an effective drive in Japan to reduce the high rate of high blood pressure and strokes by urging a less salty diet: high blood pressure is a known risk factor for CHD.

The fact that there is a high (and rising) level of cigarette smoking in Japan with no increase in CHD suggests that smoking may only be a major risk factor in populations already prone to CHD, possibly because of their diet and high cholesterol level. There is experimental evidence in animals favouring this hypothesis.

Japanese health experts were concerned because recent studies have shown cholesterol levels in school children to be similar to those in the USA; the diet of young people is "Westernising" more rapidly than that of their parents.

The worry is that there might be an "epidemic" of CHD when this generation reaches the age of 40-50. This, however, may be averted; the Ministry of Health & Welfare and the Japanese Dietetic Association recommend that the fat and oil content of the national diet should not rise beyond the present level of 25 per cent of total dietary energy.

Our present diet contains 40 per cent of its energy as fat and within that a much higher proportion of saturated fat than in Japan.

Yours faithfully,
J. REA, Executive Chairman,
National Coordinating Committee
for Coronary Prevention,
House of Lords.
October 14.

Good shepherd

From the Archdeacon of Buckingham

Sir, There has been a good deal of name-dropping going on under this heading in recent weeks. When I was incumbent of a church dedicated in the name of Our Lady I received one day a circular letter addressed to "St Mary the Virgin Esq". Shepherd or shepherdess?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN F. E. BONE,
60 Wendover Road,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
October 24.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 29 1956

On October 24 an insurrection against the Communist regime broke out in Hungary. The insurgents soon began to obtain control of some provincial towns and in the next few days Russian troops began moving into the country. On November 4 they attacked Budapest even while negotiations with Hungarian ministers were in progress. By the 10th the revolt had been suppressed at a cost of more than 25,000 Hungarian lives.

MASS SHOOTING AVENGED IN HUNGARIAN TOWN

From Our Special Correspondent
VIENNA, OCT. 28

Yesterday afternoon your Correspondent was able to cross into Hungary from the Austrian frontier town of Nickelsdorf, on the main Vienna-Budapest road, and go on about 10 miles to the town of Magyarovar. In Magyarovar on Friday morning, some 80 people were killed and about 100 wounded when a detachment of A.V.H. (State secret police) opened fire on a large unarmed crowd of demonstrators who had gone to their barracks on the outskirts of the town to tear down the red star, which, for Hungarians, has become the detested symbol of Russian oppression.

The people of Magyarovar took their revenge. Of the four officers of a detachment of A.V.H. about 20 strong, one was killed on the spot. The three others took refuge in a cellar of the barracks. One of the three, said to have been the commander, escaped. The others were killed in the afternoon. One was lynched; the other was hanged from a plane tree in the Lenin Ut, one of the main streets of the town.

PATTERN OF PROTESTS

The demonstration in Magyarovar followed what, from accounts reaching here, is the standard pattern of the protest of the Hungarian people. About 10 o'clock in the morning a crowd assembled in the centre of the town and set out for the barracks with the intention of replacing the red star with the Hungarian red, white and green tricolour. By the time the crowd reached the barracks it appears to have numbered several thousand - by some accounts, most of the population of the town, which numbers 22,000, was there. As in Budapest and other places in Hungary, workers and young people were in the vanguard.

In the front of the barracks the crowd sang the national anthem and other Hungarian patriotic songs. This part of the proceedings was described to your Correspondent by a middle-aged professional man who had been there. Speaking quietly and with evident truthfulness, he said: "The A.V.H. opened fire with machine-guns and flung hand-grenades. They gave no warning. People were mown down. It was an entirely peaceful demonstration. We wanted only to remove the star."

After describing how the A.V.H. officers were killed he added: "What will happen now is in God's hands, but we want freedom for Hungary." A woman who joined in the conversation said: "I was in Budapest two days ago. It was the same there as here yesterday. The people demonstrated peacefully, shouting 'Down with the red star!' and 'Out with the Russians!'".

In Magyarovar, we were first shown the tree in the Lenin Ut on which the A.V.H. officer was hanged. The twigs on one of the branches were torn. There was a big splash of blood on the kerb. Ironically enough, the street signs bearing Lenin's name had not been removed.

BODIES ON FLOOR

From there we were taken to the cemetery, the main walk of which, thickly lined with plane trees, was crowded with mourners. In a mortuary, the bodies of six men and three women were lying on the floor, the blood still unwashed on their wounds. From their clothing all seemed to be working-class people. Some had tiny hunches of flowers on their breasts. Outside two other corpses lay on biers.

In the main hall of a chapel near by, hung with black curtains and with an altar at the far end, 14 bodies lay on the floor. Behind the curtains on the left were the bodies of two women and one man on the floor; behind the curtains on the right, the body of a young man. Two other bodies here were in coffins. One was a young woman; the other was a child of about 18 months. "Send out the news of this," said the man who lifted the lid of the child's coffin to show the lightly shrouded corpse.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today attended the Women of the Year Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, London WC2.

Her Royal Highness (Chancellor of the University of London) this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Professor Sir Randolph Quirk on his retirement as Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended a Performance of the Northern Ballet Theatre at the Dominion Theatre, London W1.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Northern Ballet Theatre (Mr Simon Towncley).

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

By Command of The Queen, Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards (Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps) called upon His Excellency Mr Arden Shillingford and Mrs Shillingford at 1 Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, London SW5 this morning in order to bid farewell to His Excellency upon relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Dominica in London.

The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Hanmer Hanbury (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Bedforshire) at the Memorial Service for Major Simon Whitbread (formerly Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire) which was held on the morning of October 25 in St Paul's Church, Bedford.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the National Electronics Council, today attended the National Finals of the Schools' Buildarobot Competition at Arborfield, Reading.

This evening His Royal Highness, as Honorary President, attended the Annual Presidential Dinner of the Royal Geographical Society at the Savoy Hotel.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a service of thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey to mark the centenary of the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airman's Families' Association on November 21.

The Princess of Wales, president, Dr Barnardo's, will attend a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel for the presentation of Dr Barnardo's Champion Children awards on November 21.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception given by SSAFA at St James's Palace on November 21.

A memorial service for Baroness Hornsby-Smith will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, at noon today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Paul Dutfield Rochez will be held today at St Bride's, Fleet Street, at noon.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, 57; Professor Sir Alfred Ayer, 75; Dame Anne Bryans, 76; Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, 91; Miss Susie Cooper, 83; Admiral Sir Derek Empson, 67; Sir Graeme Finlay, 68; Sir William Gladstone, 60; Mr Robert Hardy, 60; Sir Edward Howard, 70; Mr Michael Jayston, 50; Sir Philip Oppenheimer, 74; Mr Jon Vickers, 59; Mr R. A. Withers, 72.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. R. Beattie and Miss D. M. Cavenagh

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Squadron Leader (retd) and Mrs A. C. Beattie, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Doreen, daughter of the late Mr W. G. Cavenagh and Mrs O. C. Cavenagh, of Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.

Mr S. E. Davis and Miss A-M. Tornatore

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr James E. Davis and the late Mrs Hella Davis, of Putney, London, SW15, and Anna-Maria, daughter of Mr Joseph Tornatore and Mrs Carol Tornatore, of Chicago, Illinois, United States.

Mr A. Huddart and Miss C. E. F. Milrath

The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr Geoffrey Huddart, of Appleby, Cumbria, and Mrs Marion Huddart, of Ormside, Cumbria, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Victor Milrath, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. R. P. Purcell and Miss A. R. Wilson

The engagement is announced between Rupert, elder son of Mr and Mrs Denis Purcell, of 1 Cheltenham Terrace, SW3, and Annabel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Nevil Wilson, of Micheldever, Hampshire.

The Rev K. W. T. W. Johnson and Mrs P. J. Bates

The engagement is announced between Keith, only son of Mr W. T. Johnson and the late Mrs M. Johnson, of Bath, Avon, and Patricia, eldest daughter of the late Mr T. A. Edney and Mrs I. Edney, of Dartford, Kent.

Mr W. M. Walsh and Miss A. E. A. Craddock

The engagement is announced between William, only son of the late Mr D. M. Walsh and Mrs Dorothy Walsh, of Hampshire, and Alice, only daughter of the late Mr K. G. Craddock, and of Mrs Jean Craddock, of Lustleigh, Devon.

Mr P. G. Cairns and Mrs L. D. A. Donald

The engagement is announced between Peter Granville, elder son of Major H. W. Cairns, MC, and Mrs Cairns, of Whitelee, St Boswells, Roxburghshire, and Lavinia Donald, of The Old Grange, Chipston, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

Mr N. Cutting and Miss F. J. Hopkins

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs J. P. E. Cutting, of Hutton, Essex, and Fiona Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. L. Hopkins, of Shenfield, Essex.

Middlesex wins in close finish

By A Bridge Correspondent

The Welsh Bridge Union Congress took place at Porthcawl at the weekend. In the main event, for the Red Dragon trophy, A. Woo and R. Robinson of Buckinghamshire had a hairline finish with N. Blackburn and P. Lindon of Middlesex.

The Middlesex pair won the final session by a clear 15 points, but because of the percentage carry-forward score from the qualifying round, they were overtaken for the trophy by a margin of 0.02 of a point.

RESULTS:
Men's pairs: D Hamilton & J Hockey; Women's pairs: Mrs J Cussy, Miss J Clench; Stuart Crystal mixed pairs: Mrs J Butcher, P Cuthers; Red Dragon pairs: A Woo, R Robinson; Little Dragon pairs: J Mason, R Smith.

Senquil cup: Mr and Mrs Kurbaliyia, M Jackson, P Shields; championship teams: J M Marsh, T J Moore, P M Dowdeswell, Mrs E Jeromin4ds; Tasker Rock cup: Mrs A Crowe, E O Jones, R G Moore, E F Powell; Siker cup: Mrs D Clark, K Pratt, T J Isaac, H Leach.

Marriage

Mr D. G. Seligman and Miss S. Fielding

The marriage took place on Thursday, October 17 at the Liberal Synagogue, St John's Wood Road, London, of Mr David Seligman, younger son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Seligman, and Miss Susan Fielding, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Fielding. Mr Charles Seligman was best man.

A reception was held at the Ritz Hotel and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Christening

The infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Euston was christened Isobel Anne in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, by Dom Fabian Cowper, OSB, and Canon Peter Eliot, on Friday, October 25. The godparents are: Mr Edward Jewson, Mr David Reid Scott, the Hon Lady Bonsor, Mrs Victor Cazalet, Lady Rose FitzRoy and Lady Glamis.

Gemmological Association

At the annual presentation of awards ceremony of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday an honorary fellowship was conferred on Mr Edward A. Thomson, founder and Chairman of E. A. Thomson (Gems) Limited, London, for his services worldwide to the Gemmological Association of Great Britain. The Tully medal, the highest award for gemmology in the world, was awarded to Mrs Gwynneth M. Green, of Birmingham.

The awards were presented on behalf of the Gemmological Association by Mr Richard T. Liddicoat Jnr, Chairman of the Gemological Institute of America, also an honorary fellow of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain.

Latest wills

Commander Gerard Alfred Holdsworth, of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, head of the Special Operations Executive in Italy during the Second World War, who was twice awarded the Distinguished Service Order, left estate valued at £593,415 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Gibbins, Benjamin John, of Marylebone, London £419,090



Annabel Croft and Virginia Wade, the tennis players, at the Women of the Year Luncheon in London yesterday (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Women of the Year luncheon

Princess Anne was a guest speaker at the Women of the Year luncheon, in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. The Marchioness of Lothian, founder president, presided and the other speakers were Queen Mata'aho of Tonga, Miss Heather Couper, President of the British Astronomical Association, Miss Maureen Lipman and Miss Anne Dickinson, chairman. Among others present were:

Lady Elizabeth Anson, Miss Joan Armatrading, Miss Ann Berr, Mrs Helen Beard, Miss Meg Beresford, Miss Chris Gbrie, Judge Myrella Cohen, QC, Lady Georgina Coleridge, Baroness Cox, Miss Annabel Croft, Mrs Jennifer d'Abo, Miss Brenda Dean, Miss Margaret Drabble, Baroness Vivienne Faull, Miss Joe Foley, Miss Josephine Fowler, Mrs Ann Gibson, Lady Glendyne, Dr Jane Glover, Dr June Goodfield, Dr Germaine Greer, Mrs Odette Hallowes, GC, Mrs Edna Healey, Miss Marie Jennings, Mrs Kaerwardani Kassim, Mrs Betty Kenward, Squadron Leader Jo Kingston,

Miss Dorothy Kuya, Miss Jennifer Laing, Miss Maureen Laker, Miss Barbara M Lee, Miss Sandra Lousada, Miss Sue Macgregor, Mrs Bo Mbeya, Mrs Mary Mayne, Miss June Mendoza, Miss Frances Morrell, Lady Porter, Miss Sheila Quinn, Miss Jane Reed, Miss Anita Roddick, Mrs Amanda Rumbold, MP, Dr Miriam Stoppard, Mrs Barbara Switzer, Mrs Lalu Taumoepeau-Tupou, Baroness Turner, Miss Virginia Wade, Miss Catherine Walker, Miss Caroline Walker, Dame Anne Warburton, the Lady Mayoress of Westminster and Miss Billie Whitelaw.

Clark tribute at Courtauld

The Henry Moore Foundation has contributed £50,000 towards the £200,000 cost of constructing a lecture room in the new headquarters of the Courtauld Institute at Somerset House to be named after the late Lord Clark. His television series *Civilization* "probably opened more eyes to the human achievement in art than anyone since Ruskin", according to the organizers of a special appeal.

Lord Clark was involved in the work of the Courtauld Institute from its foundation, and before his death had expressed his enthusiasm for the move to Somerset House.

Contributions or requests for further information should be addressed to the Kenneth Clark Memorial Appeal, Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, London W1H OBE.

Sale room

Trinkets sold with hidden charms

By Huon Mallalieu

Yesterday Sotheby's sold the second part of the collection of the late John Sheldon, who ran Bentley's, the Bond Street jewellers, making £602,646 with only 1 per cent bought in. This session concentrated on Fabergé, gold boxes, objects of vertu and watches. Last week the auctioneers dispersed his silver, and the jewels follow tomorrow.

The most remarkable things went on beneath the enticing surfaces of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century boxes and fob or pocket watches. Here was an extremely pretty box in the form of a butterfly made by Piguet et Meylan of Geneva in about 1810. One wing when opened reveals merely a snuff box; the other a two-dialled watch with automaton musicians and musical box accompaniment. This splendid trifle sold to S. J. Phillips for £83,600 (estimate £30,000 to £50,000).

Other tasteful gold and enamel exteriors open to reveal what the eighteenth century would have referred to as "particular situations", and Sotheby's catalogue as "scènes grévoises".

There were two good examples on offer, heart-shaped cylinder watches made by James Cox, of London, in about 1780. Both had formerly belonged to King Farouk.

One, in which bawdiness was hidden beneath a serene view of windmills, sold for £14,850 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). The other reached £13,200 against the same estimate.

Russian and Fabergé objects were particularly in demand. They showed similar ingenuity of craftsmanship, but not the double entendres.

An enamel and metalwork miniature frame containing a portrait of the Grand Duchesses Marie and Anastasia and a view of a nursing home in which they worked during the First World War, made by the Fabergé workshop in about 1916, sold for £27,500 to the London dealer Koopman (estimate £20,000 to £30,000).

At a lower level a Fabergé gold and nephrite magnifying glass of the late nineteenth century sold for £7,000 against an estimate of from £1,200 to £3,000.

It is possible that someone is attempting to put together a complete desk set.

Luncheons

HM Government

Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Lancaster House in honour of Sir Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands.

Royal Over-Seas League

The Lord Mayor of Westminster was entertained at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House by the chairman, Sir David Scott, and members of Central Council of the Royal Over-Seas League.

Receptions

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a reception at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of the Imperial War Museum Development Appeal.

WRVS

The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Hurd were the guests of honour at a reception held last night by the Chairman of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, Mrs Barbara Shenfield, at WRVS National Headquarters in London to introduce the WRVS national members' week.

Dinners

Shipwrights' Company

Prince Michael of Kent was present at the annual dinner of the Shipwrights' Company held last night at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, was a guest speaker. The Prime Warden, Mr R. C. L. Charvet, presided and received the guests with the Renter Warden and Mrs Kimber. The other speakers were Lord Grey of Naunton and the Fourth Warden, Mr F. M. Everard.

Durbar Club

Members of the Durbar Club held a dinner last night at the Cavalry and Guards Club. Sir Robin Nicholson, Chief Scientific Adviser, Cabinet Office, was the chief guest and speaker. Mr Narindar Saroop, chairman of the club, presided. Among the guests were Mr Michael Alison, MP, Sir Gerard Vaughan, MP, Mr Michael Grylls, MP, Prince Mohsin Ali Khan, Sir Donald Walters and Mr Michael Craig-Cooper.

European-Atlantic Group

The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner at St Ermin's Hotel last night in honour of M Jean-Claude Paye, Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, after a meeting held at the House of Commons at which he was the speaker. Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP, was in the chair and Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH, gave the vote of thanks. Lord Layton presided at the dinner.

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland

The President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, Mr James McKinnon, was host at a dinner to mark the visit of the Executive Committee of the Union Europeenne des Experts Comptables Economiques et Financiers to Edinburgh yesterday at the Caledonian Hotel. Among the guests were:

Ren U Amorosi, Mr W de Bruijn, Dr W Deber, Professor David Flint, Mr Arthur Green, Mr A Helenius, Mr P T Hobkinson, Mr Paul Lurkin, Professor W C G Morrison, Mr D G J Paterson, Miss Monica von Pleitenberg, Professor Dr M Pont Mestres, Mr Edouard Salustro, Professor J R Small, Mr J Stutzel, Dr G Verna and Mr B W Waters.

National Association of Health Authorities

The Council of the National Association of Health Authorities held its annual dinner last night at Guy's Hospital. Mr Arthur Taylor, chairman of the association, presided and Mr Victor Paige, Chairman of the National Health Service Management Board, was the guest speaker.

Service dinners

HMS Boxer

The Master and Officers of the Company of Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers were guests at a dinner held on board HMS Boxer on Trafalgar Night. Commander P. A Sturges, RN, presided.

52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club

The annual dinner of the 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club was held last night at the Western Club, Glasgow. The principal guest was Lieutenant-General Sir Norman Arthur, GOC Scotland and Colonel of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. The chairman of the club Brigadier John Balharrie, presided.

Meeting

English-Speaking Union

Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds spoke on "Britain, Canada and the United States of America" at a meeting of the English-Speaking Union held at Dartmouth House last night. Mr Michael Cullis was in the chair.

Latest appointments

The following Prison Service appointments are announced:

Mr Arthur de Frisching to be Governor, Feltham Youth Custody Centre, London.

Mr Bill Keast, Governor, Channings Wood Prison, Devon, to be Governor, Haslar Detention Centre, Hampshire.

Mr Graham Clark, Deputy Governor, Durham Prison, to be Governor on promotion, of Channings Wood Prison.

Major Barry Coombs, Governor, Guys Marsh Youth Custody Centre and Detention Centre, Dorset, to be Governor, on promotion, of Wymott Prison, Lancashire.

Mr Geoff Brunskill, Prison Service College, Wakefield, to be Governor, on promotion, of Guys Marsh Youth Custody Centre and Detention Centre.

Mr John Hunter, Governor, Askham Grange Prison, York, to be Governor, on promotion, of Highpoint Prison, Suffolk.

Mr Colin Lambert, P6, Prison Department, Home Office, to be Governor, on promotion, of Lindholme Prison, Doncaster.

Mr John Marriott, Governor, Nottingham Prison, to be Governor, on promotion, of Lewes Prison, Sussex.

Mr Henry Reid, Deputy Director-General's Office, Prison Service, to be Governor, on promotion, of Nottingham Prison.

Science report

Earth's heat limit 'will keep down population'

By Alfred Browne

Nature has set an upper limit on the Earth's population at just double the present figure, according to the calculations of a Soviet ecologist.

That allows everyone to have the current Western standard of living. Moreover the limit is set not by any shortage of food, but by an excess of energy and the heat associated with it, according to Dr Vsevolod Troitsky, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

He puts the ecologically "safe limit" for man-made energy at about one thousandth of the total solar energy received by the Earth, or roughly 10^{14} watts, 10 to the power 14 watts. The escape of more man-made energy than this into the environment would begin to have profound climatic effects, particularly as it would not be released uniformly around the world.

Current world energy production approaches 10^{13} watts, a tenth of Dr Troitsky's limit. This provides roughly two kilowatts a head of the total population, compared with the 10 to 12 kilowatts consumed by each inhabitant of an industrialized country.

Some hope of exceeding that limit lies in what Dr Troitsky calls "non-additory" energy. He divides energy into two forms: additory, which adds energy to the environment, including all chemical sources, such as oil, gas, coal, and nuclear power: and non-additory, which does not add energy.

Examples of the second group are solar energy and other forms derived from it: hydraulic, wind and wave power, tidal energy and, to some extent, geothermal energy, although the latter can mean a quicker release of heat to the atmosphere than would otherwise occur.

Not only is almost all current energy production additory but plans for future growth are mainly based on additory means, mostly nuclear, he points out. As the additory energy is already approaching the ecologically acceptable limit, grandiose plans based on the promise of thermonuclear power generation, under such slogans as "inexhaustible power", are not only unrealistic but hazardous.

Ten to the power 14 watts sets an ecologically safe population limit at 10 billion people (current predictions are 15 billion by the year 2100), consuming six to eight kilowatts each. It would be wise, Dr Troitsky argues, to stop the increase in additory energy production below that figure.

It might be possible to provide another 10^{14} watts of non-additory energy. This, however, will itself present grave difficulties. If it was all to be raised from solar energy then, at the best conversion efficiencies at present envisaged, it would be necessary to shade almost 1 per cent of the Earth's surface, which could, itself, have profound climatic effects.

Dr Troitsky rejects the "space solution", except in one possible respect. He dismisses suggestions that power-intensive processes should be carried out in space by arguing that the energy needed to carry raw materials to outer space and bring finished products back would consume even more energy.

Trapping the Sun's energy which would otherwise bypass the Earth and using it to produce power beamed to the Earth would also just add to the quantity of solar energy received by the Earth, turning a non-additory source into an additory one. The only possible use of space would be as a heat sink for the disposal, somehow, of waste energy.

We live in an age of euphoria about the possibilities of nuclear and thermonuclear energy, he states, with, presumably, some of his more traditionally-minded Soviet colleagues in mind. Unless mankind is to be bitterly disappointed it must direct its collective attention to the problem as one of urgency.

It is significant that the Soviet Union, apparently concerned until recently only in producing more and more power and in proclaiming its overhaul and surpassing of the United States in the world power championship, is, in its latest plans for industrial advance, concentrating on replacing high power-consuming industrial processes with more economic and, in Dr Troitsky's view, more ecological ones.

Source: Advances of Science and Technology, *Novosti*, No 19 (79).

English and Foreign Silver and Objects of Vertu: Wednesday 30 October at 10.30 a.m., King Street: The emphasis is on a fine selection of enamels, particularly an unusually large pair of mid-18th century Birmingham caskets. There are also charming early 19th century micro-mosaics and, among the chess sets, a delightful ivory Swiss 'Bears of Berne' set. In the silver section, a William III tankard and cover is expected to realise £5,000-£7,000.

Valuable Travel and Natural History Books and Atlases: Wednesday 30 October and Thursday 31 October, at 11 a.m. each day, King Street: A finely-bound, coloured set of the most desirable issue of Roberts: *The Holy Land* and *Egypt and Nubia*, and a number of 17th and 18th century atlases and travel books feature in this sale's first session. The second, which concentrates on natural history, includes a rare set of Redouté: *Les Roses*, the most renowned of all flower books.

Fine Victorian Pictures: Friday 1st November, at 11 a.m., King Street: Over 200 highly decorative Victorian paintings, with landscapes by A. de Breanski and H.W.B. Davis, a number of sporting pictures and still lives, subjects of Islamic interest, and some fine interiors by Jessica and James Hayllar and C.J. Lewis.

Decorative, Sporting and Topographical Prints: Tuesday 5 November at 10.30 a.m., King Street: A strong selection of English 18th and 19th century prints includes mezzotints after Joseph Wright of Derby and after Constable; a rare early impression of Gainsborough's soft-ground etching, *Wooded Landscape with two Country Carts and Figures*; three volumes of Alken's *Sporting and Humorous Designs* and, in the topographical section, some particularly fine Swiss views.

Sunday Opening: *In addition to normal weekday viewing, Christie's King Street will be open on Sundays* from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Staff will be available to advise on works of art on view. Christie's South Kensington is open every Monday* evening until 7 p.m. for viewing and free assessments on items brought in.*

For further information on these and other October/November sales, please contact (01) 839 9060 for King Street and (01) 581 7611 for South Kensington.

**Except Bank Holiday weekends.*

CHRISTIE'S
A WEEK IN VIEW

OBITUARY

LORD DAVIES OF LEEK

Active Labour parliamentarian



Lord Davies of Leek, PC, who died yesterday in Stoke on Trent at the age of 80, was as Mr Harold Davies Labour MP for Leek from 1945 to 1970, and was a Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, from 1967 to 1970.

He was born on July 31, 1904, and educated at Lewis Grammar School, Pengam, Glamorgan. He joined the Labour Party at the age of 16 and became a schoolmaster and tutor in adult education. During the Second World War he lectured to the Forces.

He was first returned to Westminster for Leek in 1945, and soon made his mark as a left-winger, advocating closer relations with the Soviet Union and criticizing the policies of the United States. In 1948 he was one of the Labour MPs who attracted attention and criticism by sending a telegram of support to the Nenni Socialists in Italy.

He proved an active member, especially at question time, when with his loud, high-pitched voice he never had difficulty in making himself heard. His policy positions were frequently discomforting to the Labour Party when it was in power, and he was frequently carpeted for insubordination.

When Labour returned to office in 1964 Davies became Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, later changed to the Ministry of Social Security. He retained a long-standing interest in foreign affairs, however, and particularly the Far East, and there was a considerable stir when, in 1965, he was sent to Hanoi by Mr Wilson on what proved to be an unsuccessful peace-making trip.

In 1976 Davies left the Ministry of Social Security and became a PPS to Mr Wilson. In 1970 he was defeated in the general election and was made a life peer.

Davies married Jessie Elizabeth Bateman, who died in 1979. They had one daughter.

MR ERIC HARVEY

Mr Eric Harvey, MC, printer and book publisher, died in Bath on October 17. He was 73.

Eric Rogers Hammond Harvey was born on August 13, 1912. He read law at Lincoln College, Oxford, graduating with honours. Called to the Bar in 1935, he practised on the Western Circuit until the outbreak of the Second World War, in which he became a major in the Somerset Light Infantry and was awarded the Military Cross for his part in the advance on the crossroads at Elst in 1944.

After demobilization he joined the board of Purnell & Sons, encouraged by his step-father, Wilfred Harvey, whose personal flair and drive had transformed a small Somerset family business into one of the largest printing and publishing groups in the country. He also became joint managing director of Macdonald, Purnell's main book-publishing subsidiary, making a great impact on that firm's editorial policy.

During the next two decades he came to know and work with many authors, and formed a specially warm relationship with the veteran John Cowper Powys, who joined the list with his Arthurian romance, *Porius*, in 1951. The same year saw the publication of Henry Williamson's *The Dark Lantern*, first of the sequence of 15 novels that now comprise *A Chronicle of Ancient Sunlight*.

Among a wide range of publishing enterprises that embraced most branches of general literature as well as more specialized works, Harvey took a particular pleasure in planning the Macdonald Illustrated Classics, with Malcolm Elwin as their general editor. To these he made his own contribution with an introduction and scholarly appendix of "The Naples Controversy" for Southey's *Life of Nelson*.

From the late 1960s, he devoted his energies more exclusively to printing. He became chairman of Purnell & Sons and the Purnell Group, also serving on the council of the British Printing Industries Federation and as president of its South Western Alliance. He retired in 1979.

Eric Harvey was a man of utter integrity and staunch loyalties who had the unqualified respect of his friends and colleagues. Modest and unassuming by nature, he found his chief relaxation as an ardent golfer. His concern for the welfare of others was deep and constant, and in retirement he still devoted much time to the affairs of St John's Hospital in Bath, the city he loved and made his home.

It was at Bath Abbey that in 1939 he married Phyllis Baily, who survives him together with their daughter and three sons.

MADAME SIMONE

Madame Simone, born Pauline Benda in Paris in 1877, whose twofold career of actress and author lasted almost a century, has died in the retreat in the Basque country to which she retired 15 years ago. She played a prominent role in French theatrical and literary life in a lifetime that spanned 108 years.

While a student of psychological sciences at the Sorbonne, she took elocution lessons from the Comédie Française actor Charles Le Bargy, who persuaded her to adopt the stage-name of Musset's heroine and married her in 1897. She was always known thereafter as Madame Simone.

She made her acting debut in Bernstein's *Le Détour* in 1902 and went on to play the heroines of most of the foremost playwrights of the period (notably in the dramas of Rostand) for the next 35 years. As a leading figure in the artistic and intellectual circles of Paris, she embarked, after her first highly-acclaimed novel (*Le Désordre*, 1930), on her second successful career as author of poetic dramas and philosophical novels.

That career placed her, in popularity and profundity of thought, somewhere between Anna de Noailles, (whom she succeeded on the Prix Femina jury) and Simone de Beauvoir. *Emily Brontë*, staged by Baty in 1945, was followed by two plays at the Comédie Française - a rare distinction in a woman writer - but her own favourite play was *Un roi, deux dames, un valet*, written jointly with the poet and playwright François Porché, her third husband, in 1934.

Her novels and above all the autobiographical trilogy (1957-67), that culminated in *Mon nouveau Testament* in 1970, were a searing depiction of human suffering and the torments of the heart, avowedly based on her own experiences, of which the death in action in 1914 of her great love, the writer Alain Fournier, was probably the hardest to bear.

Their consummate craftsmanship, like that of her plays, was only to be expected from one who was herself a teacher and a past-master - in every sense - of her arts. Her influence on younger writers, such as Steve Passeur, was crucial.

Modest to a degree, but endowed with unusual mental gifts, Madame Simone was also known as a brilliant lecturer and conversationalist and, latterly, presenter of radio and TV programmes.

MR JACK HARKNESS

Jack Harkness, MBE, who died in Glasgow on October 6, aged 78, was a distinguished amateur footballer who kept goal for Scotland.

He played for Queen's Park, Glasgow, an amateur team that had an annual fixture against the Corinthians, and for Heart of Midlothian. The first of his 11 caps for Scotland came when he was 19. One of the best remembered of these occasions was in 1928 when he was one of the Wembley Wizards team that defeated England.

Harkness brought off a brilliant save that changed the course of the match. With the score at 0-0, the England left-winger, Bill Smith, had broken clean through the Scottish defence and seemed sure to score, but Harkness, advancing to narrow the angle of the shot, just deflected the ball. It rebounded off a post and in the subsequent immediate counter-attack Scotland scored, and went on to score four more to England's one.

Harkness, who was later appointed MBE, was with his cheerful and unassuming manner a firm favourite with the crowd, and was respected by a much wider football public. On retirement from the game he joined the *Sunday Post* as a football writer.

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Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Sayer, KBE, CB, DSC, who died on October 15, was Flag Officer Home Fleet Training Squadron, 1956-57, and Flag Officer Commanding Reserve Fleet, 1958-59.

Mr Norman John Page, OBE, MC, who died on October 13 at the age of 65, was secretary-general of the Institute of Actuaries from 1977 to 1983.

Sir William Blunden, Bart, died at his home Castle Blunden, Kilkenny, on October 20, aged 66.

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reputations at stake in Rowland's campaign

Do you have faith in the courage and integrity of the Prime Minister and her Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Leon Brittan? Do you believe in the intellectual ability and Whitehall impartiality of the Office of Fair Trading where Sir Gordon Borrie sits as Director General, with the right hand? Do you swear by the ethical standards of the legal profession? Do you admire *The Observer newspaper* for its editorial independence and fearless pursuit of truth?

Whether your answers are yes or no, your convictions are about to be put to the test.

The common factor is of course, Roland (Tiny) Rowland, the greater-than-life-size chief executive of Lonrho. Mr Rowland has no opinion of ministers, even prime ministers, who disagreee with him: he is the scourge of the OFT: he is a godsend to lawyers for whom he reaches at everyturn; and he owns *The Observer*.

Mr Rowland's major obsession is with the Al Fayed brothers who took the prize of the House of Fraser-Harrods group which he had coveted and strove for years to win.

The remorseless Mr Rowland is concentrating his heaviest fire on the sources of the £615 million the Al Fayeds paid for House of Fraser in March. In particular, he has consistently maintained in the face of repeated denials, that the Sultan of Brunei was involved. His assault on this front reached a peak in August, when Lonrho's faithful chairman Sir Edward du Cann MP, despatched a letter to the then Secretary of Trade, Norman Tebbit, alleging transfers of cash from the Sultan to a Swiss bank "associated with" the Al Fayeds. These (documented) transfers were said to have be made in the months leading up to the Al Fayeds' purchase last autumn ofLonrho's critical 29.9 per cent stake in House of Fraser. Sir Edward's information came from Mr Rowland.

The Observer has assiduously chronicled every detail and nuance of Lonrho's attack on the Al Fayeds. The latter have responded to the repeated impugning of their character and integrity by issuing libel writs against *The Observer;* writing to *The Observer's* independent directors; and asking Mr Brittan to examine the effectiveness of assurances of editorial independence given by Lonrho to the Monopolies Commission as a condition of Mr Rowland's taking over *The Observer*.

On the strength of Sir Edward du Cann's letter, the OFT has felt copelled to ask again about the sources of finance for the House of Fraser takeover. In a letter last week to Miss Llewellyn-Smith, Tiny was at his artful, stinging best. According to *The Observer* on Sunday, while understanding her interest in seeing papers, or even copies of papers, "surrounding the offer for House of Fraser", there were, however, "some practical difficulties for Lonrho in doing what you would wish". Mr Rowland then expressed his concern that the OFT was seemingly incapable of doing its job properly "without assistance". In a busy week of letter-writing, Mr Rowland also wrote to the Prime Minster, in similar vein.

At least the Government does not now lack the opportuny to make a final juudgement on the Fraser takeover. In the light of the effect the Du Cann Allegations have had in bringing OFT once more into the fray, the Al Fayeds are entirely justified in asking for a public statement. Without that, Tiny can continue beating them with the OFT stick. Neither Mr Brittan nor the OFT should stand for that kin of imbalance.

In essence, the issue, as far as Government and public are concerned, can be resolved quite simply. Mr Rowland should produce the papers and other documents he claims to have in his possession, which substantiate, even if they do not prove, his allegations that the Al Fayeds have not told the truth about the financing of the Fraser bid. Sir Edward du Cann, who has had one or two spots of bother himself recently, should insist on it.

In their legal actions against *The Observer*, the Al Fayeds have repeatedly asked to be shown the evidence on which *The Observer* has based its tireless reporting of Lonrho's campaign against them. *The Observer's* solicitors, Turner Kenneth Brown, have dragged their legal feet in customary, courtly style. In the High Court yesterday, the Master decreed that they could have another four weeks to produce a proper response to the Al Fayed's statement of claim.

Tiny Rowland's unforgiving nature and determined streak mean that he does not easily bow to any authority. But for the successful conduct of an important business, which Fraser-Harrods undoubtedly is, if nothing more, Mr Brittan has a duty to bring this unedifying and destructive campaign to an end.

Market report, page 21

City digests Bank critique

Thinking City figures who tucked Bank of England director David Walker's controversial speech last Thursday into their *briefcases for weekend reading* came back yesterday with a slight air of embarrassment. The Walker analysis, which suggested that the pressures of the new City were likely to lead to an even greater accent on a short-term approach to investment to companies – and that this was already rubbing off on the behaviour of the companies themselves – clearly stood up to their scrutiny. But the City might not itself be able to cope with the problem.

M & G's David Hopkinson, who is an outstanding sceptic of the impending city revolution and proponent of investment managers taking an active long-term interest in the companies they backed, rapidly agreed: "With almost every word he was saying. Share certificates should not become casino chips but carry responsibilities".

A more cautious view was that Wakler's analysis was well argued and "on the right lines", but should be seen in the context of other Bank warnings not to overdo things after the Big Bang. The dangers he sees are real enough, ruins this argumement, but it may not be realistic to suppose that City dealers are in a position to respond or that sender managers of insurance and pension funds have the courage to set policy to turn down short-term profit in favour of less certain long-term arguments.

Those senior managers who have stood out to take a more active and committed line towards their investments (essential to taking a long view) have already suffered a severe setback in the Megarry judgement on the Arthur Scargill – NCB Pension Fund case.

There is already general agreement, even among those sympathetic to Mr Walker's argument, that it was unrealistic to think of institutions dividing up their portfolios with designated no-go areas for long-term holdings.

Whitehall was certainly taken aback by Mr Walker's suggestion of a rethink of merger policy only a year after the initiative to concentrate attention on competition. The new team at the Department of Trade and Industry thought this was a subject they need not worry too much aboout.

The embarrassing implication of initial City reactions, however, is that Whitehall or the Bank of England itself will probably need to act if they do not like the direction in which the pressures for performance in the markets are taking the City's relationship with industry. The pressures building up in the City over the next few years will be too great for individuals or competing institutions to resist.

Power industry chief raises prospect of privatization

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The possibility of the electricity supply industry following British Gas into the private sector if the Government wins the next election has been voiced by the chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, Lord Marshall.

However it he has made it clear in a staff message that, like the chairman of British Gas, Sir Denis Rooke, he will oppose any privatization of his industry by "fragmentation".

Opposition to splitting the gas industry into easily saleable parcels led to the delay of the sale of British Gas and the decision by the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker, that it should be sold as a single entity.

Lord Marshall has told staff that he has no prejudices for or against privatization but that fragmentation would have no advantage for the consumer.

The miners' strike had demonstrated the importance of a national grid and a national organization, without which the CEGB would not have kept the lights on, he said.

The size of the power industry and the potential costs of nuclear station refurbishment and dismantlement – the industry at present has assets valued at more than £40 billion – has led to the view that it is too big for privatization unless it is split into a generating company and a group of supply networks based on the present area boards.

However, Lord Marshall, has now told staff that the decision to privatize British Gas must mean the logic of the Government's position is that a privatized power industry has to be considered if the Government wins the next election.

Lord Marshall's expression of his views coincides with the publication of a report by the Bow Group into the privatization of British Gas.

The report, by the secretary of the group's energy standing committee, Mr Rodney Atkinson, says that the proposed privatization seems likely to result in a "non-competitive structure with a spread of stockholders so wide as to provide few commercial constraints on a management accustomed to state-backed sovereignty over consumers and competitors".



Lord Marshall: opposes fragmentation

Mr Atkinson proposes an Office of Energy Regulation to monitor the activities of a privatized British Gas and the remaining state owned energy industries, and that the export of gas should be permitted in order to ensure market gas prices.

He also suggests that the gas levy now imposed on British Gas by the Treasury should remain because its removal would present BGC with a "cash windfall with which it could be an even less constrained predator of other oil and gas companies" and because the Stock Exchange would not discount the full value of the levy's removal.

Guinness Peat in £215m bid

By William Kay, City Editor

Guinness Peat, the merchant banking and isurance group which was in such a parlour state four years ago that the Bank of England had to intervene, yesterday stepped forward with £215 million takeover bid for Britannia Arrow, the unit trust and fund management company.

The terms are 130p a share cash or 15 GP shares for every eight Britannia. At last night's closing price of 78p for GP, the share-exchange offer values Britannia at 146p. Britannia shares closed at 143p.

The bid brought an immediate rejection from Britannia, whose managing director, Mr Michael Newman, first heard of the proposals in a telephone call at his home at 7.30 yesterday morning.

After coffee in the City with Mr Alastair Morton, GP's chief executive, Mr Newman declared the bid was "wholly inadequate and not in the best inerests of Britannia's shareholders or employees".

The stock market had been well prepared for the bid. In March GP brought a 25.8 per cent. The main block was sold by UK Temperance and General Provident Institution at about 100p.

Mr Morton said last night: "We want to be an asset management group and Britannia's assets fit in well with ours."

He conceded that this stage in a bull market might not be the ideal time to be taking over a fund management group, but argued that the deal would "set the group up, putting us on a par with Mercury and Kleinwort"

If the bid succeeds the group will contain two merchant banks, Guinness Mahon and Singer & Friedlander. Mr Morton explained that unless Singer could be integrated with Guinness Mahon it would be floate or sold.

Britannia is the renamed and revamped version of Slater Walker, financier Jim Slater's famous stock market vehicle of the 1970s.

Mr Newman said: "We still have many of the old Slater Walker shareholders. It would be a pity to be taken over after those nvestors have hung on forr so long and are just seeing the group climbing back up again."

£158m bid for Drayton Premier

By Cliff Feltham

The £6 billion National Coal Board pension funds yesterday launched a £158 million takeover bid for Drayton Premier Investment Trust in which they have a 28.2 per cent stake.

Mr John Storer, Drayton's chairman, immeditately condemned the terms as "mean" and told shareholders to sit tight.

The funds are offering 500p a share in cash or loan notes for Drayton, which is managed by Montagu Investment Management. In the stock market, the shares jumped 71p to 515p, indicating that the market expects a higher offer will be necessary.

The funds – led by the chief executive, Mr David Prosser, who took over only recently from Mr Hugh Jenkins – have held their stake in Drayton since 1981 but have been unhappy with the performance of the trust.

The funds said that if they won control, they would put new management in to run the Drayton share portfolio which has about 70 per cent of its investments in Britain, with the rest spread in the US and Japan.

The last bid by the pension funds for a British investment trust was in 1978. Mr Prosser pointed out that Drayton's overall assets returns over the last five years had been below the market average. "We now want to make those assets start to perform," he said.

Ward White £52m offer wins Owen Owen chain

By Patience Wheatcroft

Ward White Group has won control of the Owen Owen department store chain with a £52 million bid that already has the backing of more than 51 per cent of Owen Owen shareholders.

The fast-growing Ward White has effectively shut out Clayform, the property company traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, which earlier this month made a £40 million bid for Owen Owen,

Ward White, with a retail business that ranges from Focus footwear stores to the Halfords chain of motor accessory stores, is offering 12 of its own shares for every seven Owen Owen. The news sent Ward White shares up 12p to 314p, at which the offer is worth 535p. Owen Owen shares were up 28p to 525p last night, well ahead of Ward White's cash alternative offer of 490p.

Mr Philip Birch, the Ward White chairman, has won the backing of the Owen Owen board led by Mr John Norman, who, together with family and friends, speaks for 49 per cent of the shares. Ward White and its advisors, Morgan Grenfell, already had 2.27 per cent.

Clayform can afford to accept defeat as it paid no more than 300p a share for its holding of more than 1.1 million shares.

Ward White lifted pretax profits from £3.18 million to £7.64 million in the half year to July. Mr Birch is determined that within three years his company should be capitalized at £1 billion. He is keen to expand the company's retailing interests in the United States.

Yesterday he disclosed that he had approached the Laura Ashley business recently with a view to a merger. However, the Ashley family preferred to proceed with their own plans for a public flotation later this year.

Tempus, page 21

Bunzl buys United Parcels

By Alison Eadie

Bunzl, the rapidly expanding paper and plastics group, has made an agreed £95.3 million bid for United Parcels, the express carrier and transport engineering company.

Mr James White, managing director of Bunzl, became a director of United Parcels in June last year and non-executive chairman in June this year. He said the bid had been under consideration for a very short time.

Bunzl yesterday bought 14.9 per cent of United's shares in the market and has irrevocable acceptances for a further 8.9 per cent, taking its stake to 23.8 per cent. The acquisition provides Bunzl with its sought for fifth leg to add to its distribution, Filtrona, merchanting and industrial divisions. Next year parcels will be the second largest division within Bunzl, behind distribution.

Mr White said he expected United Parcels to be a launching pad for growth by acquisition. The express parcels industry was fragmented and there was a host of small to medium-sized competitors which were barely profitable.

The terms are two new Bunzl shares and 356p in convertible loan stock for nine United Parcels shares, with a cash alternative at 140p.

Full acceptancee of the offer would involve increasing Bunzl's share capital by 19 per cent, in addition to the potential increase of 7.7 per cent from the still current £30 million bid for Stewart Plastics. No dilution in earnings is expected in 1986.

United Parcels made £7.1 million pretax profit in the year to January 1985 and is expected to make £8.3 million this year, rising to £9.5 million to £11 million in 1986-87. Bunzl has forecast profits of over £40 million in the year to December 31, 1985.

US presses banks on debt plan

From Bailey Morris Wahington

The world's largest banks met in closed session yesterday to decide whether to endorse publicly the $20 billion (£14 billion) US debt initiative which has run into strong opposition.

A working party of 60 leading banks, holding 85 per cent of the Third World debt, arranged meetings, hosted by the Institute of International Finance, to dissect the programme announced three weeks ago by Mr James Baker, the US Treasurey Secretary.

A press conference to announce their decision was tentatively scheduled for today.

The Reagan Administration is seeking a strong endorsement from the banks to show movement on the international debt crisis which is again heating up as Latin American nations resist terms of their repayment programmes.

Mr David Mulford, Assistant US Treasury Secretary, briefed the banks yesterday on the Administration's proposals to increase the roles of the World bank and the Inter-American Development Bank in channelling new money to 15 debtor nations.

Most large banks support the Baker proposal, but smaller banks are less enthusiastic and some non-US banks – being asked to supply $13 billion of the requested £20 billion – have doubts.

Several leading foreign banks have questioned whether the plan is road enough to resolve the problems of debtor nations which are being asked to restructure their economies in return for accelerated loans

They are also concerned over the lack of information on how the programme would work – whether the current system of commercial banking sydicates would be replaced by another entity.

IN BRIEF

Tokyo sales hit dollar

The Bank of Japan followed Friday's raising of short-term interest rates with further currency market intervention against the dollar yesterday, supported by the Bundesbank, the German central bank, which sold $1.5 billion (£1 billion) in the forward currency markets.

The German and Japanese determination to follow through the initial dollar fall after last month's Group of Five meeting is being described in the markets as G5 – Part Two. Japan's willingness to raise its interest rates and the boost to Euromark interest rates from yesterday's dollar selling by the Bundesbank has hit hopes of lower interest rates in London.

Yesterday, longer rates in the money markets edged higher and are not now signalling any base rate cut for several months.

BTR bonds

BTR has raised $150 million (£106 million) and European Currency Units 170 million (£100 million) through two simultaneous but separate convertible Eurobonds, amounting to just under 5 per cent of its equity.

Tin trading on the London Metal Exchange will remain suspended today and tomorrow The LME committee meets at 10 am today to examine members' tin positions again while the International Tin Council begins a two-day meeting to try to resolve the crisis.

Commodity Review, page 2

Chinese vehicle

Baring Brothers, the merchant bank, is launching an investment vehicle, China & Eastern Investment Company, to invest in China and in Chinese related companies. The application list opens on Friday and dealings will start or November 12. Tempus, page 2

Samuel up

Samuel Properties' pretax profit is £3.45 million for the year ended June 30, compared with £3.11 million a year earlier. Net asset value fell 2p to 221p a share, and earnings per share are down to 6.4p from 8.18p. The final dividend will be 8.36p, an increase of 6.4 per cent. Tempus, page 21

Pretax profits of Allied London Properties rose by 18 per cent to £3.35 million for the year ended June, 1985. Net asset value a share is up from 152p to 160p. Rental income rose 17.5 per cent. The dividend is up 25 per cent to 2.1p. Portfolio value ru from £71.1 million to £78.2 million.

Takeover fears

Dr Oonagh McDonald, Shadow Treasury minister, has told the Chancellor thatthe proposed takeover of Allied-Lyons by Elders IXL could lead to redundancies in British breweries.

Minebea in merger to thwart bid

From David Watts Tokyo

Minebea, a leading Japanese miniature ball bearing maker which is fighting a hostile bid by US and British interests, yesterday signed a merger agreement with Kanemori, a Tokyo kimono and bedding company.

It did so in an attempt to ward off a $1.4 billion (£980 million) takeover by Mr Charles Knapp's Trafalgar Holdings of the US and Glen International, of London.

Minebea and its president already have a considerable stake in Kanemori.

Sale proposal

Cardiff Property shareholders are being asked to approve the freehold sale of a £1.97 million Birmingham property for cash, and allow the allotment of 165,000 ordinary Cardiff shares at 230p to Duta Holdings, a private investment company.

Peel sale

Peel Holdings and Largs, the Manx-based company run by Mr John Whittaker, has sold its 9.8 per cent stake in Trafford Park Estates to funds deemed to be associated with Wingate Property Investments.

Reuters scales down Instinet deal

Reuters, the international news agency, has unexpectedly abandoned plans to buy control of Instinet, the US computer group which offers automated trading in shares on New York's "Big Board".

Instead, it is taking a 6.9 per cent stake, costing $10.9 million, with an option to increase this holding to 16.4 per cent.

Mr Glen Renfiew, Reuters' chief executive, denied he had cooled on the deal. He said: "The discussions we had before were just preliminary and both sides have moved away from their original ideas".

In June, Reuters annnounced it was engaged in preliminary discussions to buy 20 per cent of Instinet with an option on a further 31 per cent.

Instinet's system allows professional investors to trade in 8,000 securities in deals of up to 1,000 shares.

Meanwhile, Reuters is strengthening its marketing links with Instinet which could open the door for the introduction of Reuters' systems in the US.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1048.6 (−2.2)
FT All Share	658.12 (+1.46)
FT Govt Securities	83.80 (−0.44)
FT-SE 100	1347.8 (+0.2)
Bargains	24,219
Datastream USM	108.30 (+0.03)
New York	
Dow Jones	1354.94 (−1.56)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12837.04 (+104.41)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	1651.25 (−20.48)
Amsterdam:	224.7 (+0.7)
Sydney: AO	1045.6 (−6.6)
Frankfurt:	
Commerzbank	1707.5 (+2.3)
Brussels:	
General	716.28 (−51.84)
Paris: CAC	218.4 (+1.2)
Zurich:	
SKA General	435.80 (−3.9)

GOLD

London fixing: am $326.50 pm $326.50
close $326.50–327.00 (£228.75–229.25)
New York: Comex (latest) $326.65

CURRENCIES

London:
£: $1.4281 (+0.0056)
£: DM 3.7567(−0.0168)
£: SwFr 3.0942(+0.0074)
£: FFr 11.4975(−0.0041)
£: Yen 304.81(−0.60)
£ Index: 80.6(+0.1)

New York:
£: $1.4280
$: DM 2.6430
$ Index: 130.8(−0.2)
ECU £0.586888
SDR £0.748005

INTEREST RATES

London:
Bank Base: 11½%
3-month Interbank 11¾–11⅞%
3-month eligible bills buying rate 11⅜–11⅝
US:
Prime Rate 9.50%
Federal Funds 7⅛%
3-month Treasury Bills 7.22–7.20%
30-year bonds 100²⁷/₃₂–100²⁹/₃₂

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:

Cantors	120p +25p
United Parcels	145p +28p
De Brett (Andre)	19p +3p
Cantors "A"	92p +13p
Wellman	14.50p +2p
Drayton Premier	515p +71p
Carpets Intl	46p +6p
Bailey (Ben)	25p +3p
Amber Day	12.75p +1.50p
London I.T.	30p +3.50p
Charterhall	35p +4p
Intervis Video	4.50p +0.50p
Goldberg (A)	75p +8p
Instem	200p +20p
Steaua Romana RV	21p +2p
Humberside Elec	11p +1p
Rockware Group	33p +3p
Central & S'wood	5.50p +0.50p
Beattie (Jame) "A"	92p +7p
V.W. Thermax	68p +5p
Richards	28p+2p
Unigroup	56p+4p

FALLS:

Clayton, Son	100p −28p
Rotaprint	3p −0.50p
Solex "A"	43p −7p
Adam Leisure	10p −1p
Geevor Tin	132p −12p

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WALL STREET

Dow gripped by slump

New York (Agencies) – The New York Stock Exchange was lower at mid-morning yesterday, unable to snap out of a slump.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down five points to 1,351. Declines led advances by a seven to four on turnover of 21.44 million shares.

Texas Oil and Gas led the actives, down ¾ to 18¼. The company has been holding merger talks with US Steel.

General Motors continued sliding, down ⅛ to 64½, and Ford was down ⅞ to 44¾. Chrysler, which reported that third-quarter earnings had risen to $2.75 a share from $1.88, was up ⅛ to 38⅛.

Mr Eugene Peroni, chief technical analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles, said investors remained very nervous about prospects for an economic revival by early next year. As a result, they had a stronger appetite for issues that promised potentially quick rewards than for those that were sensitive to economic and monetary trends.

Mr Jack Sullivan, of Van Kaspar and Co in San Francisco, said weaker earnings reports by Delta and Ford, combined with some lowered estimates of IBM's earnings prospects, helped to put a damper on the market.

	Oct 25	Oct 24
AMR	39¼	39⅞
ASA	36⅞	36⅝
Allied Signal	42⅝	43⅛
Allied Stores	58¼	60¼
Allis Chalmers	4⅛	4⅛
Alcoa	32⅝	32½
Amax Inc	11⅜	11½
Amerada Hess	30⅝	29⅝
Am Brands	56⅝	57½
Am Broadcast	117⅜	117
Am Can	55⅝	55⅜
Am Cyanamid	50⅝	51
Am Elec Power	21½	21⅝
Am Express	43¼	43⅝
Am Home	55¼	55½
Am Hospital	47¼	47⅜
Am Motors	2⅝	2⅝
Am Standard	30¼	30
Am Telephone	20¼	20½
Amoco	68⅜	69
Amco Steel	8¼	8⅛
Asarco	17⅛	17½
Ashland Oil	34⅜	34⅝
Atlntic Richfield	65⅜	64⅝
Avon Products	25⅝	26⅛
Bankers Tst NY	62½	63⅜
Banksmerica	13⅜	14⅛
Bank of Boston	49½	50⅛
Bank of NY	43	43
Bestrice Foods	43¾	44⅛
Bethlehem Steel	14⅞	15⅜
Boeing	45⅞	46½
Boise Cascade	40¼	40¼
Borden	42⅜	43⅛
Borg Warner	21⅞	21½
Bristol Myers	56⅛	56⅝
BP	32½	32⅝
Burlington Ind	29½	29⅞
Burlington Nthn	63⅜	63⅝
Burroughs	54¼	55⅜
Campbell Soup	43½	43⅞
Canadian Pacific	11⅝	12
Caterpillar	34⅞	35⅛
Celanese	126½	126⅝
Central SW	25⅝	25½
Champion	21⅜	21
Chase Manhat	56	57¼
Chem Bank NY	38⅜	39⅜
Chevron	39⅝	39⅝
Chrysler	37½	38¼
Citicorp	41⅞	43
Clark Equip	29¾	29
Coca Cola	71¼	71½
Colgate	29¾	29⅞
CBS	110⅝	112⅜
Columbia Gas	37	36⅞
Combustion Eng	29⅝	29⅝
Comwlth Edison	29¼	29⅜
Cons Edison	35½	35¾
Cons Nat Gas	42¼	42½
Cons Power	6⅝	6⅝
Control Data	17⅝	17⅝
Corning Glass	50¾	49¾
CPC Intl	48	48¼
Crane	36¼	35⅞
Crown Zeller	40	39⅝
Dart & Kraft	38¼	38⅞
Deere	25⅝	25⅞
Delta Air	38	39¼
Detroit Edison	15⅞	15⅝
Digital Equip	110¼	111⅜
Disney	88⅝	89
Dow Chemical	35¼	36⅜
Dresser Ind	19⅝	19⅝
Duke Power	33⅝	33⅝
Du Pont	58⅝	59⅞
Eastern Air	7⅛	7⅝
Eastman Kodak	42¾	42⅝
Eaton Corp	53¾	53⅞
Emerson Elect	69⅛	69½
Evans Prod	1⅝	1⅝

	Oct 25	Oct 24
Exxon Corp	53½	53⅝
Fed Dept Stores	49	50⅝
Firestone	18¼	18⅛
Fst Chicago	22⅝	22⅝
Fst Intrst Bncp	48¼	49½
Fst Penn Corp	6	6
Ford	45¾	46⅛
GAF Corp	40¼	39½
GTE Corp	39⅝	40¼
Gen Corp	53⅛	54
Gen Dynamics	63⅝	64⅞
Gen Electric	69⅜	69½
Gen Foods	119⅝	119⅞
Gen Mills	63¾	63⅝
Gen Motors	64⅝	65⅜
Gen Pub Util NY	15¾	15⅞
Genesco	3⅛	3⅛
Georgia Pacific	21⅜	21⅞
Gillette	67	67⅜
Goodrich	31½	31⅞
Goodyear	25⅞	26⅛
Gould Inc	33¼	32¾
Grace	39⅜	37½
Gt Attic & Pacific	17	17
Greyhound	27⅝	27¾
Grumman Corp	29⅝	29⅝
Gulf & West	44¼	44½
Heinz H. J.	28⅝	28¾
Hercules	37	37¼
Hewlett-Pkrd	30⅝	31⅛
Honeywell	60	60⅜
IC Inds	35¼	35¼
Ingersoll	49⅞	50¼
Inland Steel	19¾	20
IBM	126⅝	126½
Int Harvester	6⅞	7
INCO	10⅝	11⅛
Int Paper	45⅝	46⅛
Int Tel Tel	35¾	35¾
Irving Bank	39⅝	39⅞
Jim Walter	35¼	36¼
Johnson & John	46½	46¼
Kaiser Alumin	15	15¼
Kerr McGee	33⅝	33½
Kimberly Clark	60¼	60⅜
K Mart	39⅝	39⅞
Kroger	44⅜	44¼
LTV Corp	6¼	5⅞
Litton	84	85⅜
Lockheed	44⅜	45¼
Lucky Stores	22⅞	22⅞
Manuf Hanover	38¼	38⅛
Manville Cp	5⅝	5⅞
Mapco	35¾	35¼
Marine Midland	33⅝	33¾
Martin Marietta	31¼	31⅛
Masco	33¼	34¼
McDonnell	66⅝	67¼
Mead	36¾	37
Merck	112⅞	112⅝
Minnesota Mng	77⅜	77⅜
Mobil Oil	31	31
Monsanto	44	44
Morgan J. P.	49⅜	50¼
Motorola	32	32⅝
NCR Corp	33¾	34¼
NL Industries	13⅝	13⅝
Nat Distillers	31½	31⅞
Nat Med Ent	19⅝	19⅝
Nat Semicndctr	11¼	11⅜
Norfolk South	70¼	70
NW Bancorp	24⅛	23⅞
Occidental Pet	35	34½
Ogden	31½	30⅝
Olin Corp	34⅜	35⅝
Owens-Illinois	48	48
Pacific Gas Elec	18⅝	18⅝
Pan Am	7⅝	7½
Penney J. C.	47½	47⅝
Pennzoil	47⅝	47½
Pepsico	62⅝	63

	Oct 25	Oct 24
Pfizer	44⅞	45
Phelps Dodge	20⅝	20⅝
Philip Morris	73⅝	74
Phillips Petrol	13⅝	13⅝
Polaroid	36½	37¼
PPG Ind	44⅞	45
Procter Gamble	82⅝	80½
Pub Ser El & Gas	28⅛	28⅛
Raytheon	48¼	48⅝
RCA Corp	44⅞	45⅛
Reynolds Ind	26⅛	26½
Reynolds Metal	31⅞	32
Rockwell Int	34	34⅛
Royal Dutch	63⅛	62⅝
Safeways	34½	34⅝
Sara Lee	46⅛	47¼
SFE Sopac	31⅝	32
SCM	73	73
Schlumberger	32⅞	33
Scott Paper	49⅝	49⅞
Seagram	41⅛	40⅞
Sears Roebuck	33⅝	33¼
Shell Trans	39⅛	39⅜
Singer	37	36⅝
Smithkline Beck	66⅞	66⅝
Sony	17⅜	17⅛
Sth Cal Edison	24⅝	24⅝
Sperry Corp	47¼	47⅜
Std Oil Ohio	52⅛	52⅛
Sterling Drug	35	35⅝
Stevens J. P.	25⅞	25½
Sun Comp	50⅞	51⅛
Teledyne	255	253⅜
Tenneco	38⅛	38⅛
Texaco	39¾	39⅝
Texas East Corp	38	38
Texas Inst	95⅝	94⅛
Texas Utilities	27⅞	27¾
Textron	46⅛	46¼
Travelers Corp	43⅝	44¼
TRW Inc	60⅞	61
UAL Inc	47⅜	48¼
Unilever NV	113½	112¾
Union Carbide	60⅝	60
Un Pacific Corp	48⅞	48⅛
United Brands	21⅝	21⅝
US Steel	28	28⅛
Utd Technol	39⅝	39⅝
Unocal	29	29⅛
Wachovia	32½	32⅝
Warner Lambert	36⅞	37¼
Wells Fargo	55	55⅝
Westinghse Elec	41⅞	41⅛
Weyerhaeuser	26	26
Whirlpool	44	43⅝
Woolworth	52½	52⅝
Xerox Corp	48⅝	48⅜
Zenith	16¾	17⅛

CANADIAN PRICES

Abitibi	16⅞	17
Alcan Alumin	32¼	32⅝
Algoma Steel	16⅞	18⅛
Bell Telephone	40⅝	40¾
Can Pacific	16	16⅛
Cominco	12	12⅛
Cons Bathurst	16¼	16½
Gulf Oil	20¼	20⅝
Hudson Bay Min	9⅝	9⅝
Imasco	23¼	23¼
Imperial Oil	50¾	51
Int Pipe	42⅜	42⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	3.40	3.40
Royal Trustco	20¼	20⅛
Seagram	56⅛	55⅞
Steel Co	19¾	20⅛
Thomson N 'A'	20¼	20⅝
Walker Hiram	31½	31⅝
WCT	16½	16¾

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

*Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Dec 85	88.67	88.67	88.54	88.65	1209
Mar 86	89.06	89.08	88.96	89.11	255
Jun 86	89.23	89.32	89.23	89.34	8
Sep 86	89.18	89.30	89.19	89.32	6
Previous day's total open interest 7562					
Three Month Eurodollar					
Dec 85	91.80	91.82	91.77	91.82	2395
Mar 86	91.50	91.50	91.45	91.51	512
Jun 86	91.14	91.16	91.13	91.16	123
Sep 86	90.79	90.81	90.79	90.82	70
Previous day's total open interest 21298					
US Treasury Bond					
Dec 85	76-21	76-22	76-08	76-17	2846
Mar 86	75-01	75-01	75-01	75-08	4
Jun 86	75-01	75-01	75-01	75-08	0
Previous day's total open interest 3338					
Short Gilt					
Dec 85	97-80	97-80	97-41	97-53	1155
Mar 86	NT			98-02	0
Jun 86	NT				0
Previous day's total open interest 1913					
Long Gilt					
Dec 85	112-16	112-16	111-12	112-05	7086
Mar 86	NT			112-07	0
Jun 86	NT				0
Sep 86	NT			111-07	0
Previous day's total open interest 4922					
FT-SE 100					
Dec 85	135.40	136.25	135.10	135.15	229
Mar 86	NT			136.15	0
Previous day's total open interest 1710.					

COMMODITIES

Metals were depressed on the *LME* yesterday as the tin crisis cast its long shadow over the proceedings. Several firms are deliberately doing little business. Silver was quite lively early in the day. Tin trading is suspended at least until Thursday.

But softs were much more active. News that a prolonged drought has damaged Brazilian crops gave further impetus to coffee's bull run. Sugar also benefited.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Rubber in p per kilo; Soyabean meal, coffee and cocoa in £ per tonne; Gas-oil and sugar in US $ per tonne.
G W Joynson and Co report

RUBBER (All sellers)

Nov	550
Dec	600
Jan	Unq.
Feb	Unq.
Mar	Unq.
Apr	Unq.
May	Unq.
Jun	Unq.
Jul	Unq.
Jan/Mar	Unq.
Apr/Jun	Unq.
Jul/Sep	Unq.
Vol	Nil.

SUGAR (Raw)
No. 6 at 16.40

Dec	138.0–37.0
Mar	147.4–47.2
May	151.0–50.6
Aug	157.4–56.6
Oct	162.4–61.8
Dec	Unq.
Vol	534.

SUGAR (White)
No. 5 at 16.25

Dec	Unq.
Mar	Unq.
May	Unq.
Aug	Unq.
Oct	Unq.
Dec	Unq.
Vol	474

COCOA

Dec	1687–86
Mar	1724–23
May	1747–46
July	1764–63
Sep	1790–85
Dec	1775–70
Mar	1795–80
Vol	4,309.

COFFEE

Nov	1632–28
Jan	1585–82
Mar	1923–17
May	1943–46
Jul	1980–55
Sep	1980–80
Nov	2050–1950
Vol	8,659

SOYABEAN

Dec	125.8–25.0
Feb	127.5–27.2
Apr	128.8–28.5
Jun	125.2–24.6
Aug	126.8–25.0
Oct	127.5–27.0
Dec	130.0–29.0
Vol	141.

GAS OIL

Nov	270.00–69.50
Dec	265.75–65.50
Jan	263.75–63.50
Feb	258.50–58.25
Mar	250.75–50.25
Apr	242.75–49.25
May	235.50–48.25
Jun	231.50–51.00
Jul	230.50–30.25
Vol	2708.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures
Prices in £ per metric tonne
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE

Cash	967.50-968.50
Three months	985.00-985.50
Vol	5475
Tone	Steady

STANDARD CATHODES

Cash	947.00-948.00
Three months	970.00-974.00
Vol	250
Tone	Quiet

TIN
Suspended

LEAD

Cash	272.50-273.00
Three months	276.00-276.25
Vol	4700
Tone	Easy

ZINC STANDARD

Cash	400.00-402.00
Three months	
Vol	300
Tone	Quiet

ZINC HIGH GRADE

Cash	415.00-416.00
Three months	426.50-427.00
Vol	17,800
Tone	Quiet

SILVER LARGE

Cash	432.0-433.0
Three months	444.5-445.5
Vol	32
Tone	Quiet

SILVER SMALL

Cash	432.0-433.0
Three months	444.5-445.5
Vol	Nil
Tone	Idle

ALUMINIUM

Cash	871.00-872.00
Three months	894.50-895.00
Vol	22,625
Tone	Easy

NICKEL

Cash	2940-2945
Three months	2940-2945
Vol	444
Tone	Easy

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 28

GB: Cattle, 94.30p per kg lw (–0.53).
GB: Sheep, 155.38p per kg est d c w (–8.10).
GB: Pigs, 83.63p per kg lw (+1.41).

England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 15.4 per cent, ave. price, 94.11p (–0.49).
Sheep nos. up 0.8 per cent, ave. price, 157.11p (–8.47).
Pig nos. up 7.2 per cent, ave. price, 83.64p (+1.41).

Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 6.2 per cent, ave. price, 96.16p (–0.64p).
Sheep nos. up 24.2 per cent, ave. price, 148.89p (–14.15).
Pig nos. down 1.8 per cent, ave. price, 82.38p (+1.86).

The figures for London grain, meat and potato futures relate to Friday's trading.

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES
£ per tonne

Month	Wheat Close	Barley Close
Nov	£106.15	£106.00
Jan	£108.90	£109.05
Mar	£111.80	£111.80
May	£114.60	£114.10
Jly	£117.40	

Sep	£97.25	£97.35
Volume:		
Wheat	148	
Barley	118	

LONDON MEAT FUTURES EXCHANGE
Live Pig Contract
p. per kilo

Month	Open	Close
Nov	Unq	Unq
Jan	950	950
Feb	945	945
Mar	985	985
Apr	1000	1000
May	1000	1000
Jun	Unq	Unq
Jul	Unq	Unq
Aug	Unq	Unq
Sep	Unq	Unq
Oct		

Pig meat
p. per kilo

Month	Open	Close
Nov	1185	1189
Feb	1020	1020
Apr	1030	1035
May	1008	1015
Aug	10030	996
Oct	1053	1053
		Vol.44

LONDON POTATO FUTURES
£ per tonne

Month	Open	Close
Nov	64.00	64.20
Feb	67.60	67.20
Apr	77.70	77.30
May	83.60	83.30
		Vol.206

BALTIC FREIGHT INDEX
G.N.I. Freight Futures Ltd report
$10 per index point

	High/Low	Close
Oct	898-898.0	898.5
Jan	901.000	900
Apr	957-953	958
Jul	—	982.5
Oct	930	930
Jan	—	967.5
Apr	1,148-148	1045
Jul	—	940

Spot: 902
Vol.: 74 lots.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

It was another lacklustre session in markets yesterday. In the absence of any central bank intervention in the open market – apart from the Bank of Japan – and nothing dollars overnight in the Far East – currency rates moved narrowly in thin conditions.

Yen/dollar transactions continued to dominate events after the Bank of Japan's instigation in raising interest rates in that country on Friday.

The yen made further headway at the dollar's expense, closing at 213.40, compared with 214.75 on Friday. Sterling, meanwhile, spent a quiet session.

There was little inclination on the part of dealers to open new positions.

At the close, the pound registered a 56-point gain at 1.4281.

In mark terms, the pound was again subdued, closing lightly offered at 3.7717 (3.7732).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range October 28	Market rates close October 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4220-1.4286	$1.4276-1.4286	0.43-0.41c prem	1.17-1.14c prem
Montreal	$1.9415-1.9520	$1.9493-1.9520	0.52-0.43c prem	1.43-1.28c prem
Amsterdam	4.2439-4.2605fl	4.2554-4.2605fl	2-1¼c prem	5¾-5¼c prem
Brussels	76.18-76.48fl	76.36-76.48f	22-18c prem	60-51c prem
Copenhagen	13.5884-13.6879k	13.6712-13.6879k	24-20p prem	66-56p prem
Dublin	1.2170-1.2200p	1.2175-1.2185p	2¼-2pl prem	6¾-6pl prem
Frankfurt	3.7511-3.7747m	3.7693-3.7441m	8¾-8pf prem	23¾-23¼pf prem
Lisbon	231.50-235.42e	232.40-235.42e	35-330e disc	385-1370e disc
Madrid	230.44-231.63p	231.33-231.63p	10 prem-35p disc	85-185p disc
Milan	2537.20-2547.01lr	2542.73-2546.86lr	1-0lr disc	7-14lr disc
Oslo	11.4642-11.5068f	11.4888-11.5051f	par-1ore disc	2-3ore disc
Paris	11.2838-11.3351k	11.3123-11.3351k	2¼-2¼cre disc	7¾-8¾cre disc
Stockholm	303-62-304.98y	304.63-304.98y	1-¾y prem	3¾-3¼y prem
Tokyo	26.42-26.53sch	26.50-26.53sch	14¾-12¾gro prem	39¾-35¾gro prem
Vienna	3.0801-3.0963f	3.0920-3.0963f	2-1¾c prem	5¼-5¼c prem
Zurich				

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.1 at 90.6 (day's range 90.4-90.8).

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina austral*	1.1404-1.1427
Australia dollar	2.0376-2.0421
Bahrain dinar	0.5355-0.5395
Brazil cruzeiro*	11988.00-12054.00
Cyprus pound	0.7975-0.8075
Finland marka	8.0740-8.1140
Greece drachma	220.35-222.35
Hong Kong dollar	11.1370-11.1500
India rupee	17.00-17.20
Iraq dinar	n.a.
Kuwait dinar (KD)	0.4190-0.4230
Malaysia dollar	3.5050-3.5104
Mexico peso	600.0-630.0
New Zealand dollar	2.8319-2.8473
Saudi Arabia riyal	5.1845-5.2245
Singapore dollar	3.0530-3.0581
South Africa rand	3.6948-3.7166
United Arab Emirates dirham	5.2160-5.2566

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.1705-1.1720
Singapore	2.1380-2.1400
Malaysia	2.4545-2.4565
Australia	0.6998-0.7008
Canada	1.3650-1.3660
Sweden	7.2300-7.2950
Norway	7.9200-7.9250
Denmark	9.5750-9.5800
West Germany	2.9415-2.9425
Switzerland	2.1860-2.1675
Netherlands	2.9810-2.9825
France	8.0500-8.0550
Japan	213.37-213.47
Italy	1782.0-1783.0
Belgium(Comm)	59.60-59.65
Hong Kong	7.7695-7.8095
Portugal	169.0-165.0
Spain	161.40-161.80
Austria	19.55-19.57

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Exlel. *Lloyds Bank International.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

The optimism of a week or two ago having now evaporated, the market is developing a creeping degree of bearishness. At best, it sees rates not falling for many months. At worst, it begins to aknowledge that a rise might be difficult to resist as 1986 progresses.

While there was no great movement in the shorter dates yesterday, the longer maturities certainly firmed by 1/16 of 1/8.

Base Rates %
Clearing Banks 11½
Finance House 12

Discount Market Loans%
Overnight: High 12¼. Low 11¼.
Week fixed 11⅝–11⅜

Treasury Bills (Discount %)

Buying	Selling
2 months 11¼	2 months 11⅜
3 months 11⅜	3 months 11⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)

1 month	11⅜–11⅛
3 months	11⅜–11⅛
2 months	11⅜–11⅛
6 months	11⅜–11⅛

Trade Bills (Discount %)

1 month	11⅝–11⅜
3 months	11⅝–11⅜
2 months	11⅝–11⅜
6 months	11½

Interbank (%)
Overnight: open 11⅝–11½ close 13-12

1 week	11⅝–11⅜
1 month	11⅝–11⅜
3 months	11⅝–11⅜
6 months	11⅝–11⅜
9 months	11⅝–11⅜
12 months	11⅝–11⅜

Local Authority Deposits (%)

2 days	11½
1 month	11½
6 months	11¼
7 days	11½
3 months	11½
12 months	10⅝

Local Authority Bonds (%)

1 month	12⅛–11⅞
3 months	11⅝–11⅜
6 months	11⅝–11⅜
9 months	11⅝–11⅜
2 months	12-11⅝
12 months	11⅞–11¼

Sterling CDs (%)

1 month	11⅞–11⅝
6 months	11⅝–11⅜
3 months	11⅝–11⅜
12 months	11⅝–11⅜

Dollar CDs (%)

1 month	7.95-7.85
6 months	8.15-8.05
3 months	8.05-7.95
12 months	8.45-8.35

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Dollar		call	8-7
7 days	8⅛–7⅞	1 month	8⅛–8
3 months	8⅛–8⅛	6 months	8⅛–8
Deutschmark		call	5–4
7 days	4⅝–4⅝	1 month	4⅝–4⅜
3 months	5–4⅞	6 months	5⅛–5
French Franc		call	10-9
7 days	9¾–9⅝	1 month	9¾–9⅝
3 months	9⅝–9⅜	6 months	10⅛–10
Swiss Franc		call	2-1
7 days	11-10⅝	1 month	4⅛–4
3 months	4⅛–4	6 months	4⅛–4
Yen		call	6–5⅛
7 days	9-8⅝	1 month	8⅛–8
3 months	8⅛–7⅞	6 months	7⅞–7

GOLD

Krugerrand* (per coin):
$328.00-330.50 (£230.50-231.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
£76.00-79.00 (£54.00-55.25)
*Excludes VAT

ECGD

Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period 4 September, 1985 to 1 October, 1985, inclusive: 11.597 per cent.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
101	87	Alba	92		2.6	2.8	
288	227	Alliance	282	+3	26.1a	9.3	
155	115	Anglo Amer Trust	123		4.3	3.5	
352	245	Ang Amer Sec	257	+1	8.1	3.2	
145	133	Ashdown	136	+2	4.2b	3.1	
165	118	Atlantic Assets	126		3.5	2.8	
102	83	Bankers	91		3.5b	3.8	
194	165	Berry	185	+1	1.4b	0.8	
178	152	Border & Sthrn	166		5.1	3.1	
215	188	Br Assets	212		9.9b	4.7	
31½	25	Br Empire Sec	30½		1.3	4.2	
373	312	British Inv	360	+2	20.3	5.6	
78	64	Brunner	78		3.1b	4.1	
86	72	Charter Agency	82		3.2b	3.9	
696	535	Continental	676	+3	28.6	4.6	
178	118	Crescent Japan	137	+1	1.1	0.8	
122	97	Delta	120				
112	97	Derby Inc	110		10.9	9.9	
112	98	Do Cap	112				
314	246	Drayton Cons	312	+2	18.4b	5.9	
444	363	Drayton Far East	431	+1	1.8	1.2	
420	345	Drayton Japan	407	+1	3.8e	0.9	
444	363	Drayton Premier	440	+8	20.7b	4.7	
183	160	Dundee Lon	177	+4	7.4b	4.2	
118	98	Edin Amer Asset	98		0.6	0.7	
117	103	Edinburgh	113		4.6b	4.1	
282	234	Electric Gen	274	+2	5.1	1.9	
127	114	English Int	124	+1	5.0	4.0	
78	65	English Scot	76	+1	1.9	2.5	
108½	91	English NY	106	+1	3.6	3.4	
97	76	F & C Alliance	92	+1	2.4	3.0	
188	132	F&C Pacific	183		1.8b	1.0	
228	188	Family	226	+2	11.3b	5.0	
278	242	First Scot Amer	268	+2	12.9b	4.8	
116	99	First Un Gen	99		5.7	5.7	
510	415	Fleming American	445	+2	17.3	3.9	
280	235	Fleming Claver	277	+6	12.5	4.5	
274	233	Fleming Enterprise	274	+1	12.1	4.4	
105	78	Fleming Far East	78		1.4	1.8	
113	100	Fleming Fledgling	104		3.8	3.4	
560	405	Fleming Japan	453		5.7	1.3	
130	105	Fleming Mercantile	118	+2	4.3	3.6	
134	110	Fleming Overseas	118		4.1	3.5	
163	120	Fleming Tech	127		3.3	2.6	
334	268	Fleming Universal	282		7.1	2.5	
74	59	For Dol	64		2.0b	3.1	
121	97	GBG Capital	97	+1			
185	115	GT Japan	128		2.0	1.5	
138	97	General Funds	128		2.7	2.1	
261	230	General Cons	260		14.3b	5.5	
125	109½	Glasgow Stock	117		2.8b	2.5	
286	251	Globe	286		14.1	4.9	

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
246	202	Greenfrier	246		2.3	0.9	
264	238	Gresham House	250		6.3	2.5	
164	138	Hambros	156		6.8	4.3	
257	208	Hill (F)	257	+5	13.5	5.1	
140	118	Innovate Inv Success	138		3.5	2.5	
233	208	Inv Cap	226		6.2b	2.8	
62	47	Japan Assets	47		0.1	0.1	
161½	127	Law View	144	+1	3.2	2.2	
117	102	Law Debenture	109		8.8b	4.5	
88	68	Lon Merchant Sec	81		3.1	3.8	
88	68	Lon Trust	78		3.1	3.9	
98	88	Merchants	98		3.4b	3.5	
174	139	Monks	147	+1	3.4b	2.3	
135	105	Murray

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FINANCIAL SERVICES

Squeezing the VAT out of business

By Ian E. Hayes

On July 25 of this year, VAT, of dubious parentage and strong European traits, reached adolescence. An unremarkable childhood under the watchful eye of HM Customs and Excise was marred only by indiscipline, unpunctuality and lack of interest. The Finance Act 1985 is designed to curb these wayward tendencies.

In adopting many of the recommendations of the Keith Committee for improving compliance with VAT rules, the Treasury sees scope for garnering extra revenue, without the pain of increasing the tax rate or the introduction of a new tax.

A footnote to the Financial Statement, 1985-86, states: "Implementation of the Keith Committee proposals will lead to additional revenue from improved compliance amounting to £600 million by 1988-89. The full-year yield will accrue from penalties, surcharges and interest, building up over time to an annual total of £150 million. . . ."

Since, for each VAT trader, the effect of bringing forward the time of payment is a once and for all adjustment, earlier payment of VAT is a bonus.

'Bread and butter' customers extract keenest price and longest credit

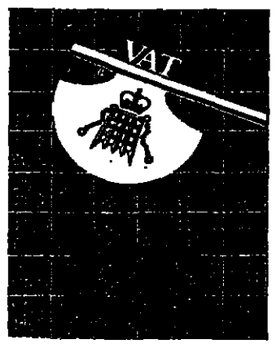
The recurring sources of income are the penalties and interest charged to taxpayers not complying with procedures. Human nature being what it is, there will be such charges. But it shows lack of faith in the system to include the yield from penalties in the annual Treasury estimates.

A VAT-registered trader is not, except in a technical sense, the taxpayer. He is the conduit through whom tax, borne by the purchaser of goods or services, passes *en route* to the Exchequer.

The rules relating to bad debt relief or the absence of it may seem prima-facie evidence that the VAT-registered trader does bear the tax. That, however, is a weakness of the system and, if anything, the exception which proves the rule.

Should one presume that there is no difficulty in expecting all money collected to be paid over on the due date? Moreover, given the quarterly return period, should the trader enjoy some cash-flow benefit to offset the administrative inconvenience of keeping the records and making VAT returns? Almost certainly not.

Unfortunately, for many small traders there is no coincidence of taxpoint and receipt of payment. Take as an example a regional distributor of components. The "bread and butter" customers of his business are likely to be two to three sizeable manufacturers whose business he cannot afford to lose. They will extract the keenest price and take the longest period of credit. His



supplier, on the other hand, is likely to have finely-drawn payment requirements which the trader must meet for fear of losing his right to distribute.

The effect is to cut his margins. Any profit he makes may arise only from careful management of cash-flow; by applying strong pressure for higher margins and swifter payment to his smaller customers and, until this year's Finance Act, by taking as much credit as possible from the Government in delaying payment of VAT.

Almost certainly, traders in this situation will be forced to approach their banks for additional working capital. Tax-relieved interest is obviously preferable to interest paid to Customs and Excise, on which no deduction can be claimed.

It does, however, seem inequitable to deny a trader a deduction for interest on unpaid tax if it is not meant to be a penalty and the effect on the taxpayer has otherwise been to reduce the amount of business interest paid.

My firm and others have spent much of the last six months working out how to assist clients, not only in VAT compliance but also in technical negotiation and, in the last resort, litigation.

There is little doubt that appearances before tribunals will multiply because interest charges, penalties and surcharges will make it cost-effective to dispute marginal cases.

In the process we have been struck by the large number of VAT officials, at all levels, wanting to leave the service. To a man their criticisms are firstly, lack of career opportunity because of "dead man's shoes" policies; secondly, abysmal remuneration; and, thirdly, lack of backing and support from the Government. Many cite their grievance at the level of cost-cutting, blind adherence to bureaucratic procedures and lack of scope for initiative.

The fact that one of the Treasury's main income-collecting agencies, already understaffed, is losing able executives is worrying. They will not find it easy to replace them – at a time when the policing of the new rules for enforcement will require, if anything, more manpower with the capacity to understand them.

Tax rates and compliance procedures should always be at an acceptable level and should not alienate the taxpayer. What is intolerable is a fiscal system which expects an efficient level of compliance from the taxpayer not matched by the efficiency of the collection agency. The biggest criticism of the Keith Committee is that its

It will become cost-effective to dispute marginal cases

brief did not extend to practical ways in which its proposals could be implemented, or to the need to maintain and increase the professional skill and ability of those expected to administer them.

The author is a partner in the chartered accountant Armitage & Norton.

Pains and penalties of the new regime

DEFAULT SURCHARGE: The new legislation introduces the concept of a "surcharge period", which is imposed after there have been two defaults in submitting VAT returns or any payments within a one-year period. If there is a further default during the one-year currency of the surcharge period there are two consequences:

(a) a penalty of 5 per cent of the tax due is levied for the first default, increasing by 5 per cent for each subsequent default within the surcharge period, up to a maximum of 30 per cent.
(b) the currency of the surcharge period is extended such that it ceases one year after the last default.

Liability to surcharge will, therefore, cease only after one year's satisfactory compliance.

SERIOUS MISDECLARATION: A serious misdeclaration of a person's tax liability (or claim to repayment) arises if the tax which would have been lost is equal to or exceeds:
(a) 30 per cent of the true amount of tax for the period, or (b) the greater of £10,000 and 1.5 per cent of the true amount of tax for the period, or (c) 15 per cent of the true amount of tax for the period for persistent offenders.

A penalty of 30 per cent of that tax will be charged.

UNAUTHORIZED ISSUE OF VAT INVOICES/FAILURE TO NOTIFY REGISTRATION: Previously, offences relating to the unauthorized issue of VAT invoices or the failure to notify registration were criminal offences. They have now been de-criminalized, and will, henceforward, carry penalties of 30 per cent of the tax involved, or £50, if greater.

REGULATORY OFFENCES: Customs and Excise are given wide powers to institute penalties where breaches of the numerous regulations governing VAT have occurred. Examples of such regulations cover: the submitting of returns; the keeping of adequate records and the giving of notice that the making of taxable supplies has ceased.

The penalties which may be imposed range from £10 a day up to £30 a day dependent upon the number of previous breaches in a two-year period. If the penalty is in relation to the failure to render returns or pay tax, an additional daily penalty of up to 0.5 per cent of the tax due may be levied.

RECORD KEEPING: The unavailability of suitable books and records do not prevent Customs and Excise from making valid assessments of VAT due, estimated according to their best judgement. With effect from July 25, 1985, all VAT records must be kept for a minimum of six years, subject to a penalty for non-compliance of £500.

EVASION OF TAX: If a person acts dishonestly to evade tax, he will be liable to a penalty of up to 100 per cent of the tax evaded, or sought to be evaded, in addition to the tax itself.

If a person fraudulently evades, or seeks to evade tax, Customs and Excise may institute criminal proceedings, which now carry a maximum custodial sentence of seven years upon conviction.

INTEREST: Customs and Excise charge interest at a commercial rate on: tax charged by assessments made following the submission of a return; tax charged by additional assessments made subsequent to the issue of a first assessment in the absence of a return, and VAT liabilities arising from a failure to become registered by the required date.

TEMPUS

Owen Owen surrenders to Ward White's £52m

The Red Flag is the one normally associated with Liverpool in these troubled days. But yesterday, Owen Owen, the department store chain based there, flew the white flag of surrender in response to a £52 million counter bid by Ward White.

It is sad to see the chain lose its independence although there is some consolation in that it has been delivered into the hands of Philip Birch, himself a Scouser, and the mastermind of Ward White's meteoric rise of late.

In the final analysis Owen Owen could muster little resistance. The share offer values the chain at 535p, at yesterday's prices, well above the 400p already on offer from Clayform Properties. Even the cash alternative of 490p is only marginally below Owen Owen's net asset per share value.

Owen Owen's directors, together with family and friends, have pledged 49.1 per cent of the company's capital to Ward White which already owns 2.27 per cent. Clayform has conceded defeat, making a £2 million profit on its 11.6 per cent stake in doing so, and there is little now to stand in Ward White's way.

Ward White made a good job yesterday of placating the City's early fears about the deal and its shares closed up 12p at 314p. However, the group must prove swiftly that it can succeed where Owen Owen has failed. Perhaps the biggest early contribution will be a tightening of financial controls. There is talk of using the department stores for existing product ranges such as shoes, toys and motor accessories, although such integration benefits may well be for the longer term.

Another danger which Ward White faces is overstretching its management resources. The hands-off approach has worked well so far, but how will the group fare if senior management has to become more actively involved with its acquisitions? Similarly, as the sphere of influence expands, the group must be careful that it does not suffer from the problems of becoming a faceless management and financial holding company – which once afflicted Sears' rating.

Mr Birch's excellent record this far suggests that he be given the benefit of the doubt on such issues for thhe time being. After all, a deal which has bought him retailing space at half the price Burton Group had to pay for Debenhams can't be all bad.

China & Eastern Investment Co

Since China opened its doors to foreign trade and capital there has been plenty of enthusiasm for investing there but, a shortage of vehicles to channel it. Baring Brothers, the merchant bank, hopes to provide one by launching what is effectively an investment trust, with a strong Chinese flavour.

Baring is offering 17 million shares at $1 or 71p each, of which 75 per cent have been presold, leaving 25 per cent for the public. The shares are denominated in dollars but they will be traded in London.

After expenses of the issue the China & Eastern Investment Company will be left with $16.1 million. Of this, 15 per cent will be invested in China itself, with the proportion rising to 30 per cent in five years. Initially, at least, these investments will not be quoted. Baring says the payback period on its initial projects could be as little as three to five years but this looks optimistic.

By far the largest chunk of the money will be used in better charted territory, with 75 per cent invested in quoted Japanese and Hong Kong stocks and 10 per cent elsewhere. All these quoted companies will have Chinese connections.

The prospects outlines some important risk factors. Apart from the obvious problems of investing in China, where Western involvement is still relatively new, there is the still open question of Hong Kong's future and the fact that share prices in the Japanese and Hong Kong companies are likely to be moved by factors not necessarily relating to China.

Investors should also have regard to the asset backing for their shares. After expenses this will amount to 95c, of which only 81c will relate to quoted investments. Normally shares in an investment trust would trade at a discount to the asset value, but pent up demand for a Chinese investment play and the offer of warrants on the basis of one for five could mean the shares will trade at a premium. Such is the value of hope.

Samuel Properties

The market was not expecting much from Samuel Properties' year-cand results and how right it was. The first full valuation for five years was disappointing even for sector analysts who expected a static net asset value of 223p. In fact, the net asset value is only 221p, although it might have been higher but for the 12p a share dilution caused by the vendor placing last December.

Samuel Properties' poor portfolio performance reflects the weak state of the London suburban office market. The company has 60 per cent of its £70.78 million portfolio in the less-than-booming parts of the London office market. Two of its office buildings in Sutton, a South-west London suburb, accounted for a hefty write-down in the valuation carried out by Allsop & Co.

Pretax profits were only slightly up at £3.45 million, due to high interest charges on the company's US dealing properties, not included in the revaluation. Samuel intends to sell its site at Costa Mesa on the West Coast of America to a hotel operator and other US sites will be sold as and when the market allows.

Samuel Properties has plans to develop 700 homes on the south bank of the Thames on the site formerly known for the Green Giant proposal. Samuel knows it is likely to have a struggle with the planners over its scheme which could cost £50 million. Meanwhile, the exceptional losses of £658,000 sustained last year by the Bryant-Samuel associates has been turned into a £205,000 profit this year.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

New puzzle over Lonrho share stake

By Pam Spooner

Speculation surrounded Lonrho late last night as the city received confirmation of a story that has been buzzing around the Square Mile all day.

Gulf Fisheries, which last week was reckoned to have found a buyer for its remaining 7.5 per cent stake in Lonrho, has apparently been issued with an injunction by Nissho Iwai Corporation in an attempt to prevent that share sale.

Copies of a telex from the solicitors to Nissho were circulating in the City last night, leaving brokers perplexed as to the basis of the injunction. The terms of the holding action, as shown in the telex merely described what Gulf Fisheries cannot do in relation to that block of shares, and did not suggest why.

Rotork, the valves actuator distributor, is turning on analysts in the City. As the company gets to grips with growth strategy for its future, directors are visiting broking firms and talking to investing institutions about its plans and prospects. One firm Rotork visited yesterday, Quilter Goodison, liked what it heard, and joins Hoare Govett and Scrimgeour-Vickers as fans. The share price was unchanged at 125p, putting it on a prospective p/e of about eight.

Market men were left expecting a battle over the Gulf stake, perhaps because the intended new owner is not welcome to the Lonrho board. In the meantime Lonrho shares were up 1p at 160p.

Elsewhere, takeover news and speculation kept market men on the move, as bids, both expected and unexpected, emerged.

Guinness Peat finally made its move for **Britannia Arrow** – to the surprise of some City observers, **Bunzl** chose **United Parcels** as its favoured purchase and **Ward White** stepped in to contest the **Clayform Properties** pursuit of **Owen Owen**. All three bids set speculators looking for more takeover candidates in their respective sectors, and there was a fourth offer out to keep investment trust specialists intrigued.

The National Coal Board Pension Fund is willing to pay 500p a share for **Drayton Premier IT**, the flagship of Montagu Investment Management. The fund already has more than 28 per cent of the trust, which has a fairly conventional portfolio – 70 per cent is British equities.

The bid for Drayton, which sent its price 71p higher to 515p, can be construed as a vote of confidence in the firmness of stock market prices. Only a big fall in market values will make this price look too high.

On the positive side, the fund can take care of cash flow in one easy move. Like so many big institutions, the pension fund has lots of money to invest, chasing a shortage of stock in the market.

Even if the coal board fund loses in this takeover attempt, there is also a chance that Drayton's managers may be pressured into unitizing the fund and thereby revalue it. Even the 500p offer price shows a discount to actual values of the portfolio.

Investment trust prices generally improved alongside the news, as the City recognized the potential of more big investors to try the same kind of manoeuvre. News of the transfer of a large stake in **Investors Capital Trust** was an added excitement, putting 11p to 236p on the ICT price. The Kuwait Investment Office has sold all its 19.4 per cent stake.

Leading shares appeared to be left out of the fun. Though prices of the blue chips stayed relatively firm, neither of the main indices moved significantly. By the end of the day, the FT 30 share index was 2.2 points down at 1048.6, and the FT-SE 100 share index showed a 0.2 point rise to 1347.8.

BTR shares gained ground after hours as the market heard of two large bond issues from the group. Fears of a cash call to shareholders were dispelled and the share price was rising over 380p in late trading, well up on the 371p opening price.

Government stocks were hurt by thoughts that interest rates are unlikely to fall in the foreseeable future. As much as £1 was lost from gilt prices in places.

Dalgety shares remain in the doldrums, down 13p at 470p, having touched 466p at one stage. City analysts are not happy about prospects at the foods group, and the recent collapse in world tin prices has done nothing for confidence in the commodity trading arm of the group, **Gill & Duffus**.

Dalgety paid £120 million for G & D earlier this year, and the analysts have never been happy with the purchase. Problems in a selection of commodity markets just keep knocking confidence lower.

Share prices among the tin miners were also still suffering from the world pricing mess, with **Geevor Tin Mines** the worst casualty. Geevor fell another 12p to 132p while pennies were trimmed from **Ayer Hitam, Petaling Tin, Sungei Besi** and **Tronoh Mines**.

Today's results from Marks and Spencer will be closely scrutinized by the City, not so much because of exceptional hopes about profits - but because the analysts want to see if the stores group has been able to achieve good sales growth. Mr Alun Jones, of Phillips & Drew, the brokers, reckons a near 15 per cent rise in turnover will be the right kind of news, proving that the new M & S marketing strategies are paying off. Phillips & Drew is forecasting a pretax total of £128 million against £113.5 million last time.

Share prices among building and construction companies were mare buoyant, as hopes of increased Government spending on infrastructure revived. AMEC rose 5p to 252p, **Costain Group** gained 14p to 520p and **Taylor Woodrow** put in a 12p spurt to 528p.

Adwest Group, an industrial holding company with both property development and engineering interests, found support from market speculators. The company is reckoned ripe for a bid, especially since its property assets are due for a big revaluation. The shares pushed 14p higher to 210p.

Prestwich Holdings, the entertainments to engineering group, was boosted by a smart set of full year figures. Pretax profit jumped from £198,250 to £873,769, and the market also liked news of a one for one scrip issue. The shares rose 14p to 196p.

Results however sent **Samuel Properties** in the other direction. Its share price dipped 7p to 176p alongside annual figures and property revaluations, but the share price movement was more of a profit-taking exercise, rather than a reflection of City views of the group. The shares had traded at a peak recently.

ADVERTISEMENT

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11½%
Adam & Company	11½%
BCCI	11½%
Citibank Savings	† 12¾%
Continental Trust	11½%
Co-operative Bank	11½%
C. Hoare & Co	11½%
Lloyds Bank	11½%
Nat Westminster	11½%
Royal Bank Scotland	11½%
TSB	11½%
Citibank NA	11½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● **CONTINENTAL MICROWAVE:** The company plans to raise about £3 million, net of expenses, by an underwritten rights issue of 3.17 million convertible preference shares at par on the basis of five shares for every four ordinary or employee shares held.

● **GOLDSMITHS GROUP:** For the half-year to Aug 31, with figures in £000, turnover was 21,405 (16,108), while pretax loss was 298 (105 profit). Losses per share were 3.12p (2.05p profit). An interim dividend of 2p (2p) is being paid.

● **RENWICK GROUP:** For the half-year to June 29, with figures in £000, turnover was 21,348 (20,348), while the pretax profit was 1,688 (243). Earnings per share were 9.2p (1.7p).

● **PRESTWICH HOLDINGS:** For the year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 9,898 (6,356), while the pretax profit was 874 (198). Earnings per share were 10p (5.5p). A final dividend of 0.7p (0.35p) is being paid, making a total of 1.05p (0.7p).

● **TOP VALUE INDUSTRIES:** For the half-year to June 28, with figures in £000, turnover was 2,192 (2,326), while the pretax profit was 1 (loss, 17). Earnings per share were 0.04p (loss, 0.42p).

● **RICHARDSONS, WESTGARTH:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 8,872 (11,121), while the pretax loss was 35 (loss, 706). Losses per share were 0.3 (loss, 5.5p), before extraordinary items.

● **THOMAS TILLING:** For the half-year to June 29, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 762.7 (744.4), while the pretax profit was 47.3 (40.1). Earnings per share were 2.4p (2.1p).

● **USHER-WALKER:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 5,338 (5,021), while the pretax profit was 346 (414). Earnings per share were 8.24p (10.16p). An interim dividend of 2.2p (2p) is being paid on Dec 13.

● **PHOTAX (LONDON):** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 2,876 (3,177), while the pretax profit was 47 (40). Earnings per share were 0.27p (0.25o loss).

● **WELPAC:** For the half-year to July 31, with figures in £000, turnover was 2,228 (1,670), while the pretax profit was 128 (148). Earnings per share were 0.38p (0.43p).

● **VIKING RESOURCES TRUST:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, total income was 1,604 (1,718), while pretax revenue was 883 (375). Earnings per share were 1.41p (0.6p). An interim dividend of 0.55p (0.5p) is being paid on dec 16.

● **SAMUELSON GROUP:** Teilcabe, an Australian subsidiary, is to buy Jands Concert Productions, subject to government approval.

● **TOSHIBA:** Toshiba Corporation has announced in Tokyo that it has lowered its forecast for the parent company's after-tax profit to 63 billion yen (£206 million) from 78 billion yen for the year ending March 31. The estimate compares with an after-tax profit of 65 billion yen in the latest full year.

● **GOMBA HOLDINGS UK:** Messrs Mark Homan and Colin Bird of Price, Waterhouse have been appointed receivers and managers of Gomba Holdings UK and Gomba UK Group by the debenture holders. The Gomba Group comprises trading and investment companies.

● **CANNON STREET INVESTMENTS:** The company has bought S and H Design Products and Litherland Foods for an initial price of £660,000, with a deferred price based on profits.

COMMODITIES REVIEW

Tin trade deal will not solve the long-term problems

Whatever the outcome of today's – and probably tomorrow's – deliberations by the International Tin Council, one thing is certain: the problems posed by last Thursday's suspension of tin trading on the London Metal Exchange will not be solved.

The delegates from the 22 producing and consuming members of the ITC must be acutely aware that time is not on their side. If tin trading on the LME is not resumed efore the end of the week it will be difficult indeed to avoid a full-scale collapse, which would cost hundreds of millions of pounds.

The pressure, therefore, is to produce a "first aid" solution which will stop the bleeding, and with luck cause the wound to heal, but which will not prevent the injury from recurring.

After much frantic international traffic since Mr Pieter de Koning, the ITC buffer stock manager, made his fateful telephone call, it is likely that the outline of such a deal is ready.

Since cash is the heart of the crisis, it is hard to envisage an outcome which does not involve government guarantees and funds over and above the infamously tardy £60 million agreed last month.

So far as the consumer members of the International Tin Agreement are concerned, the quid pro quo could be further production or export cuts and a commitment to lower the price. More control over the buffer stock operations may also be sought.

Talking of a lower price is rather like the dollar debate: how to engineer a "soft landing" instead of a "hard landing". This argument has already been thrashed out within the LME.

Thursday's meetings of the board and committee revolved around the basic question of whether to freeze the market, with upredictable results, or to allow what one participant called a "bloodletting", with equally unpredictable results. The freezers won.

From the ITC's standpoint, the dilemma is not just the old one of supply and demand. What finished off the buffer stock was the decline of the dollar. A strong dollar implied high sterling tin prices in London and thus restricted arbitrage possibilities between London and Kuala Lumpur where the Malaysian ringgits price is tied to the dollar.

But as the dollar weakened sterling prices came down, and ringgit prices were subjected to upward pressure. It was a balancing act the unfortunate Mr de Koning could not sustain, with or without extra funds.

The ITC has a limited future at best if members insist on maintaining the floor price of M$29.15 a kilogramme (about £8,500 a tonne), if only because the banks will take a dim view of the value of the 60,000 tonnes of buffer stock tin which are supposed to be their collateral.

In this respect the LME is an innocent victim. The villains, if there are any, must be the producers who have wanted a price they have been unwilling properly to support. Since Australia is the only producing member (the others being Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Zaire) which is an OECD member we have here a sad case of the developing world victimizing itself.

But that can be little consolation for the LME. In suspending trading the exchange probably took the only way out, caught as it was between the severe financial embarrassment some ring-dealing members face and the closeness of their connections with the buffer stock.

Threatened with the possible ruin of their market, it is understandable that LME officials are reluctant to talk about its workings. But they recognize that once again the wisdom of a principals' market without an outside clearing house is at issue.

The lower tin price which may well prevail next week could be enough to convince one or two ring-dealing members – for whom business has not been especially profitable of late – that membership is no longer worthwhile. Will the LME then be an effective market place?

Michael Prest

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A M S Industries 5p Ord (95)	103
Aberdeen Steak Houses 5p Ord (67a)	64+2
Anglo United Dev (34)	35=1
Bristol 10p Ord (185) £1 paid	133+3
Colorgen Com Stk $0.01 (90a)	105–10
Conrad Hldgs 25p Ord (70)	78
Control Techniques 10p Ord (115)	131
C P M 5p Ord (125a)	125
Cowells 25p Ord (68a)	93
Davidson Pearce 10p Ord (160)	168+2
Electronic Data Proc. 5p Ord (75a)	73–3
Fairbrier 10p Ord (150)	108
Gibbon Lyons 10p Ord (72a)	73
InfraRed $0.10 Com Stk (94a)	91
Israel (Jack L) 4p Ord (20a)	28½+1
Just Rubber 10p Ord (62a)	58
Kewill Systems 5p Ord (79a)	83+1
Lycander Petroleum 5p Ord (65a)	64
Quested 10p Ord (180a)	178
Radius 5p Ord (95a)	95–3
St Ives Group 10p Ord (330*)	445+22
Shandwick 2p Ord (175)	185–1
Rights Issues	
Brassey (55) Nil Pd	11 prem
Ernest Lighting (210) Fully Pd	247

Issue price in parentheses, a Unlisted Securities, *by tender.

APPOINTMENTS

EEC Amro Bank: Mr Hans Fontein has been made managing director. Mr Michael Hughes joins as an executive director, with responsibilities for Eurobond sales.

Limehouse Television: Mr Ian Reed has become managing director from November 4.

George Johnson & Co (Birmingham): Mr M. J. R. Padmore becomes managing director of the company which is a Cookson group company.

The Royal Trust Company of Canada: Mr Colin Thomas has become associate director – corporate finance.

European Computer Leasing & Trading Association (Eclat): Mr James Carr has been elected president.

Wood Gundy: Mr Peter Jones is to head the international corporate finance division.

Lyddon & Co: Mr John Glavin and Mr John Langsdale have been made partners.

National Westminster Bank: Mr Brian Senior has been made regional director of the West Midlands and Wales region.

Associated Heat Services: Mr W. H. Withycombe joins the board as managing director from November 1.

John Mowlem & Co: Mr David Glyn-Woods has joined the board (civil engineering).

Tramp Shipping & Chartering: Mr Jonathan Cole has been appointed finance director.

Clarion Group: Mr Robert Speirs has been made managing director.

Private Patients Plan (PPP): Mr David Rose becomes director (operations), Mr Jim Burns is appointed group finance director. Mr Alan Alwin becomes general manager (information), and Mr David Cavers, general manager (commercial).

Ross and Young's: Mr Nigel Worne has been made retail marketing director.

Paul Winner Marketing Communications: Mr Geoffrey Morgan becomes a director.

Campbell's UK: Mr Derek Hornby has been appointed a non-executive director.

Required

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Swire Pacific Limited

Interim Dividends for 1985

Elections for cash dividends were received by the closing date for the lodgment of election forms in Hong Kong and in London from the holders of 168,609,601 'A' shares and 247,535,528 'B' shares. Accordingly, the following new shares have been allotted to shareholders accepting scrip dividends:

	Number of new shares issued	Proportion of number of existing shares in issue
'A' shares	1,618,180	0.6178%
'B' shares	12,264,185	1.5327%

Certificates for the new 'A' and 'B' shares, together with dividend warrants for the minimum cash dividends of 1.0¢ per 'A' share and 0.2¢ per 'B' share and for the other cash dividends for which elections were received, will be despatched to shareholders on 1st November, 1985, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange has granted permission for the shares to be quoted and dealt in from that date.

By order of the Board
JOHN SWIRE & SONS (H.K.) LIMITED
Secretaries

Hong Kong,
28th October, 1985

Swire Pacific Limited
The Swire Group
Swire House, Hong Kong.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.
If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.
You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	ELECTRICALS	
1	Crystalate	
2	Cable & Wireless	
3	A B Elect	
4	Rotaflex	
5	Eurotherm	
6	STC	
7	Farnell Elect	
8	Micro Focus	
9	Amstrad	
10	BSR	
	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
11	Brook St Bureau	
12	Davies & Newman	
13	Booker McConnell	
14	Carclo Eng	
15	Bowater	
16	Crest Nicholson	
17	Black Arrow	
18	Descutter	
19	Brown & Tawse	
20	De La Rue	
	BUILDING AND ROADS	
21	Redland	
22	May & Hassell	
23	Higgs & Hill	
24	French Kier	
25	Magnet & South	
26	Gleeson (MJ)	
27	Bellway	
28	Bailey (Ben) Constr	
29	Hellcal Bar	
30	RMC	
	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
31	Barclays	
32	Cater Allen	
33	Hambros	
34	Nat West	
35	Guinness Peat	
36	Midland	
37	Kleinwort Benson	
38	Hill Samuel	
39	Rothschild (J) Hld	
40	Lloyds	

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Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market focus on takeovers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 28. Dealings End, Nov 8. § Contango Day, Nov 11, Settlement Day, Nov 18.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio
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DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
+40 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BUILDING AND ROADS

1986 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
282	172	Aberdeen Constr	198		18.5	5.3	12.4
230	230	Amec	238		15.7	6.2	10.9
98	83	Amcliffe	89		6.1p	6.9	7.7
158	83	Ashcroft	117		3.7	4.9	10.5
316	284	BPB Industries	316		11.9	3.8	13.7
139	64	Barratt Dev	139		9.5	3.8	
143	113	Bellway	140		10.0	7.0	9.5
91	61	Bentord Concrete	90		5.4	8.5	10.2
91	51	Bird Bros	91		5.4	8.5	10.2
360	345	Blackburn	360		22.9	3.7	12.7
458	458	Blue Circle	458		28.5	4.9	8.1
240	194	Brockton&Stood Hill	240		12.6	5.7	28.9
89	89	Bryant Hldgs Dudley	89		4.9	5.5	11.2
22	11	Bt Dredging	17		3.6	5.3	15.9
93	64	Brown&Jackson	71		5.7	8.0	11.7
88	88	Brownlee	87		7.7	8.8	11.4
61	54	Bryant	61		5.5	10.4	10.8
159	29	Bulmott & Hallam	125				
155	145	Calvebrook Robey	145		4.4	3.0	24.7
61	59	Carsen-Roadstone	61		3.9	3.9	
68	42	Condor Grp	68		2.1	3.1	28.1
550	388	Costain	550		28.1	4.3	11.0
238	204	Countryside	238		9.6	4.1	11.8
119	84	Crest (Derek)	90		7.5	7.4	23.6
94	69	Dow (George)	94		5.1	6.7	7.4
77	65	Douglas (Fife)	76		2.8	3.3	13.5
46	36	Ecc	46		4.1	7.2	9.1
113	88	Fcp	88		4.1	4.7	12.0
93	84	Do 'A'	84		4.1	7.1	7.8
98	84	Finlan (John)	98		6.6	6.8	11.4
220	117	French Kier	218		9.9	4.5	11.3
88	64	Galliford	79		6.3	8.0	12.9
115	103	Gibbs & Dandy Ord	105		7.2	6.9	9.6
230	204	Gleeson (MJ)	222		15.2	6.9	12.7
112	98	HAT	112		5.3	4.7	11.6
94	94	Hellcal Bar					10.2
58	39	Hemdon-Shutt	58		2.3	3.4	8.8
152	114	Heywood Williams	145		8.9b	6.0	8.6
445	291	Higgs & Hill	443		18.5	4.1	12.0
168	139	Ibstock Johnson	164		8.1	3.7	12.8
316	316	Jarvis (J) & Sons	316		25.0	8.1	10.2
316	183	Laing (J)	316		8.9	2.8	10.1
98	67	Do 'A'	316		8.9	2.8	10.1
232	186	Lawrence (Peter)	89		4.9	5.5	8.5
68	68	Lilley (F.J.C.)	68		3.3	7.1	11.5
232	186	Lovell (Y.J.)	232		9.4	3.0	14.8
160	104	Magnet & South	134		5.7	5.0	13.9
202	151	Maldons	181		10.9	5.8	11.8
116	110	Marshalls (Halifax)	161		5.4	5.4	13.4
99	74	May & Hassell	99		5.4	5.4	
324	232	McAlpine (Alfred)	324		16.1	5.0	11.0
161	127	Meyer Int	161		7.5	4.6	9.0
24	14	Miller (Stanley)	17			0.7	4.2
133	105	Monk (A)	122		9.3	7.6	15.4
300	188	Mowlem (John)	300		15.0b	6.4	20.6
699	699	Newarthill	699		15.7	2.3	10.6
163	133	Nottingham Brick	160		7.9	4.9	14.9
600	600	Pearce (CH) Sons	700		11.1	1.6	13.3
122	96	Pendennon	116		6.6	5.6	
150	86	Phoenix Timber	129		4.3	3.6	7.5
290	198	Pochins	270		18.4	6.5	5.2
468	348	RMC	468		18.9	4.0	10.5
358	255	Redland	358		15.9	5.5	12.5
346	246	Roberts Adam	160		9.4	5.4	10.6
37	32	Rowlinson Secs	36		0.9	2.5	6.5
316	316	Ruberoid	316		11.1	5.4	10.6
213	213	Ruby Cement	213		9.9b	5.8	10.6
273	132	SGB	252		10.0b	3.8	16.8
97	97	Sharpe & Fisher	97		3.2	3.4	14.9
77	58	Smart (J)	77		6.2p	8.1	14.3
227	227	Tarmac	227		11.7	7.5	9.7
350	343	Taylor Woodrow	350		21.4b	4.1	14.3
146	108	Tilbury Group	118		7.9	5.9	10.2
316	255	Travis & Arnold	316		11.5e	3.6	11.3
87	87	Trent	87		6.9	7.9	10.2
343	143	Turriff	180		10.0	6.3	29.3
176	136	Viroplant	176		12.9	7.3	7.7
238	139	Ward	238		9.9	3.9	12.9
91	91	Warrington (T)	91		11.7	7.5	9.7
233	173	Watts Blake	184		6.0	3.2	14.8
79	65	Wettorn Bros	79		1.4e	2.6	14.9
208	178	Wiggins	208				
141	97	Wilson (Connolly)	250		4.5	1.8	14.2
		Wimpey (George)	137		4.6	3.4	13.0

BUILDING AND ROADS

1985 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
464	308	Bowthorpe	388		8.2	2.2	17.4
207	104	Br Telecom 90p P	187		9.5	5.0	12.5
31	11½	Brown Boveri Kent	19		1.5	7.9	12.7
31	11½	Bufkin (AF) 'A'	12½		1.9	15.4	28.1
100	100	CASE	107		1.9	1.8	9.0
448	448	Cable & Wireless	568		11.1	1.9	13.0
185	185	Cambridge Elec	212		10.2	4.8	9.9
185	185	CAP Gp	185				
26	26	Chloride	51				12.0
		Do 7½% CPF					
183	183	Comcap	223				
220	220	Corry Elec	220		11	6.8	17.3
185	185	Crystalate	185		5.6	5.6	8.8
91	91	Dale Elect	91		5.4	9.1	24.7
97	97	Datacem	170		10	5.6	
14	14	Dewhurst 'A'	14		0.1	0.1	5.1
245	245	Domino	278		25	0.9	33.3
64½	64½	Dowding & Mills	64		4.6	3.6	13.7
134	134	Dublier	146		9.6	6.4	12.8
205	205	Electrocomponents	249		7.5	2.2	21.1
37	37	Electronic Mach	45		1.8p	2.2	23.4
36	36	Electronic Rentals	45		4.6p	11.9	16.5
224	224	Emess Lighting	224		7.9	3.1	28.7
200	200	Eurotherm	200		6.1	2.0	19.5
186	186	Fomell Elect	186		2.9	1.9	20.7
104	104	Fermont	116		2.2	1.9	18.0
34	34	First Castle Elec	38		3.1	3.4	9.1
20	20	Forward Tech	20				10.5
17	17	GEC	17		5.7	3.6	10.5
167	167	Grosvenor	167		8.2	7.7	8.6
78	78	Hightend Elect	78		3.6	3.6	12.8
132	132	IBL	132		1.7	0.8	
235	235	Int Signal-S Control	235		1.9	0.3	
190	190	Jones Stroud	190		10.0	5.1	9.2
71	71	Kode	71		7.1	7.5	8.1
20	20	Lec Refrigeration	20		17.9	7.5	8.1
100	100	Logica	114		1.1	0.8	18.3
88	88	MK Elect	88		14.6	5.1	9.3
226	226	Micronet	226		3.6	1.1	20.6
97	97	Micro BS	97		2.5	4.4	9.0
129	129	Micro Focus	129				
46	46	Multitone Elec	46		4.9	8.5	36.1
80	80	Murray Elect	80		0.2p	0.3	
27	27	Newman	27		1.1	4.3	7.9
280	280	Newmark (Louis)	280		16.5	7.3	11.5
72	72	Norcros	72		4.6	6.4	10.9
427	427	Oceanics			1.1	2.0	10.9
238	238	Oxford Instruments	348		1.7	0.5	21.0
242	242	Pattison	242		3.8	3.7	15.2
27	27	Pincon	27		1.8	5.8	7.5
150	95	Philips Fin 5½%	210½		575	5.7	
150	95	Philips Lamps N/V	210½				
175	175	Pye	175		7.5	4.8	8.8
148	111½	Do 'A' Ltd Voting	138		7.5	5.5	7.5
214	114	Plessey	192		8.3	4.7	10.5
		Do 10% PDR 95	113				
160	60	Premier	160		8.1	2.8	16.7
300	300	Quest Automation	300				41.9
122	122	Racal Elect	122		4.9	3.5	7.8
282	282	Redifon	282		17.8	6.7	11.2
353	353	Scholes (GH)	430		28.5	6.6	9.7
75	75	Shorrock	83		2.1	2.6	
63	63	Standard Diffusion	63		3.5	5.6	7.8
74	74	STC	74		5.1	6.9	
164	127	Stone Int	164		8.3	5.1	17.5
74	74	Systems Designers	98		0.8	0.8	32.4
		TDK	2137½				
173	169	Telephone Rentals	173		10.0b	5.8	12.5
391	301	Thorn EMI	387		25.0	6.5	10.1
195	195	Thorpe (FW)	195		5.5	2.4	12.7
195	175	Tunstall Telecom	195		2.1	1.2	12.7
208	208	UEI	208		7.5	3.6	18.6
193	193	Unitech	193		5.1	4.4	9.8
253	253	Vel Leasing	253		5.1	1.8	20.2
215	215	Vel Scientific	215		5.1	4.4	12.5
348	244	VG Instruments	348		2.7	0.8	29.4
215	215	Vistec	215		10.7	5.0	9.0
56	56	Western Selection	56		3.9	6.7	17.7
85	85	Wharworth Elec	85		2.2	2.7	14.6
255	220	Wholesale Fitting	255		9.6	3.8	13.0

FINANCE AND LAND

334	216	Abingworth	213		1.8	0.8	
133	128	Aitken Hume	173		11.0b	6.4	7.9
330	200	Amalgamas	330		20.0	6.0	4.9
38	38	Barkley Tech	38				
317	275	Cannon	2137½		15.7	6.8	
218	158	Candover	205		2.9	1.4	68.9
39	39	Charterhouse	39				
20	20	Eagle & Gen	20		1.3	6.5	
218	128	Hambro	185		10.0	5.4	26.2
184	91	Ivory & Sime	184		4.6	2.5	28.6
163	114	Kleinwort	162		7.1	4.4	25.6
47	44	National Home Loans	47				
42½	42½	Do 8%	247½				
208	123	Park Place	208		8.6	4.3	17.8

Financial trusts, page 20

FOODS

37	18	Alpine Drinks	19		2.6	13.5	
245	230	Angel	230		6.9	3.7	20.2
186	154	Ast Food	186		5.7	3.0	12.4
114	88	Assoc Dairies	148		3.5	2.8	15.1
114	88	Assoc Fisheries	107		3.9	3.7	15.9
243	183	Avana	224		16.1	2.9	17.9
243	183	Baxters (Sidney C)	224		14.9	5.7	7.3
183	133	Barr (AG)	220		10.7	4.8	7.3
185	133	Bassett Foods	185		9.6	5.9	9.4
185	185	Bellaye	185		9.6	5.2	13.4
149	149	Bibby	149		9.6	6.4	10.4
66	66	Blackbird Conf	66		7.4	11.3	18.8
37	37½	Br Vending (BV)	37½		1.7	3.2	12.1
58	58	Cadbury-Schweppe	58		3.4	3.1	20.9
146	146	Cam's Malting	146		7.9	5.4	8.0
155	155	Clifford's Dairies	155		9.6	6.2	11.6
144	144	Do 'A'	144		9.6	6.6	10.8
272	272	Cutlers	272				
245	245	Dee	245		6.3	3.4	29.3
248	248	Fisher (Albert)	248		3.2p	2.5	17.1
248	248	Fitch Lovell	248		13.9	5.8	18.2
130	130	Glass Glover	130		4.9p	2.1	18.6
98	98	Global Gp	98		3.2	4.9	16.5
756	548	Hazlewood Foods	753		11.4	1.5	24.4
207	163	Hillards	188		4.1	2.2	16.5
188	143	Hillsdown Hldgs	188		8.0	2.7	21.7
612	389	Iceland Frozen	588		8.5	1.5	26.5
234	178	Kwik Save	229		6.0	2.6	20.2
178	178	Lees (John J)	178		4.1	2.6	11.8
548	484	Low (Wm)	548		17.1	3.8	18.3
284	284	Matthews (Bernard)	284		11.1	2.1	25.0
415	288	Maynards	415		16.8	4.1	27.4
78½	78½	Meat Trade Supp	78½		7.5	9.5	10.7
199	94	Morrison (W)	199		1.7	1.1	22.6
133	133	Needlers	133		7.1	5.4	9.9
237	237	Nicholson (JN) (Vimto)	237		7.8	3.3	18.7
83	83	Normans	78½		3.4	4.3	15.4
276	224	Nthn Foods	276		10.4	3.8	14.9
158	158	Nurdin & Peacock	158		5.2	3.3	15.0
163	163	Park Foods	163		5.1	4.0	13.5
173	132	RHM	173		8.5	4.9	8.6
347	340	Rowntree Mac	365		16.3	4.1	11.2
282	282	Sainsbury (J)	350		8.4	1.8	23.9
117	117	Scott (Robert)	117		4.1	2.9	
131	131	Seamarkets	131				
415	415	Tate & Lyle	415		28.5	6.7	10.1
140	140	Tesco	222		6.8	2.5	18.6
217	184	Unigate	217		11.7	5.4	10.6
120	90	Utd Biscuits	195		10.9	5.6	10.5
		Watson & Philip	120		8.1b	6.8	9.7

HOTELS AND CATERERS

325	215	Grand Met	298		13.6	3.8	11.8
218	241	Kennedy Brookes	218		2.1	1.9	10.5
416	348	Ladbroke	398		15.0	4.9	10.5
		Lon Park Hotels	416		11.6p	2.7	47.6
98	77	Mount Charlotte	98		1.8	2.5	16.9
118	82	Prince Of W Hotels	89		2.1	2.5	11.8
59	48	Queens Moat	57		2.0	3.5	16.8
415	353	Savoy Hotels 'A'	378		3.6	0.9	16.8
78	58	Shields	67		1.5	2.3	28.1
161	119	Trusthouse Forte	141		7.0	5.0	29.6

INDUSTRIALS A–D

117	116	AAH	172		9.7	5.6	13.7
257	187	ACGI Research	257		9.3	4.1	24.8
112	104	APV	112		15.1	5.9	12.3
71	71	Aaronson	106		6.0	5.8	12.0
148	148	Ashwell	148		11.1	4.5	10.6
136	136	Alexandra Wear	136		7.1	3.5	9.8
159	159	Amber Ind	159		8.6	7.1	8.7
315	315	Appledore	315		6.1	2.1	27.3
36	36	Ashtead	36				10.0
153	153	Armour	153		9.3	1.3	11.9
345	345	Ash & Lacey	345		28.6	5.4	10.4
47	47	Ashley	47				25.8
378	378	Ass Br Eng 8%	378		15.7	4.2	16.3
488	488	Assoc Heat	488		19.7		
53	53	Assoc Telecoms	53		1.9b	2.5	11.9
41	41	Aurum	41		1.7	4.1	24.9
218	218	Avon Rubber	285		7.4	2.5	7.4
31	31	Avonmore Metal	31		2.1	3.1	18.8
345	345	BBA	345		20.0	5.8	10.1
346	346	BET Old	346		20.7	6.4	16.9
330	330	BETEC	330		12.1	3.1	8.9
266	266	BOC	266		12.0	4.1	14.5
158	158	BTR	158		11.9	7.5	9.3
116	116	Babcock	116		11.9	7.5	9.3
158	158	Bailey (CH)	158		7.4	11.3	18.8
37	37½	Bailey (WH)	37½		1.7	3.2	12.1
220	220	Bamberg Johns	220		14.4	6.5	9.3
146	146	Barro Ind	146		7.9	5.8	16.2
2	1½	Barbican	2				
37	37	Bargat					
29	29	Barham	29				
238	238	Barlow Rand	238		13.5	5.7	9.7
210	210	Barrow Hepburn	210		9.6	4.6	10.2
145	145	Barton Transport	145		28.6	19.7	10.2
130	130	Bemax (Chesley)	130		6.6	5.1	8.8
316	316	Beecham Clarke	316		18.1	5.7	12.2
316	316	Beesford	316		18.1	5.1	13.2
		Beilak Cosmetics					
176	176	Benlox	176		15.0	8.5	13.5
176	176	Beresford (SWW)	176		15.0	8.5	13.5
71	71	Berisford	71		7.5	5.4	7.7
227	227	Bestobell	227		8.1	4.8	7.7
227	227	Bestwood	227		14.5	6.4	8.1
245	245	Bevan (DF)	245		17.2	7.0	10.2
245	245	Bibby (J)	245		17.5	7.1	10.3
41	41	Biddle	41		4.8	11.7	9.1
61	61	Bilton (J)	61		4.8	4.3	6.1
114	114	Biocol Custcast	114		4.8	5.6	7.1
114	114	Birmingham Mint	114		6.5	7.1	11.8
218	218	Black Arrow	218		23	1.1	20.5
218	218	Black (Peter)	218				14.1
114	114	Blackwood Hodge	114		10.6b	9.3	11.7
114	114	Blundell-Perm	114		7.1b	6.2	12.8
288	288	Bodycote Int	288		18.4	6.7	14.5
208	208	Booker McConnell	208		8.5	4.2	
7½	7½	Boots	215		12.5	5.8	11.7
215	215	Boulton (Wm)	215		13.6	11.4	
215	215	Bowater	215		17.9	5.4	10.7
215	215	Bowater Inc	215		33.5	6.9	9.1
114	114	Braithwaite Grp	114		6.1	5.6	
277	277	Brammer	277		17.5	6.3	10.7
114	114	Brawway	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Bridgeman	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Bridgend Gp	114		6.1	5.4	
215	215	Briden	215		6.1	5.6	
114	114	Brickport-Gundry	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Br Bldg & Eng Appl	114		6.1	5.4	
277	277	Br Steam	277		17.5	6.3	10.7
114	114	Br Syphon	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Britton	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Broken Hill	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brumgrove Inds	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brunn Eng	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brunt Br Borneo	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brooke Tool	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brown & Tawse	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brown (John)	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Brunton (Alex)	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Bullough	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Burgess	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Burns-Anderson	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Cambrid Eng	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Capcorp Ind	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Capo Ind	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Carclo Eng	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Catalion	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Cerbrid & Sheer	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Chantrelway Ind	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Chemidus	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Chamberlain Ph	114		6.1	5.4	
114	114	Chamberlain & Hill	114		6.1	5.4	

FINANCE AND LAND

213	168	Charter Cons	211		16.7	7.4	44.8
208	208	Chevening	208		9.5	5.2	13.1
178	178	Christies Int	178		7.9	3.3	12.6
31	31	Christy Hunt	31				9.1
139	139	Clarke (Clement)	139		1.9	1.5	9.0
146	132	Clayton Son	146		10.7	10.7	7.8
530	530	Cohen (A)	530		10.4	3.5	8.4
142	142	Colonial Gp	142				12.6
10	10	Combined Tech	10				
71	71	Concentric	71				
92	92	Cont Stationery	92		3.7	7.2	12.3
80	80	Cook (Wm)	80				6.6
230	230	Cookson	230		9.9	4.3	9.6
240	240	Cope Allman	240		18.2	7.6	11.1
40	40	Copson (F)	40		2.1	5.2	22.5
92	92	Cosalt	92		1.8	2.0	20.6
92	92	Courtney Pope	92		10.7	11.7	8.2
92	92	Cowan De Groot	92		2.9	3.1	17.2
146	146	Crest Nicholson	146		9.6	6.6	9.6
130	130	Crown House	130		7.8	6.0	11.9
2164½	2164½	Cumulative 3½%	2164½				
250	250	DRCE	250		4.2	1.6	30.5
470	470	Delgaty	470		35.7	7.6	6.4
215½	215½	Dena	215½				
92	92	Dennes & Mott 'A'	92				
92	92	Dennes & Newmark	92				
92	92	Dizzy	92				
92	92	De La Rue	92				
160	160	Dunbar Sweeping	160		5.7	3.6	10.5
146	146	Dartford Sweeping	146		7.9	5.4	8.6
92	92	Discouter	92		3.6	3.6	12.8
92	92	Diamond Stylus	92		1.7	0.5	
92	92	Dimbi Hsld	92		1.9	0.3	
216	216	Diploma	216		7.1	3.3	14.5
78½	78½	Dobson Park	78½		7.4	9.4	17.2
74	74	Dom	74		7.1	9.6	10.5
186	186	Dominion Int	186		7.1	6.2	8.0
57	57	Dufay Bitumastic	57		2.6	4.6	22.6
92	92	Dupont	92		2.6	3.2	12.9
71	71	Dyson (JE-J)	71		5.7	8.0	17.3
		Do 'A'					

E–K

266	238	Eastern Prod	263		14.3	5.5	5.9
153	153	Edbro	153		8.5	5.5	8.0
240	148	Ets	235		8.5	3.6	14.3
31	31	Elliot	31		2.6	8.4	13.0
185	185	Electrolux (AB) 'B'	2164½		5.3	2.9	16.5
97	97	Elliott (B)	97		2.6	4.3	9.9
215½	215½	Emhart	215½		10.7	5.0	7.8
178	178	Cambridge Chine Clay	178		11.3

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Electronic shopping starts in Britain

By Geof Wheelwright

First came decimalization, then the replacement of the venerable pound note by the hated coin. Now computers may even replace cash altogether.

Proponents of the "cashless society" have won a victory today with the start of a pilot electronic funds transfer at Point of Sale system (EFTPoS) in Northampton by the Anglia building society and ICL. More than 70,000 Northampton consumers will be able to buy goods and services at 100 retail outlets without using cash, credit card or personal cheque.

Shoppers will merely "wipe" a card through one of the new computerized cash tills (which work on much the same principles as the cards used by "cash machines" at the bank), punch in a special identity number, then wait a few seconds as the machine authorizes the direct transfer of funds from their Anglia account to the retailer's.

Consumers will not have to worry about having to walk to the shops laiden with large amounts of cash or that a retailer will not accept their cheques. The system either will or will not approve the purchase when the shopper's card is "wiped" through the cash terminal.

The Northampton pilot scheme is just one of many such experimental systems throughout the country. Last June, for example, Midland, National Westminster, Barclaycard and Access each announced their own forms of experimental systems, aimed at exploring the concept before attempting to implement a national service by 1988.

The biggest problem, however, is still public acceptance. Despite the fact that it may be more efficient and cheaper for the retailer, many consumers are not going to be happy at the thought of having their accounts immediately debited when they buy something and not having a period of grace in which they can run in and deposit the money to cover a cheque.

Others may not take too kindly to the fact that purchases using the system will give the bank a defacto record of their spending habits – something they may prefer to keep a mystery.

Retailers, who (along with the banks) would seem to have most to gain from the system, may also be unhappy about having to lease or buy the computer terminals needed and change their ways of working to accommodate them.

But the biggest threat to the UK trials may come from the French, who are promoting a competitive (and some say much better) system which uses silicon-chip technology, rather than the simple magnetic stripe encoding used on the back of bank cards.

The French "smart card" uses a wafer-thin silicon chip inside the card to allow it to store far more information than can be contained in a single magnetic stripe.



Electronic money: Anglia building society's Paypoint scheme

Stop playing the blame game

THE WEEK

Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

The Government is dissatisfied with the sluggishness of British industry in adopting new electronic techniques to improve UK products and processes and is now conducting a review of its investment in research and development.

Ministers from industry and treasury departments blame management's reluctance to embrace technology. British management blames the Government for its lack of forward planning, its meanness and lack of political commitment to industry.

These criticisms surface in the annual report on science and technology published today by the Department of Trade and Industry. Ironically there is an element of truth contained in both arguments.

The review, chaired by a senior Cabinet minister, could have serious effects on industrial policy.

In the last financial year, expenditure on industry, research establishments, space and air totalled £376.4 million. Neither industry nor government is happy. The money has failed to act as a catalyst, inspiring industry to invest more, leaving Britain to lag behind its major industrial competitors.

The Government report asks questions, most of which have been asked of it in the last year, but contains no answers.

The report begins by re-examining the UK's recent technological performance. The UK is trailing behind the other four leading nations – Japan, the US, France and West Germany.

The report emphasizes: "The UK now devotes the smallest share of its gross domestic product to civil research and development. This disadvantage in quantity is not offset by anf generally greater effectiveness of R & D in Britain. A combination of different indicators all points to the declining industrial impact of the UK's civil R & D effort.

In explaining how the pattern has emerged, those engaged in the review placed considerable emphasis on weaknesses related to the supply side of the economy.

"The UK's share of US patents has fallen from 20 per cent to 8 per cent since the 1960s while West Germany's has remained constant at 25 per cent and Japan's has risen from 20 per cent to 35 per cent. Other countries have exploited the world pool of technology more effectively than the UK.

"With more than 90 per cent of the world's expenditure on R & D taking place outside the UK, inward technology licensing could play a greater role in innovation. But even to do this effectively requires a good indigenous R & D base. Managers often seem unaware of the potential offered by new technology."

However the reality is quiet different. There are many reasons why Britain has singularly failed to harness many of the new computer-based technologies. The Government is embarrassed about too much comparison with Japan. While it likes to quote the Japanese commitment to education – most of it funded by the private sector – it is also quietly aware that a low defence budget has allowed the country to channel millions of pounds into directing industry.

It also knows that unemployment is low in Japan and that technology has been introduced on the shop-floor particularly automated computerized systems – because of many companies' commitment to life employment.

The US, unlike the UK, has managed to find an efficient way of transferring technology advances from defence to civil projects. Again, unlike the Americans, the British find it a more difficult task to obtain financial backing for high-risk projects.

The new study being conducted in the wake of the annual report is meant to produce a plan for R & D which might better help industry capitalize on the fruits of British defence research.

The Government's policy is supposed to be one that depends on industry responding to "the market". It has become increasingly difficult to define that market, particularly in international terms, and without substantial government assistance in many research area – as is the case with the UK's major competitors – the UK may soon be overtaken by industrial stragglers which once dependdd on UK expertise.

How John Cleese sold Compaq

By Matthew May

There is still money to be made in the ailing microcomputer industry if you get the marketing right. Costly advertising campaigns using John Cleese, running both here and in the US, have helped the American corporation, Compaq Computer, continue to increase profit and sales.

Net income for the third quarter increased 232 per cent over the same period in 1984: a rise from £1.3 million to £4.3 million. Sales rose over 60 per cent for the first nine months of 1985 at £240 million compared with £148 million for 1984.

In the UK alone advertising for this year has cost at least £1.5 million and the worldwide figure could hit over £20 million.

Compaq's growth to what will probably be a $500 million turnover for 1985 is fast, even by the standards of the microcomputer industry, which has seen companies spectacularly rise and fall. Its emphasis on marketing resembles Apple in it's heyday although Apple finally discovered that costly gimmicks, such as placing an Apple cushion on every seat at a Superbowl final, were not enough to save it from plunging into loss.

Unlike Apple, however, Compaq lives very much in the shadow of IBM. By producing computers which conform to IBM standards Compaq has an advantage as IBM-compatibility is demanded by many organizations. But such a position also requires the company to react with remarkable agility if IBM announces new personal computers.

IBM's second-generation personal computer is expected to be launched early next year.

Elsewhere in the industry there have been glimmers of hope that perhaps for some the worst of the computer slump is over.

Apple Computer reported net profits of £42.2 million for the year ending September down from £44.2 million for 1984 but fourth quarter earnings of £15.4 million were a considerable improvement over a third quarter loss of £27.5 million.

Wang Laboratories, the office automation company, moved back into a £4.8 million profit for its first fiscal quarter of 1986 compared to a net loss of £75.2 million of the last quarter. And even Digital Equipment's six per cent drop in pre-tax profits for it's first quarter to £67.3 million was greeted calmly after fears it could have done much worse.

The PC that may publish a newspaper

By David Hewson

Can a personal micro impersonate a publishing production system costing about £100,000? A year ago the idea would be laughed out of court. Now this astonishing development is much nearer reality.

Page make-up systems already exist for machines such as the IBM PC. They take word processing files and allow them to be displayed on screen and edited to fit page layout plans. The discs are then taken to a typesetter for translation into camera-ready copy.

Most page make-up programs are costly – about £3,000. Cheaper competitors are expected on the market next year, including one produced by Mirrorsoft, the software division of *The Mirror* newspaper group, based on the papers' own computer system.

But Apple is about to take the process one giant step further by introducing a system that offers sophisticated layout facilities and the ability to turn them into camera-ready text and graphics at home on a system costing around £8,000. The key to the idea is the company's Laserwriter, a souped-up laser photocopier with a computer inside it, which can be linked to a network of Macintosh computers.

That is coupled with a new program costing £450 called Pagemaker, written by a former executive of Atex, one of the big producers of large-scale newspaper computer systems.

Pagemaker begins by offering the user a choice of paper sizes and the freedom to adjust columns as one wishes. Text and graphics are placed on the page by loading them into the pointer controlled by the Mac house and releasing them at the right spot.

If a story is long, a handle with a plus mark appears at the bottom. You click the pointer in it and place the rest of the piece wherever you want, even on a different page, since the program can handle up to 16 at a time.

All of the text is "threaded", the various parts linked to each other, so altering one column has an automatic effect on the others.

Pagemaker is a whopping program. It needs two discs to accommodate it, which means it can run only on the 512K Mac with an external disc drive. Some tedious copying of text from other discs is necessary when one is handling a large document, which will persuade most users to acquire a hard disc to speed up operations.

The output of the Laserwriter is far beyond the quality which most of us would associate with computers. In many applications, it will be used directly for printing, and it has four very high resolution fonts, Times, Helvetica, Courier and a technical font for this task. But links between Pagemaker discs and fully-fledged typesetting systems with the highest quality of resolution are under way.

Who is going to use the new system? Apple talks of companies that want to produce their own forms and reports without the cost and difficulty of using outside companies. It might also spawn a new level of small-scale publishing ventures if the idea takes off.

But no one will be producing a daily newspaper on the Laserwriter at the moment. The printer is slow, taking as much as 15 minutes a page if complex graphics are involved, and there seems to be no way of spooling the print job. That means your Mac is tied up for the duration, although Apple's idea is that the machine is used in a network.

'Jackintosh' our great byte hope, says Atari

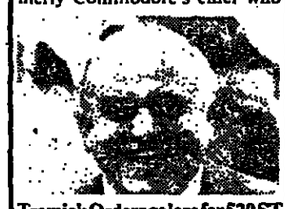
At a time when much of the computer industry is trying to sell off mountains of unsold home computers at bargain prices, Atari's chief, Jack Tramiel, claims he has more orders than he can fulfil for Atari's new 520ST computer, writes Geof Wheelwright.

The 520ST, dubbed the Jackintosh because of its close resemblance to Apple's Macintosh computer, was the highlight of last month's Personal Computer World show. But delays, heavy price-cutting by competitors and an uncertain market have made the machine less of a sure bet now than it was only weeks ago.

Atari's Rob Harding says the company now has a network of about 300 dealers throughout the UK and that many software publishing houses have started work on building the all-important base of applications programmes for the machine.

Meanwhile competitors like Commodore and Sinclair still have thousands of outlets.

Part of Atari's challenge is in developing the right image for its equipment. The company made its initial success with dedicated games machines and entertainment-oriented home computers, but has for the past 18 months been run (and owned) by Mr Tramiel, formerly Commodore's chief who



Tramiel: Orders galore for 520ST

wants Atari machines to compete in both the home and small-business computer markets.

Atari's slogan for the 520ST is Power Without The Price, but at £750 it remains one of the more expensive home machines on the market, although cheap for a business system. The machine includes options such as a disc drive and high-resolution display monitor, for which many competitors charge extra, but they do boost the price tag of the 520ST to about one-and-a-half times that of its nearest competitors.

The 520ST is also suffering from late deliveries of the software to be included with the computer. A drawing program and word processor promised with the machines are now not expected to be ready until next month. A dearth of other software for the computer so far could be fatal as it would limit sales to enthusiasts only.

Part of the supply problem facing Atari rests in its dependence on third-party suppliers for software, in this case Digital Research and is thus out of the company's direct control. It is reminiscent of the delicate relationship between Sinclair and the Psion software house, which suffered similar storms when Sinclair was to sell its QL computer with Psion's software.

It is perhaps ironic, then, that the QL recently reduced in price to less than £200 is now starting to gain volume sales at a time when Atari hoped to sweep in and stun the market.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Technology is replacing pen and ink in auditing

● Modern audit firms are well-equipped to deal with computer security, argues GEOFFREY SMART of chartered accountants Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, in response to How Secrets In The System Could Subvert An Audit (Computer Horizons, October 1)

Quietly, bloodlessly, but rapidly, a revolution has taken place in the audit profession. Conversations overheard in the comfortable dining rooms where partners entertain their clients are now spattered with terms like strategy, network architecture, security policy and access control software.

Take a closer look, and you will notice among the diners a harder-eyed breed of partner in his mid-thirites, who looks and sounds as though he has spent more time implementing large computer systems to tight deadlines or designing marketing strategies than ticking ledgers.

The modern large audit firm has become a multinational business services organization. In Britain only half of the income today comes from the audit, the rest is earned from a myriad of consultancy services in areas such as information technology, computer security, tax, corporate finance and marketing strategy. The modern auditor has a great deal of expertise upon which to draw.

Among those on whom he draws the most are the computer security and audit specialists, with backgrounds in systems engineering, programming, security management, project management or telecommunications. They audit the technical controls over a client's computer software and data and advise the statutory auditor whether or not these are reliable.

They advise the client how to protect his systems against people such as hackers and programmers in software houses that supply their software. They can walk into a big sophisticated bank and find the dozen or so most serious computer and telecommunication security weaknesses on the first day, even if it does take a bit longer to find the other 59.

When you are dealing with banking systems containing software that could divert hundreds of millions of pounds to any account anywhere in the world, you need people like this on your audit team. That is why they comprise the fastest-growing departments in modern audit firms.

There is, of course, a lot more to a modern audit than relying on computer controls. Where the client has an effective internal audit department the external auditor will work closely with it. He will look at movements in business ratios and investigate any significant deviations from market trends, historic trends or averages for different parts of the organization.

If, say, the profit per employee is very different in one branch from another, this will be investigated.

He will evaluate the whole system of controls designed to ensure the integrity of the accounts, from budgetary controls to message authentication controls over telecommunications networks. Often he will do this during the early design stages.

When these controls prove to be inadequate as a basis for an audit opinion, a correspondingly greater amount of detailed transaction and balance testing will be necessary.

Independent computer interrogation software, sometimes run from terminals at the auditors' own offices, will be used to interface directly with client databases in order to extract samples of transactions and balances for detailed verification.

Even if the client is using real time systems and continuous 24-hour processing, so long as the recorded transactions reconcile to the accounts, these can be sampled and verified. Any material fraudulent transaction will be picked up in this process, even if the evidence on the computer has been tampered with.

If the fraudulent transaction has simply been removed from the computer system, either the database will not reconcile to the accounts or the accounts will not balance. Either way can lead to a qualification of the accounts or worse.

Of course, discovering during the annual audit that a multi-million pound computer fraud has occurred is nowhere near as valuable as preventing it. Modern computer and telecommunication systems provide a disturbingly wide array of opportunities for the fraudster, the spy, the saboteur and the plain incompetent to wreak havoc.

■ Foreign students have been complaining to the British Council about the standards of some of the private firms that offer computer training courses. Concern about this has led the British Council, in association with seven other organizations such as the National Computer Centre and the Computing Services Association, to set up a new body to check technical, commercial and ethical practice among the commercial providers of information technology training.

The Information Technology Training Accreditation Council, which will be chaired by Sir Monty Finniston, has received a £10,000 grant from the Nuffield Foundation and has written to most training companies in the field asking them to apply for accreditation at a cost of about £260.

The British Council, which provides information to foreign students on British training courses, will produce a booklet listing accredited courses.

Missed chances

■ Computer-aided design is a story of missed opportunities by European firms as US competitors quickly recognized the potential and became virtually impregnable. This is one of the criticisms by researchers at Sussex University's Science Policy Research Unit of what they describe as Europe's technological chauvinism.

In *Europe and the New Technologies*, a book of six case studies in innovation, editor Margaret Sharp argues that while Europe may have had an initial disadvantage in micro-electronics because US defence programmes gave US firms a lead, Europe is generally not picking up and using new technologies as quickly at its competitors.

While some older industries, such as machine tools in West Germany, are becoming revitalized the telecommunications industry is still widely cosseted by public monopoly and remains fragmented and frightened by the prospect of entry by IBM and AT & T. Other studies include videotex, biotechnology, and the offshore supplies industry.

Europe and the New Technologies is published by Frances Pinter, £25.

New watchdog for training courses

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Database preview

■ Britain's first database providing a comprehensive and detailed record of research, expertise and facilities available in British universities, polytechnics and government establishments, had its preview at Barclays Techmart exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham last week.

Longman Cartermill is due to launch its "British Expertise in Science and Technology" operation in January and already computer records have been entered of thousands of researchers and their work. Several major UK companies have been co-operating in trials.

The database will be available commercially to companies of all sizes on an individually-tailored subscription basis, primarily as an off-line service with the searches conducted by staff at St Andrews in Scotland, although it is expected that some large companies with extensive demands may carry out their own searches on line. Last week's demonstration indicated an imaginative use of keywording which should make searches attractively straightforward.



"We've got systems analysts, systems programmers, systems designers, managers, auditors, engineers . . . now which 'systems chappie' do you want?"

Hi-tech truckers

■ Lorries of the future will have computers that control power steering, braking and suspension. The technical centre of the US firm Allied Automotive predicts the use of computer systems that will, for example, monitor the acceleration of each wheel and if one is spinning out of control will apply a brake to that wheel.

An electronically controlled suspension system will simultaneously shift the weight of the vehicle to the slowest turning wheel to get maximum traction. Power assisted steering will also use the system to compensate for changes in loads and trailers so that drivers can be assured of driving under the same performance conditions regardless of load.

Red tape service

■ A service for small businesses that will give up-to-date business accounts including analysis of sales expenditure, VAT records and audit trials using a portable computer has been launched by the Horsham-based Briefcase Accounting.

Customers will be provided with an NEC computer, printer and tape recorder on which to enter details of transactions. The tape is then sent to the company that promises to provide a set of business accounts within a week. It is initially being aimed at farm management and will cost from £15 per week. This includes use of the equipment though a minimum three-year contract must be signed.

Amdahl trio

■ The American computer manufacturer Amdahl has announced a line of mainframe computer designed to compete with IBM's new Sierra family of products. Amdahl's three new computers follow the company's decade-long strategy of carving a small but steady niche in the market for mainframes that are compatible with IBM by promising advantages in price and performance over IBM machines.

Analysts said the pressure to keep that strategy alive with its newest offerings will be more intense than ever, as Amdahl wrestles with flagging profit. Moreover, IBM began shipping the least powerful of its 3090 line of Sierra mainframes in August, at least eight months before the first new Amdahl products become available in the spring of 1986.

Amdahl, which had been criticized for missing deadlines in shipping previous products, said it took pains not to announce its new computers until it was sure of its delivery schedule, even though it meant losing time to IBM.

Spreading the word

■ Car telephones and other forms of mobile communication are set for a boom that will double sales in Western Europe and treble them over the next 10 years, according to a report by CIT Research. Current annual sales are £450 million and include paging systems, radiophones and cellular radio.

As yet, the report says there is little interest in Europe for mobile satellites, unlike the US where the geography makes them more attractive. But prospects for growth in the market could be hampered the researchers say, if European regulations on the types of network and equipment that can be used are "over-engineered" for political or strategic reasons.

Blinded by the light on VDUs

LETTERS

● *From Professor R. A. Weale, Department of Visual Science, University of London:* Your report (Computer Horizons, October 22) on the claims of the latest product allegedly protecting VDU-users from unsubstantiated hazards is astonishing. Since the amount of X-rays emitted by VDU sets is negligible, what value is there in absorbing 70 or 99 per cent?

Who has ever suffered sunburn from a VDU-set? Since the sun emits more ultra violet than a VDU it seems to me that the manufacturer's concern for people's health is misdirected.

Like manufacturers of worthless optical screens, the company is cashing in on people's frequently unfounded fears. You quote no evidence to show that his allegedly protective wares have been subjected to controlled clinical trials, which would have demonstrated their value above chance-level.

Users have a right to demand this when it is claimed that their health is at risk.

● *From P. Morton, J. Jones, School of Computing and Information Technology, Thames Polytechnic, London:* We were flattered to read Dr Greenfield's article describing a course which ought to exist but he believes does not (Computer Horizons, October 15). The essential ingredients he lists for such a course (understanding of company structure and operation, ability to communicate, thorough grasp of mathematics, statistics, electronics, instrumentation, computer hardware and software) we have already included in our BSc (Hons) Computing Science; practical case studies including televised role playing and a year's supervised training in industry prepare a student for the real world.

Our course, which has evolved over the past 15 years, produces graduates of the kind imagined by Dr Greenfield – eagerly sought after by industry, commerce and research establishments.

● *From B. G. Jenkins, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London:* Charles Brett in his article (Computer Horizons, October 1) on "How secrets in the system could subvert an audit" was right to draw attention to the various threats to the accuracy of computer systems. He was right too in identifying the challenge for the accountancy profession from the increasing sophistication of systems.

On the latter point, however, he appears to be several years behind the times. Systems for computer audit are now extremely well developed and widely used in the profession.

Databases may be complex but if properly managed they can aid, rather than hinder, the auditor's ability to carry out his function and are certainly a vast improvement on the hotchpotch of files which preceded them.

Chartered accountants are also closely involved in providing assessments and advice on possible weaknesses in clients' computer operating and accounting procedures. For example, on input control, one of the most basic elements of system security, accountants were able to tell clients what constituted a bad password system long before hackers had ever been heard of.

We must certainly guard against complacency. The increasing complexity of systems constitutes a constant challenge for auditors and others to keep up to date. But it was chartered accountants who pioneered computer audit techniques and these have strengthened not weakened the profession's ability to substantiate the "true and fair" opinion of a client's accounts.

A gateway into other people's networks

By Danny Green

The market is still a happy hunting ground for much smaller suppliers, despite IBM's launch of a network to link personal computers.

One Berkshire firm now provides a direct link from its office network into British Telecom's public data network. Normally that connection would need yet another box with wires trailing across your desk.

Digital Microsystems (DMS), a subsidiary of Extel, has launched a general-purpose "gateway" into its own widely sold network. Such a gateway means that your personal computer can get information out of another network or distant computer without the fuss of referring to a library of manuals and giving arcane instructions to your personal computer.

It works because each computer on the network is told by the gateway to pretend all outside sources of information are imaginary floppy discs. After that the personal computer's software can cope with just about any information.

Gateways have been on the drawing board for years, but without a big-selling IBM network, the potential market has been small and fragmented. DMS has sold more budget local area networks than anyone else in Britain and Europe.

● Conventional wisdom says there are three ways of linking a computer to the outside world: you can wire it up to other PCs nearby (a local area network); you can plug it into the company computer (a micro-mainframe link); or you can dial into the public data network (called PSS).

The trouble is that if you try to do all three, your desk ends up a mass of wires, boxes and floppy discs. IBM's new network, for example, can be plugged into a mainframe quite easily, yet there is no provision for connection to the public network.



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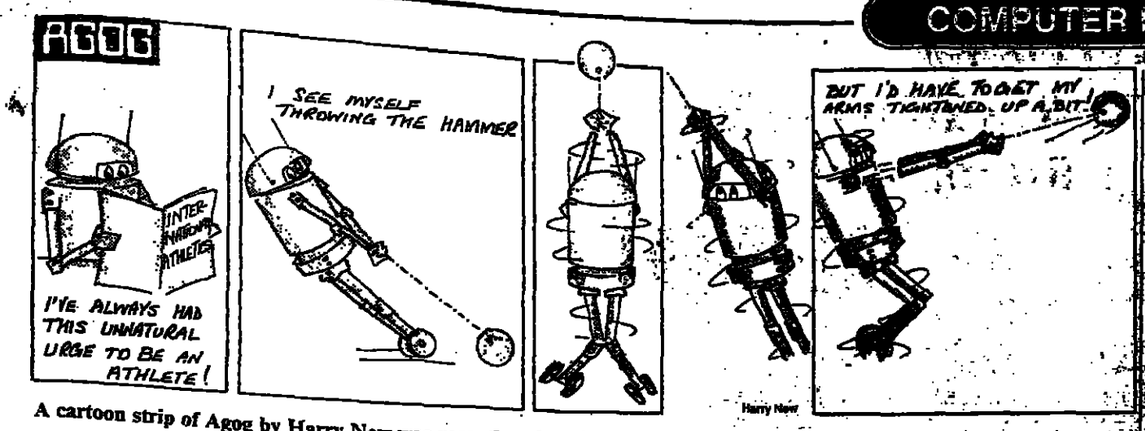
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3



A cartoon strip of Agog by Harry New was recently selected as the English representative in the cartoon strip section at the 22nd International Salon of Cartoons held in Montreal earlier this year

The big-bang theory and other tips for budding entrepreneurs

☐ How easy is it for computer professionals to branch out into business by themselves? JIM HACKETT, who set up his own firm after 17 years as a computer manager, looks at the possibilities and argues that financial reward is seldom a prime motivation

JOB SCENE

Few computer software start-up companies arise simply from the founder's *motivation* to become a quick millionaire. There may be back-of-envelope jottings to calculate three *months'* free programming, then to multiply suggested product prices by a vast number of customers, then *subtract* paltry office overhead and documentation costs coupled with envious perusals of glamorous business profiles with riches of glory available to the computing entrepreneur.

The present position of many potential computer entrepreneurs is probably as a relatively cosy £15,000 to £25,000 PAYE employee *in* a large organization. Beneath this band typically lies inexperience, above it comes inertia with too many benefits to lose for undue risk-taking in the current British economic climate.

My *own motivation*, seemingly representative, was simply to prove I was right. My product plans had existed before dithering committees in a big hierarchial organization, where people's top priority was to score *points off each other*. My professional skills were primarily required to win new sales and to solve technical and budgetary crises, many of which should never have arisen in the first place.

Other *variants are to avoid* further hassle from lazy supervisors: escape from stifling bureaucracy with limited promotion prospects for the real toilers: freedom from tedious commuting into either city *centres or remote customer* sites.

The wish to work for oneself is more common in the UK *than the sole* desire for riches as is the American pattern. Such ideas of wealth tend to belong to the second founder, who builds on other people's ideas.

A software company, in particular, is attractive because *the start-up costs* appear to be low – certainly in comparison with the hardware manufacturing vendor. My figures confirmed that research and development can be surprisingly cheap; yet the sums are *academic, being inseparable* from later obligatory and expensive financial, corporate and marketing expenditures.

There are two routes to break into the software products market. First is to develop a *quiet prototype from the cottage*, or more likely using the erstwhile employer's resources, as some court cases testify, with negligible costs for the first six months. Obtain some friendly customers, then raise funds on the strength of this *exercise*.

The alternative is a big bang with huge budgets, new equipment and fresh offices all incorporated with financiers on the strength of well-documented and smoothly presented future plans and promises.

The former route now predominates, fuelled by the current mistrust of raw innovators by the financial community. Spectacular abuses of the second route litter the press; where amid lavish surroundings, the in-house product never actually arrived in saleable form.

With personal finances, each circumstance is different. The only honest advice is to pray fervently. Pensions, tax and credit procedures are all deeply rooted to favour long-serving stalwarts of big organizations. Money shocks include the initial need to pay up-front cash for everything – leasing and hire facilities are granted only to the proven rich. Do not expect discounts for the new tiny company without shopping *around – this all takes time.*

Beware of taking on vague personal guarantees - the money could be collected amid business crises, which additionally threaten your own wages, expenses, pension and capital investments. Bonuses include some minor shared household-corporate overheads and VAT refunds.

The valued employee may be fortunate to agree, as did I on a nine-month wind-down period with mutual benefits for the entrepreneur of early guaranteed cash, minor use of *secretary and phone, plus some* free time to incorporate the new venture and for the employer to ensure continuity of their key client work.

Note that sales prospects of both parties need tactful handling - the atmosphere is bound to be *sensitive to misrepresentation*. Once the new venture is beyond a dream. It might as well be openly discussed, as the employer will get to *know* anyway – perhaps from malicious slanted gossip.

If any potential competition does exist, then far better to arrive at an amicable arrangement as the outset, rather than *face an injunction after much* research and development and marketing effort has been incurred. Ransom can occur at this stage, and rest assured that the other financiers and employees involved will be *extremely angry* and unsympathetic.

A fashion is for erstwhile employers to invest in such new ventures, either corporately or as a director personally via a Business Expansion Scheme.

All budding high-tech entrepreneurs must be familiar with management of projects by bar chart sequential and iterative overlapping tasks within some tough budgetary trade-offs. Let me dispel the myth that any logical sequence of events applies to the birth of a new company.

Conceptually four ingredients *are required for corporate lift-off*: a demonstrable product and/or services, potential customers, staff and machines in the office and funds to pay all bills at the appropriate time.

A final inescapable ingredient *required from the founder* is supreme public optimism and confidence.

How art can key in with high tech

By Celia Kemsley

That computers have their place in the world of art is now becoming accepted. Many of us are familiar with computer graphics, but computer-controlled, moving sculpture? Cybernetic art is not new, but because of its high production costs and the fact that the techniques have been used in science fiction films, serious artists have not taken up the challenge.

Hidden away in the mechanical engineering department of University College London is an artist, Edward Ihnatowicz, who thinks there is room for the development of cybernetic art in a way which would make it accessible to the public.

He says: "The art world should be worried about what is happening in the 1980s. Art today is not about the precise and exquisite *chip made in a* particular piece of marble at a specified time. Take Concorde, for example. There is not just one Concorde which is the work of art, there is no particular value to the first one which is not evident in any of the others.

"On the other hand, technology is frightening to the man in the street. Many find it hard to relate to their day-to-day lives and multinational companies are spending huge sums in *making* products 'user-friendly' and eliminating the dehumanizing aspects."



Ros Drinkwater

Fighting techno-fear: Edward Ihnatowicz, artist working with computers

As a technologist himself, Mr Ihnatowicz in 1968 produced an assembly of aluminium castings, *reminiscent of vertebrae*, surmounted by a flower-like, glass fibre reflector with an array of four small microphones mounted to resemble stamens.

The first of its kind, it found great acclaim and led the electronics giant Philips to commission a giant lobster claw, named the Senster, for exhibition in its permanent showplace, the Evoluon in Eindhoven in the Netherlands.

The *charm of these pieces* is that they respond to sound. Placed in an entrance hall the flower head will turn to follow the sound of someone walking past. The public were drawn to the giant Senster by its behaviour because it was attracted to soft sounds such as clapping or whistling but would shy away at sudden movements or loud noises.

Mr Ihnatowicz believes it is *time to advance. The computer* technology now available will enable far more sophisticated pieces to be produced and he envisages limited editions of this technological art in hospitals, shopping centres and other public places, the character of the piece being defined by the sounds around it.

A go-ahead for graduates to start up

By Frank Brown

The Manpower Services Commission's graduate enterprise programme (GEP), launched last December, is being expanded. Thirty-six graduates are receiving training and assistance to start their own businesses, many of which are computer-related.

Next year, it will still be co-ordinated by the Cranfield School of Management, but its *intake of 40 graduates will be* increased by 30 places at the Durham Business School, and the Warwick School of Business Studies.

The MSC chairman, Brian Nicholson, said this reflected what had been achieved by the pilot scheme in developing a climate that motivated students to create rather than fill jobs.

GEP offers graduates with viable business ideas the chance to start their own enterprise. In addition to backing from the MSC, it has private-sector *sponsorship from BP, Arthur* Andersen, the British Institute of Management and the National Westminster Bank.

Professor Paul Burns, head of the small business development centre at Cranfield, stressed that *GEP was not just another* course but a practical programme of support to help students get into business. It includes training, counselling, consultancy and cash grants, and is estimated to be worth well over £6,000 a student.

Professor Burns said: "We aim to change the attitude of British graduates to entrepreneurship and risk-taking, and to accept that even if a risk leads to failure, it is possible to start again and succeed."

The 1986 GEP scheme was *launched by Jeffrey Archer*, the deputy chairman of the Conservative Party. Mr Archer welcomed the programme, and the facilities it offered to prepare students for the world of business.

The 36 students in the first GEP programme have businesses ranging from software to knitware, industrial design to children's camps, greeting cards to lighting design. Computer-related businesses include a legal-software company run by Neil Ewin, a 26-year-old graduate of Sheffield Polytechnic, who has written a set of programs for solicitors, including one for mortgages, which has been accepted by a leading bank for its mortgage solicitors.

Mark Forkun, who took an engineering degree at Sussex University, runs activity camps for children which combine education in computer programming with sport.

The scheme's organizers aim to expand further the programme and attract more private-sector sponsors. Professor Burns said: "We are looking for help in computers because of the large number of computer-related business ideas coming forward.

"To my surprise, we have been unable to find a major computer firm to help us as yet."

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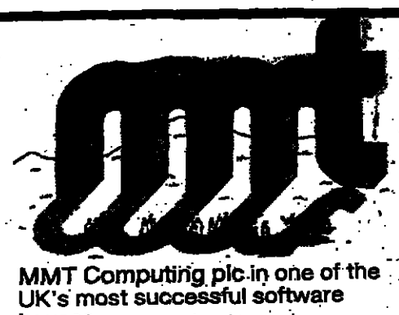
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LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE/1

SPECIAL REPORT

By Philippa Toomey

Pictures: Suresh Karadia





International centre of excellence: The school's 1920s building in Bloomsbury; and the dean, Dr C. E. Gordon Smith with (inset) the school's seal

Teaching the world to stay healthy

Princess Anne, as Chancellor of the University of London, will visit today the part of Bloomsbury where for 60 years the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has been housed in the handsome rabbit warren in Keppell Street. It was built in the 1920s with $2 million of Rockefeller money.

The dean, Dr C. E. Gordon Smith, says: "We are concerned with the postgraduate teaching of everything except the bedside aspects of health. We are interested in vaccines, insecticides, improvement of sanitation, better water supplies, all aspects of the prevention of disease, and promoting community health. We are the only school in Europe which combines all these disciplines."

This school with the international reputation and connections grew from two ships moored in the Thames as a seaman's hospital, towards the end of the 19th century, moving ashore as the Dreadnought Seaman's Hospital. Laboratories were set up on the Albert Dock and Sir Patrick Manson, who had worked in the Far East in Macao, persuaded Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, that there was a need for a school to train doctors for work in the colonies.

The school began in 1899, first at the Albert Dock, then moving to Bloomsbury. In 1921 the Athlone Committee recommended that there should be a school of state medicine and in 1924 the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine received a Royal Charter.

Hygiene was the word used for public health, or as we should now call it, community health. It leads to misunderstandings the Dean says, "people think it's all about drains".

It is, of course, an international centre of excellence. "We used to send people to the colonies", the dean, says "but now we have more than 85 nationalities among our students. Over the years we have formed an enormous network of former students, with whom we keep in touch, collaborate, (sometimes a long time afterwards) and we have former graduates in every part of the world you like to mention."

The aim of the school is to teach academics and senior health officials who need advanced training. Former students are not only in the academic world, but with aid agencies, international health organizations, major charities working in the Third World, and in health services both at home and overseas. "We collaborate with 100 reasearch institutes, universities and other bodies in 50 countries."

Smallpox may have gone, but the classic tropical diseases remain and half the work of the school is directed towards them. Malaria, the most serious of the human parasitic diseases, with half the world's population at risk, is a great problem, with increasing resistance shown to available drugs. New drugs and new vaccines are being researched.

Diarrhoea, a major killer of young children, particularly in the Third World, can now be treated by oral rehydration therapy. It is simple, effective and cheap and can be administered by the mother to the child. The field of nutrition is an important one and the school studies indicators of famine risks, early warnings too often disregarded.

Queries are raised as to where cholera lurks between outbreaks. They have the LEPRA Evaluation Project, a study too large for their computer, covering 100,000 people in northern Malawi for leprosy. The study will last for 10 years – leprosy is a particularly difficult disease in that symptoms appear seven years after the infection.

There are other difficult diseases, such as leishmaniasis, which has a particularly nasty variation in South America: the "worm" diseases, like schistosomiasis (formerly bilharzia) where 2cm long worms live in the blood vessels; river blindness; and filariasis, very difficult to treat – they are trying chemotherapy.

The Arbovirus diseases have yellow fever, dengue (common in South East Asia, and very unpleasant) and worst of all, Japanese encephalitis, with a 50 per cent death rate and a very poor look out for survivors. Then, as Professor Bradley, Professor of Tropical Hygiene and the director of the Ross Institute, points out, there are *the real* nasties, arena viruses like lassa fever, green monkey disease (Marburg disease).

The departments work closely not only with agencies such as Save the Children, but also with at least 30 countries. As a side line they find themselves answering up to 130 telephone calls a day for advice on travel in the tropics – something of a distraction but the consequence of success.

The tropical diseases may seem dramatic – but the school studies heart disease in Britain, the dangerous hepatitis B virus, forms of cancer, occupational health diseases, such as those related to asbestos, and the risk from radiation.

Nine pages of research projects, followed by another nine pages of grants in the current Annual General Report show how progress is being made. Dr Gordon Smith, who began his career in the colonial service in the 1950s, moving on to research, has been dean for 15 years and is constantly on the watch over the school's financial problems.

"Some 55 per cent of the staff are engaged on research grants and contracts," he says. Unfortunately, as he points out, many of these are short-term appointments, and this means in practice about 60 per cent of the academic and academically related staff and about half the non-acadamic staff. Nearly 370

"55% of the staff are engaged in research contracts"

new appointments, extensions or terminations of appointments have to be made each year, involving a crushing amount of administration.

They feared they would lose their foreign students altogether when fees had to be raised after the first round of cuts. Numbers have gratifyingly been made up over the years, despite the cost to the student of about £9,000 a year. In addition to the present cuts, a cut of 2 per cent every year for the rest of the decade is envisaged.

Research grants and contracts form a large part of the school's income and projects are funded by such bodies as the Medical Research Council, the Wellcome Trust, the Overseas Development Administration, and the Wolfson Foundation. The World Health Organization is a partner in much of the research on health, nutrition and the environment, providing the seed corn and encouraging others to contribute with funds.

There are also collaborations with the Economic and Social Research Council and the Department of Health Laboratory Service, the pharmaceutical industry (in vaccines and drug development) and with management and trade unions.

The 57 permanent members of the faculty generate £84,000-plus a head in funds, the dean says – an astonishing result, for funds have to be raised in competition with other bodies. It is one which takes its toll in extra work and time spent on raising "soft" money for extra staff and projects. Student fees are now 16 per cent of income instead of 6 per cent in the past, and half the students are foreign. An added twist to the cutting knife involves a quota on low-paying students – those from Britain and the EEC – which means that some courses have no British students at all.

"We are scrambling from one short-term crisis to another," is the dean's verdict – though they are making a success of it. Another quarter to half a million pounds in core funding *a year would make all the* difference, the dean says. It seems a small amount for the work they do to prevent disease, famine and human misery.

Links can bring a better service

One department which emphasizes the importances of networks and links is the Department of Community Health, headed by Professor Hamilton. "We must learn to change and adapt," he says, and his senior lecturers are economists, health economists, statisticians as well as medical people. It is a multi-disciplinary department in every sense.

One very important aspect is the translation of research findings into health promotion, but they are also concerned with policy issues. "The health service itself is the laboratory," he says. There is a Masters course in community medicine for home and overseas students in which there are 16 British and seven from overseas.

"We take people from countries for whom experience of the health service will be relevant – like Spain, Colombia, Brazil. We look at the health service in terms of innovation and change – how do you estimate for it how do you carry it out?"

To this end they are looking at three areas – equity, management, and health promotion – the latter linking with the Health Education Council and the World Health Organization. Close links are also maintained with the NHS. "Medical members of the department hold honorary contracts with regions and districts. We also have joint appointments, paid for by the NHS, though jointly held with the department – this makes for a very good relationship, in particular with Ealing, with Islington and, we hope in the future, Brent.

Great interest in resource allocation

"Next year we are running a joint course with the London School of Economics in association with Professor Abel Smith, introducing an MSc in Health Finance, for which you don't have to have a BSc in Health Economics first. There is a big demand for this qualification from WHO. We also have an arrangement with Bedford College for sociology teaching".

He feels that the department can also help in something like the Bloomsbury Contract – the requirement involved a loss of 18,000 beds in the Bloomsbury Health Authority, after the joining of the University College and Middlesex Hospitals. Resource allocation is just the kind of thing his department is interested in and also the method to assess outcome. "You can assess input, but you can't necessarily assess the outcome".

"We have to try to standardize the way in which a hospital does things. Why does consultant X keep a patient in for seven days and consultant Y keep them in for 14? It's going to be very interesting when we get to clinical budgeting – which means that consultants are responsible for their budgets."

Different management structures have tended to squeeze out, say, the Medical Officer of Health who, in the past, once qualified, could only be removed by Act of Parliament. There is still room for the "sapiential" – wisdom, guidance on the way to proceed.

"Would you", he asks, "spend a great deal of money on one case of Aids which might occur in Colchester when you know that thousands of coronary heart disease cases will arise? You need the medical interpretation at that level and you also need a medical interpretation of the quality of medical care."

They look at the use of primary care health workers – district nurses, the health visitors – how they are used in the community and what they do. One of their first results was to discover a district nurse in contact with 26 general practitioners. How can transport for the disabied be improved?

Two big projects are the updating of *Prevention and Health: Everybody's Business*, first published in 1976 and coming out next year after 18 months' work funded by the King's Fund and the Health Education Council, and an inter-departmental group formed on the epidemiology of ageing. This is in collaboration with the WHO World programme on Ageing, and the DHSS.

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SPECIAL REPORT

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE/2

The message is: Not another puff

Professor Geoffrey Rose, (Professor of Epidemiology) has some disconcerting information for the British public. Even the average British diet is unhealthy. It is in the tradition of the department to do basic research into the causes of major illnesses. Two of his predecessors completed studies in the association of smoking with lung cancer, and bronchitis with air pollution. The emphasis is now on heart disease.

Ten years of work, for example, has gone into establishing standards of quality of clinical methods. Research work is useless unless results can be obtained by using a uniform method. The school's method of measuring blood pressure, for example, is now standard, and the results of their work may be seen in the World Health Organization manual which provides an international reference work.

They have also devised a method whereby ECGs previously regarded as a matter for expert interpretation by cardiologists, could be interpreted by trained technicians, working on a quality control system that can produce ECG reports which can be compared with others from all over the world.

The next phase is to apply these methods to find out more about the risk, the cause and the extent of the problem. There is the Whitehall Study of 20,000 London civil servants which will stretch over 15 years, in which they are looking at a wide range of risk factors and predispositioning factors.

The first and most urgent finding is the importance to health of not smoking – confirming the findings already made in the United States. Cigarette smoking doubles the risk of heart attack. "There is only one conclusion to be made," says Professor Rose. "The message is, smoking is bad."

Cholesterol is also a risk factor. Few people in Britain have a low enough level of cholesterol in the blood. Even the average level is too high. The reason is that our diet, even the average diet, is unhealthy, with too much saturated fat. "Until the fat content of the average British diet is improved in quality, we shall continue to have a high rate of heart disease."

It was slightly embarrassing to find that moderate drinkers did better than heavy drinkers or teetotallers. This, Professor Rose says firmly, is a research finding, and subject to further scrutiny as to what it means.

There was also the finding that heart disease affected the lowest grades far more than the higher grades – 3.6 times more likely to occur in individuals at the bottom of the employment scale. There remains a great deal of work to be done on the relationship of socio-economic factors and life styles and the varying impact of stress on heart disease.

"We are the only school in Europe following systematic high level training in epidemiology, and we have students coming from all over the world." He has 40 students in his department from 15 countries – only eight of them are British.

He was involved recently in the largest study in the world of low dose radiation for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, with the Medical Research Council. The conclusion was that there was



Professor Geoffrey Rose: Bad news for the public

no significant risk to health, although there are plans to follow the workforce for another five years. As men and women grow older, more cancers appear, enabling risk estimates to be recalculated with greater precision.

The school is preparing similar data from other large employers of workers in Britain with low exposure. "A lot of people are exposed to a very small risk – but that can add up to a lot of trouble," Professor Rose says.



Research work at the school's new laboratory; and Professor Charles Rossiter, head of department of occupational health

Specialists who find the right answers

Dr Patrick Vaughan is head of the Evaluation and Planning Centre for health care, which is an independent academic research, training and advisory centre concerned with health care in the developing world. This can mean that one member of the staff is on a long-term secondment in Ethiopia, advising the United Nations, another is looking at an essential drugs programme in Kenya, and a third assessing village development for primary health care in the Gambia.

There are studies on subjects as varied as infant mortality and malnutrition in Brazil, an evaluation of health care in Jamaica and cost-effectiveness studies on malaria control in Nepal.

The work can be divided into overseas assignments, teaching activities, involving at least 65 sessions on health care in the MSc course in Community Health in developing countries, seminars, workshops and conferences and publications and reports.

"We spend about a fifth of our time in overseas assignments, where we have requests from governments, or from an agency like WHO," says Dr Vaughan. "We do about 30 of these assignments a year."

For their research they receive a grant from the Overseas Development Administration which meets most of the core running expenses. But, as Dr Vaughan points out, his salary is the only one paid for by the university. For the rest of his staff of 12, he has to generate funds to pay them.

One of the biggest issues, he says, is helping emerging countries to plan for health care policies, but at the same time the biggest problem in a time of recession is money. The policy is to cut aid programmes and health does not get a high priority "and even our own government is not too good on this."

On the other hand, many countries have good health services – Malaysia for example, has a good one, but in some African countries the situation is bad, even in terms of the supply of vaccines, drugs, transport, and the training of staff. If, as he says, the only Landrover is out of action, everything comes to a stop.

He has to take a long-term view, and the difficulty over finance in his own department complicates this. Short-term contracts are not the easiest way of taking the long view of research, in a multi-disciplinary department that relies on specialist knowledge which is not easily replaceable.

The other part of their work is with refugees and the problems associated with their health. Stephanie Simmonds, now in Ethiopia, has, for instance, visited Lebanon in the past at what was then considered the height of the troubles. She went to assess the situation, then to co-ordinate the health teams of 30 different agencies that flocked in to help.

The other Research Fellow specifically interested in refugee problems, Bruce Dick, is leaving to join the Red Cross in Geneva. But he was involved in their publication, *Refugee Community Health Care*, which first appeared in 1983, now reprinting after selling out the first edition of a valuable text-book.

Why work should be a fit place for people

"Work fit for people and people fit for work" is the World Health Organization's definition of occupational health – a pat but effective phrase, says Professor Charles Rossiter, head of the department of occupational health. "There are really two aspects to our work – one is the investigation of people and the environment, to find out what is causing disease and distress in general at work. The other is looking at jobs and trying to match people to those jobs, particularly in terms of the rehabilitated.

"We take the holistic approach – a word I seldom use – looking at the whole environment, whether for dust, heat, light, noise, chemicals or fumes, and measure what is happening to people. Then we try to suggest remedies, even as cheap as a 40p roll of cling film wrapped around a piece of equipment that is emitting a little dust – or the need for quite major works.

Changes are taking place all the time

"I sit here as an epidemiologist statistician – between the environmental people and the medical people trying to pull the information together. I am the only professor of occupational health in Europe who is not medically, but mathematically qualified."

Appointed, he says, on April Fool's day, 1984, to a chair which had been vacant for some time, he came from a post as head of the division of computing and statistics at the MRC Clinical Research Centre, Northwick Park.

Changes are taking place all the time. "Take a classic disease like asbestosis – the present dust standards and controls are so tight that if industry meets these standards there really is no problem at all." Asbestos related deaths will, sadly, continue for about 40 years.

With asbestos, it is overkill, with smoking, it is underkill.

We are, of course getting new diseases, such as the sick building synbdrome. "Almost certainly a mixture of lighting, air conditioning, ventilation and the individual feeling a lack of control over his own environment. The effects may be unmeasurable in an individual, but in a work force it can be quite severe," he says.

"We have a major dermatitis problem and there is Legionnaires disease, clearly an occupational disease. It has quite a high death rate, for a bug, but there is a very low chanced of getting it."

Alcohol is perhaps the least perceived risk in terms of public health, but there is also the important point of self care.

The University of London provides him with nine staff in total for the teaching work. "I have in fact got 32 staff – all the others are provided by soft money, selling our services to industry, and we get £25,000 a year from the funds of the TUC Centenary Institute of Occupational Health, which means we do all the service work for unions free of charge."

He has £12,300 which is supposed to cover the running of the office, such as telephones and basic research. Everything else has to be, and is, earned.

The search for a perfect vaccine

"Anyone whose name begins with a Z", says Professor Arie Zuckerman, "must have been the very last man to be called up for National Service". But it was in the RAF that he studied hepatitis and he then became a student at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and was asked to stay on. Now he is Professor of Microbiology and director of the department.

With the help of the DHSS they have been studying the hepatitis B virus for 11 years. It is a public health problem in all parts of the world, leading to severe liver disease, including chronic active hepatitis, cirrhosis, and primary liver cancer, in which the patient has only a few months to live. It is one of the 10 most common cancers in the world, with more than 250,000 new cases each year.

Professor Zuckerman's department is concerned with viruses and vaccines, and there is an urgent need to treat hepatitis B with a vaccine. The virus cannot be grown in a tissue culture and the vaccine has to be prepared from the blood of human carriers.



Professor Arie Zuckerman: Work in curing Hepatitis B

The school has developed an alternative in the polypeptide vaccine – a vaccine made of polypeptide constituents of the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus, derived from any source, such as blood donors, genetically engineered material, or chemically synthetic preparations.

The vaccine has several advantages, one of which is that it is much stronger than all other vaccines. It is expensive. Now patented and assigned to the British Technology Group, it is being produced by an American firm, Merke, Sharpe and Dohne, for clinical trials.

Work is continuing on vaccines made from chemically synthesised polypeptide, that will produce a vaccine which is a chemical. Professor Zuckerman says it is "absolutely pure, uniform, safe and cheap." The prospects for such research are exciting. "It is," he says, "a journey from the era of primitive vaccines to a future of chemical synthesis."

Whooping cough, cholera, measles – a major killer in third world countries – are all looking for safer vaccines. But it is the ramifications of hepatitis B that fascinate Professor Zuckerman.

In South East Asia, 35 per cent of the public are carriers. There may be 150 million victims in China. Children are born carriers of the disease and become a reservoir of it. The Peking duck is a hepatitis B carrier and so is the woodchuck. More men than women contract hepatitis

Then there is the "new" disease of Aids. "My policy has always been not to duplicate work done elsewhere, because it is a waste – so we are approaching from a slightly different angle." It is very important, he says, to have an extremely accurate and sensitive test for blood donors, not only because it is important to have accurate information, but because of the dreadful personal and social effect on the life of a blood donor who finds that the test is positive.

Then there is simian Aids – a virus related to the human Aids virus. "We have looked at sera from primates sent to the school from various institutes in Africa," he says. The disease seems closely linked to human Aids in a number of green monkeys.

The department is involved in preventive medicine on an international scale, covering the deadly lassa fever, fungal infections in suppressive patients (including transplants, and Aids sufferers) atypical TB in man and animals.

Discovering vaccines is one thing, administering them is another. The school has an important work in the quality control of vaccines – they are tested for stability at the school and vaccines have been prepared which can be simply administered, need no refrigeration, with no complicated instructions. In a world where there may be no electricity and few highly qualified staff, this work is of immeasurable value.

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FOOTBALL: NON-LEAGUE CLUBS ON GIANT-KILLING TRAIL

Dutch need forward planning for play-off

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

The Netherlands are in need of a new pair of forwards for their vital World Cup play-off return in Rotterdam on November 20. A goal behind – Frankie Vercauteren scored it – after their visit to the Astid Stadium in Brussels, they won't be able to call either on Willem Kieft or the splendid young Marco Van Basten for the ensuing "derby." Kieft, uncharacteristically, got himself sent off in Brussels after four minutes for striking Vercauteren. Van Basten was booked, which meant, as he had previous "form", he will be suspended, too.

Despite this, Leo Beenhaker, the new Dutch team manager, is full of optimism. Using half a dozen Ajax players in his team, he's still violently critical of their manager, and former star, Johan Cruyff.

One thing is sure. The Dutch police are girding themselves. In Brussels, still raw after the events of the European Cup final at the Heysel Stadium, there was a huge police presence: which was just as well. Thousands of rowdy young Dutch supporters seemeed bent on trouble in the streets outside the Anderlecht ground: some provocatively wore English and Italian flags.

Hamburg (AP) – Bernd Schuster said yesterday he will not play for West Germany in next year's World Cup finals in Mexico. "This is my last word on the subject", he told *Der Spiegel* magazine. Schuster, aged 25, told the manager, Franz Beckenbauer, of his decision earlier this month. "The expectations for my return were too great. I alone can't bring about wonders", he said.

Arsenal again are flying their Liam Brady kite: but the odds against his returning to Highbury lengthened last week when Internazionale, his Milanese club, lost feebly in the UEFA Cup in Linz. Any suggestion that the 20-year-old law student, Cucchi, would be a permanent replacement and solution was scotched in Austria.

To give Cucchi his due, he has been deeply reluctant to enter the controversy which has been diligently fanned by the Italian Press. He insists that as a midfield player, he operates deeper than Brady, and that they could perfectly well coexist. Castagner, the manager, disagrees.

Brady, who loves Italy, has handled the affair with the astonishing grace under pressure he has shown ever since he first played for Juventus. Like the country's Prime Minister, Craxi, he says, he will return.

While Brazil still hope to get Tele Santana back from Arabia to manage their World Cup team, I wonder whether Carlos Bilardo will still be in charge when Argentina take the field for the finals in Mexico. To infuriate Daniel Passarella, deposed captain of the last two World Cup teams, by saying that only Maradona (the new captain) could be sure of his World Cup place was wantonly gratuitous. Passarella will surely change his mind about *refusing to play again if Bilardo is in* charge. The Florentina centre-back has powerful support in Buenos Aires, after splendid performances in the qualifying group.

I was in Bari last Sunday to see Gordon Cowans make a spirited and encouraging return after breaking his leg again last August. Steadying Bari's midfield, he began the move for his team's first goal in the derby match against Lecce. Paul Rideout splendidly carried it on with a glorious pass to the left, then headed in the resulting cross by Scosa. Bari won 2-0.

Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of The Sunday Times.

Time for a good Cup run down Somerset way

By Paul Newman

Somebody should tell Yeovil Town that English football is supposed to be in a state of crisis. Attendances may be falling elsewhere and administrators debating drastic measures to save the national game, but down in Somerset, Saturday afternoons at Huish, with its famous sloping pitch, *are much the same as ever.*

On Saturday nearly 1,700 people watched Yeovil beat Barry Town in the fourth qualifying round of the FA Cup. In yesterday's draw for the first round proper on November 16, Yeovil were given another home tie, against Hereford United, for which they are expecting a gate of more than 5,000.

Both clubs have great Cup traditions. Yeovil are the most successful non-League club in the history of the competition, having reached the first round proper on 38 occasions, although it is 13 years since they knocked out a League club. Hereford, currently tenth in the fourth division, were feared giant-killers in their Southern League days, their finest hour coming in 1972 when they knocked out Newcastle United.

Gerry Gow, Yeovil's manager, who played for Manchester City in the 1981 Cup Final, said: "The FA Cup is something special down here and having gone a few years without a good Cup run, the public are really hungry for success. It's terrific draw for us and will create a huge amount of interest."

Not even relegation from the Gola League to the Vauxhall-Opel (formerly Isthmian) League at the end of last seasn has dampened the enthusiasm of the Yeovil public. Nearly 400 season tickets were sold during the summer and last year's *average attendance* of 1,300 has been maintained as Yeovil have challenged for leadership of the premier division.

Telford United, the most successful giant killers of recent years, travel to Stockport County whom they beat 3-0 at the same stage two seasons ago. The Gola League club knocked out four League sides last season, and Stan Storton, their manager, said: "I'd rather go to Stockport than to somewhere like Altrincham or Runcorn. We always seem to raise our game against League opposition."

Dagenham, who beat Swindon Town and Peterborough United last year, have a good chance of further glory after being drawn at home to Cambridge United. Two more of last season's giant killers, Enfield (who beat Exeter City) and Bognor Regis Town (who beat Swansea City), have been paired with one another.

Bishop's Stortford, who claimed Middlesborough's scalp three seasons ago, should give Peterborough a problem or two and the ties at Wycombe Wanderers (who face Colchester *United*), *Nuneaton Borough* (Burnley) and Macclesfield Town (Hartlepool United) could also provide upsets.

Nine non-League clubs are certain to go through to the second round, but Wealdstone will do well to join them. The Gola League champions and FA Trophy winners drew yesterday's short straw, a visit to Reading, who 10 days ago set a football league record of 13 consecutive wins at the start of the season.

FA CUP DRAW

NORTHERN SECTION: Notts Co v Scarborough; Macclesfield Town v Hartlepool; Tranmere Rovers v Chesterfield; Walsall v Preston; Halifax Town v Scunthorpe United; York City v Morecambe or St Helens Town; Wrexham v Bolton Wanderers; Lincoln City v Blackpool; Frickley v Halesowen Town; Mansfield v Port Vale; Whitby Town or Peterlee New Town v Bangor City or South Liverpool; Stockport County v Telford United; Derby County v Crewe; Rotherham United v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Bury v Chester; Rochdale v Darlington; Chorley v Altrincham; Runcorn v Boston United; Nuneaton Borough v Burnley; Wigan Athletic v Doncaster.

Matches to be played on November 16.

SOUTHERN SECTION: Brentford v Bristol Rovers; Chelmsford City v Weymouth; Yeovil Town v Hereford United; Swansea v Leyton Wingate; Windsor and Eton or Oxford City v Torquay United; Enfield v Bognor Regis; Swindon Town v Bristol City; Reading v Wealdstone; Stourbridge or V S Rugby v Orient; Southend United v Newport County; Farnborough Town v Bath City; Fareham Town v Maidstone United; Bishop's Stortford v Peterborough; A F C Bournemouth v Dartford; Wycombe Wanderers v Colchester; Gillingham v Northampton Town; Exeter City v Cardiff City; Slough Town or Kingstonian v Aylesbury United or Harlow Town; Dagenham v Cambridge United; Plymouth Argyle v Aldershot.

RESULTS FROM OVERSEAS

AUSTRIAN: SC Eisenstadt 2, Voest Linz 0; Sturm Graz 2, Graz AK 1, Linz AK 0, Rapid 0; Austria Vien 5, SAX 0; Alpine Bonanza 1, Admira Wacher 1; Austria Klagenfurt 2, SSW Innsbruch 1. Leading positions: 1, Austria Vien 27 pts; 2, Rapid 26; 3, Sturm Graz 16.

BELGIAN: Waregem 0, Lierse 0; Beerschot 3, Lokeren 0; Charleroi 2, Standard Liege 1; Ghent 1, Antwerp 0; Kortrijk 2, Mechelen 2; Leige 3, Beveren 1; Molenbeek 2, CS Bruges 4; FC Bruges 3, Waterschei 0. Postponed: Seraing v Anderlecht. Leading positions: 1, FC Brugeois, 19pts; 2, Ghent, 18; 3, Anderlecht, 17.

BULGARIAN: Berge 2, Lokomotiv Plovdiv 1; Lokomotiv Sofia 4, Sredets 1; Trakia 3, Vitosha 1; Spartak Pleven 0, Dounav 0; Cherno More 3, Sliven 1; Cbr 3, Akademik 1; Vratsa 0, Spartak Varna 1; Slavia Sofia 2, Pirin 0. Leading positions: 1, Beroe, 15pts; 2, Sredets, 14; 3, Lokomotiv Sofia, 13.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Spartan Trnava 1, Dukla Prague 1; TJ Vitkovice 1, Tatran Presov 1; Dynamo Ceshe Budejovice 1, Slavia Prague 0; Sigma Olomouc 3, Inter Bratislava 1; Bohemians Prague 2, Lokomotiva Kosice 0; ZVL Zilina 1, RH Cheb 0. Leading positions: 1, Sigma Olomouc, 15pts; 2, TJ Vitkovice, 14; 3, Bohemians, 11.

DUTCH: PSV Eindhoven 3, VVV Venlo 0; AZ'67 Alkmaar 2, Heracles Almelo 0; MVV Maastricht 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 1; NEC Nijmegen 2, Groningen 1; Excelsior Rotterdam 0, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 1; Fortuna Sittard 1, Den Bosch 2; Sparta Rotterdam 2, Feyenoord 5; Twente Enschede 2, Utrecht 1; Ajax 5, Haarlem 1. Leading positions: 1, PSV Eindhoven, 21pts; 2, Feyenoord, 21; 3, Den Bosch, 17.

FRENCH: Brest 1, Metz 1; Le Herve 4, Toulon 3; Lens 0, Rennes 0; Nancy 1, Monaco 1; Auxerre 2, Toulouse 1; Sochaux 1, Nantes 1; Laval 0, Bordeaux 0; Nice 1, Bastia 0; Paris Saint-Germain 1, Strasbourg 1; Marseilles 1, Lille 0. Leading positions: 1, Paris S-G 30pts; 2, Nantes, 23; 3, Bordeaux, 22.

HUNGARIAN: Vasas 3, Zalaegerszeg 2; Bekescsaba 0, Pecs 1; Ujpest Dozsa 1, Tatabanya 0; MTK-VM 6, Siofok Banyasz 0; Ferencvaros 0, Videoton 1; Raba Eto Gyor 3, Haladas 2; Honved 7, Debrecan 0; Volan 2, Csepel 3. Leading positions: 1, Honved 24 pts; 2, Pecs 21; 3, MTK-VM 17.

ITALIAN: Atalanta 0, Fiorentina 0; Avellino 1, Como 4; Bari 2, Lecce 0; Internazionale 2, Roma 1; Pisa 0, Sampdoria 2; Torino 2, Napoli 1; Udinese 1, Juventus 2; Verona 1, Milan 0. Leading positions: 1, Juventus, 18 pts; 2, Internazionale, 12; 3, Milan, 11.

POLISH: Zagliewa Sosnowiec 1, Widzew Lodz 2; GLG Katowice 1, Stal Mielec 1; Glask Looz 3, Ruch Chorzow 1; Gornik Walbrzych 1, Pogon Szczecin 1; Motor Lublin 1, Legia Warszawa 4; Lech Poznan 2, Baltyk Gdynia 0; Lecnia Goanek 0, Gornik Zabrze 2. Leading positions: 1, Widzew Lodz, 23 pts; 2, Legia Warszawa, 22; 3, Ruch Chorzow, 21.

PORTUGUESE: Academica Coimbrva 1, Maritimo Funchal 0; Aves 3, Sporting Covilha 0; Belenenses 2, Porto 3; Sporting Braga 1, Vitoria Guimarzes 0; Chaves 4, Vitoria Setubal 2; Penafiel 0, Benfica 2; Salgueiros Porto 1, Portimonense 0; Sporting Lisbon 2 Boavista Porto 0. Leading positions: 1, Sporting, 15pts; 2, Porto, 14; 3, Guimarses, 12.

ROMANIAN: Olt 3, Chimia Rm Vicea 0; Victoria Cluj-Napoca 3, Corvinul 1; Politehnica Timsoara 5, SC Bacau 0; Dinamo Bucharest 4, FCM Brasov 0; Universitatea Craiova 1, Petrolul Ploiesti 0; Sportul Studentesc 1, Rapid 0, Asa Tiagu Mures 1, FC Bihor 1; Gloria Buzau 3, FC Arges 2. Leading positions: 1, Steaua, 17pts; 2, Universitatea Craiova, 17; Sportul Studentesc, 15.

SOVIET: Spartak Rostov 1, Shakhtyor Donetsk 3; Ararat Yerevan 2, Torpedo Moscow 1; Neftchi Baku 4, Kairat Alma Ata 1; Fakel Voronezh 0, Dynamo Moscow 1.

SPANISH: Barcelona 1, Cadiz 0; Hercules 1, *Real Valladolid 0; Sevilla 2, Real Madrid 2*; Athletic Bilbao 3, Celta 1; Osasuna 1, Sporting 2; Atletico Madrid 3, Real Zaragoza 2, Valencia 2; Las Palmas 3, Espano 1. Leading positions: 1, Real Madrid, 15pts; 2, Sporting, 13; 3, Athletic Bilbao 13.

SWISS: Young Boys Berne 2, Aarau 0; Zurich 2, *Vevey 0; Wettingen 0, Neutchatel Xamax 0*; Lausanne 1, Grasshoppers Zurich 0; La Chaux-de-Fonds 1, Baden 1; Basle 2, Servette Geneva 0; Lucerne 4, Granchen 0. Leading positions: 1, Neuchatel Xamax, 19pts; 2, Lucerne, 18; 3, Grasshoppers Zurich 16.

WEST GERMAN: Werder Bremen 4, Borussia Dortmund 2; Borussia Moenchengladbach 3, Kaiserslautern 0; Stuttgart 0, Bochum 0; Hamburg 0, Cologne 0; Bayern Munich 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Schalke 3, Waldhof Mannheim 1; Bayer Leverkusen 2, Bayer Uerdingen 2. Leading positions: 1, Werder Bremen, 19pts; 2, Borussia Moenchengladbach, 17; 3, Bayern Munich, 16.

YUGOSLAV: Vojvodina Novi Sad 1, Hajduk Split 3; Celik Zenica 0, Partizan Belgrade 2; Dinamo Vinkovci 4, Osijek 0; Dinamo Zagreb 1, Sarajevo 1; Rijenka 3, Velez Mostar 3; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 3, Sutjeska Niksic 1; Red Star Belgrade 4, Vardar Skopje 0; OFK Belgrade 4, Buducnost Titograd 3. Leading positions: 1, Partizan, 20pts; 2, Red Star, 17; 3, Dinamo Vinkovci, 16.

● There were no Greek first division games because of tomorrow's World Cup game in Albania.

Andersen signs

Oslo (AFP) – Jorn Andersen, Norway's leading scorer, has singed for Nuremberg, the struggling West German football club. The 22 year-old Vaalcrengen Oslo forward scored 23 goals in 22 matches in the 1985 Norwegian season.

Leading scorers

FIRST DIVISION:
F McAvennie (West Ham) 13; G Lineker (Everton) 11; M Hughes (Man Utd) 10; T Gibson (Coventry) 10; S Chapman (Sheffield Wed) 10; A Cottee (West Ham) 10.

SECOND DIVISION: N Morgan (Portsmouth) 13; D Wilson (Brighton) 10; W Whitehurst (Hull) 9; F Bunn (Hull) 9; S Lovell (Millwall) 9; P Barber (Crystal Palace) 9.

THIRD DIVISION: E O'Keefe (Blackpool), 14; K Walwayn (York), 13; C Madden (Bury), 12; T Senior (Reading), 12; C Clarke (Bournemouth), 12.

FOURTH DIVISION: S Rimmer (Chester), 17; F Worthington (Tranmere), 11; G Brazil (Preston).

Liverpool without Rush

Liverpool will again be without Rush when they face Brighton in the *third round of the Milk Cup* at Anfield today. Rush saw a specialist yesterday about a troublesome knee injury, now diagnosed as ligament strain, and he could be back in a week. With Molby expected to recover from a knock received against Luton on Saturday, Liverpool are likely to be unchanged though selection will be from a 13-strong squad with Neal added to the team which beat Luton.

Brighton, who knocked Liverpool out of the FA Cup twice in three seasons, are expected to recall Fashanu and Biley. Fashanu has missed 13 games following a knee operation. Biley has had treatment for an ankle injury.

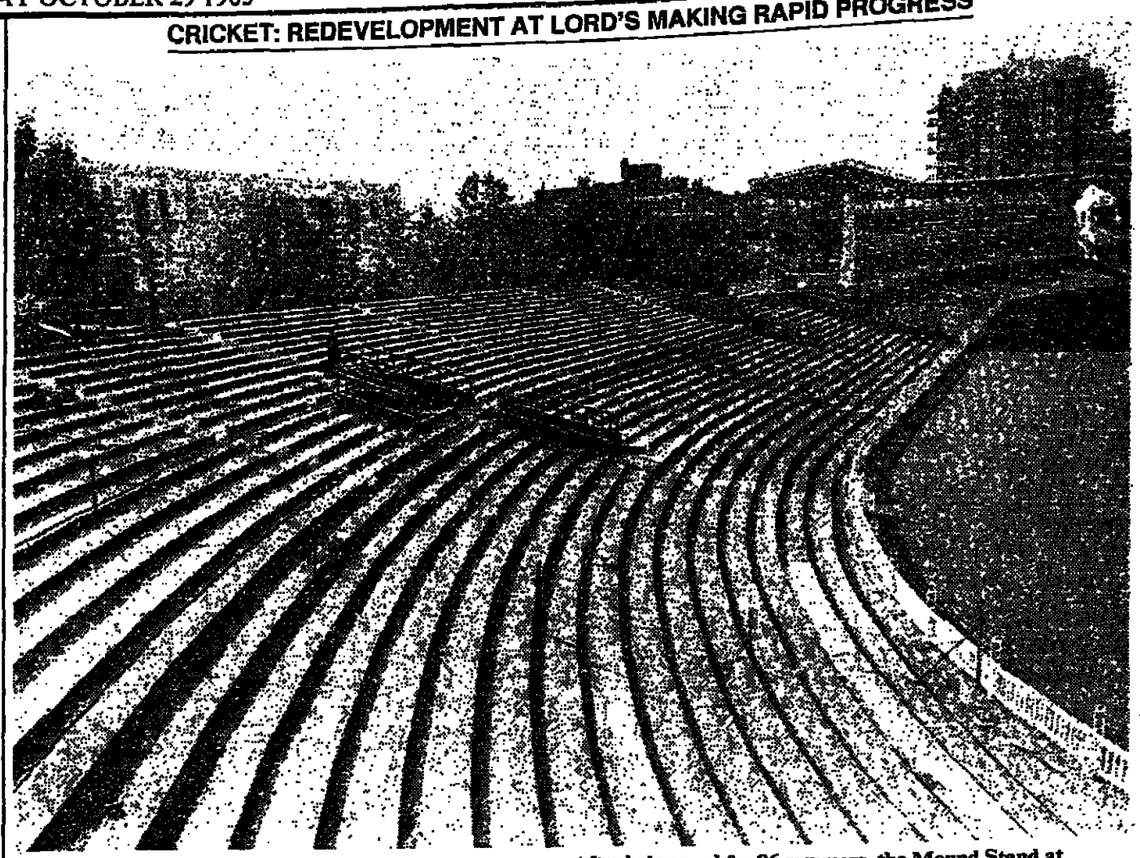
Andy Kerr, a teenager and a former apprentice with only seven first team outings, has been called *up for Shrewsbury's game against* the champions, Everton. His selection for this Milk Cup tie was confirmed when the full back, Wayne Williams, was told he faces an operation today on the cartilage he injured against Hull City on Saturday.

Nevill Southall has completed his one-match suspension and steps back in place of Bobby Mimms for Everton.

Moran has recovered from a knee injury to give Manchester United an unchanged side for their tie with West Ham at Old Trafford. With Bryan Robson, Strachan, Gidman and Moses unavailable, United's resources are stretched. Strachan and Gidman have started light training after long-term injury absences but Moses and Robson are *still under treatment. The manager*, Ron Atkinson, said: "We are down to the bare bones and we face a hard cup-tie with the Hammers."

West Ham hope Stewart and Devonshire will be fit.

CRICKET: REDEVELOPMENT AT LORD'S MAKING RAPID PROGRESS



After being used for 86 summers, the Mound Stand at Lord's is well into the first phase of its redevelopment in this autumn's unexpectedly fine weather. Already the old roof and seating have been removed to prepare for work on the new structure, which will include hospitality boxes, debenture seating, restaurants and bars.

The building is being undertaken in two halves, before and after the 1986 season, in readiness, it is hoped, for MCC's bi-centenary in 1987. MCC's appeal to raise the £4.5 million that the project will cost received a magnificent fillip when it was launched in August by a donation of £1.5 million from John Paul Getty II, the oil multi-millionaire.

This is the most ambitious structure to be erected at a major English sports ground since Mr Jusice Popplewell's committee for safety and crowd control was set up after the Bradford football ground fire. Unlike the architects in the 1890s for the original Mound Stand, their successors had to meet numerous and stringent safety requirements. The plans MCC submitted were approved, without alternation, by both the Greater London and Westminster City councils.

(Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Pakistanis suffer at hands of Ratnayeke

Stalkot (Reuter) – Ravi Ratnayeke, the Sri Lankan medium-paced bowler, shattered Pakistan's innings by taking eight wickets for 83 on the second day of the second Test yesterday.

The career-best performance by the 25-year-old Ratnayeke gave him the best bowling figures by a Sri Lankan in a Test.

The day's play will be remembered more for a Sri Lankan appeal for caught behind against Javed Miandad, Pakistan's captain, which, when turned down, sparked a series of complaints from the fielding side.

Sri Lanka reacted angrily to Javed Akhtar's dismissal of the appeal *after Rumesh Ratnayake had beaten* Miandad with a rising delivery. Akhtar and Mian Aslam, his colleague, had to stop play three times to complain to Duleep Mendis, the Sri Lankan captain, as his team members continued to remonstrate about the decision.

While the two umpires were talking to Mendis, Miandad and Sri Lanka's Arjuna Ranatunga began arguing with each other and had to be seperated by members of the fielding side.

SRI LANKA: First innings 157 (Imran Khan 4 for 55)

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mudassar Nazar c Silva b Ratnayake	78
Monsin Khan lbw b Ratnayake	50
Qasim Omar c Wijesuriya b Ratnayeke	1
*Javed Miandad lbw b Ratnayeke	40
Zaneer Abbas b Ratnayeke	4
Salim Malik lbw b Ratnayeke	22
Imran Khan c Sub b Ratnayeke	6
†Salim Yousuf lbw b Ratnayeke	23
Abdul Qadir c Silva b Ratnayeke	10
Waseem Akram c Silva b Ratnayeke	4
Monsin Kamal not out	4
Extras (b-5, lb-3, w-1, n/b-8)	17
Total	259

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–98, 2–93, 3–181, 4–185, 5–209, 6–216, 7–216, 8–245, 9–252, 10–259.

BOWLING: de Mel 15-3-63-0; Ratnayake 18-2-77-2; Ratnayeke 23.2-5-83-8; Ratunga 3-0-18-0; Wijesuriya 4-1-10-0.

Indians recall Kirmani

Delhi (Reuter) – Syed Kirmani, the 36-year-old cricketkeeper, and off-spinner Shivlal Yadav were yesterday recalled by the Indian selectors for the tour of Australia starting next month.

The selectors chose 16 players for the three-Test series and World Series Cup competition which will also include New Zealand. The team is due in Australia on November 24 following a limited overs tournament in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates.

Kirmani first played for India 10 years ago and has appeard in 83 Tests. He missed the recent tour of *Sri Lanka and India's success in the World Championship of Cricket* in Australia earlier in the year during which time Viswanath kept wicket. Kirmani's understudy will be Kiran More, one of two uncapped players in the party. The other is medium-pacer Raju Kulkarni.

Yadav, aged 28, also out of favour with the selectors in recent months, has been playing well in domestic competition and should be a useful foil for the leg-spinner, Sivaramakrishnan.

SQUAD: *Kapil Dev, R J Shastri, S M Gavaskar, Srikanth, M Azharuddin, D B Vengsarkar, M Amarnath, S M H Kirmani, C P S Chauhan, K More, Shivlal Yadav, R M H Binny, Malhotra, R Kulkarni, R S Ghai, L Sivaramakrishnan.*

Crowe goes on to 242

Adelaide (Reuter) – Martin Crowe took his score to 242 not out before the New Zealanders declared at 387 for three on the third day of their match with South Australia yesterday. But South Australia, led by Glen Bishop who made 161 not out, replied with 255 for three by the end of the day, a lead of 146.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First innings 278 for 9 dec (D W Hookes 106)

Second Innings

A M J Hilditch c McSweeney b Hadlee	1
G A Bishop not out	161
B Zadow l-b-w b Cairns	0
D W Hookes l-b-w b Boock	14
P R Sleep not out	72
Extras (l-b 1, n-o 5, w 1)	7
Total (for 3 wkts)	255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–17, 3–47.

BOWLING: Hadlee 8-3-19-1; Cairns 17-7-28-1; Boock 22-3-61-1; Brown 24-2-88-0; Snedden 8-1-33-0; Coney 6-1-28-0.

NEW ZEALANDERS: First Innings

J G Wright c Hilditch b Small	8
B A Edgar c Phillips b Small	1
M D Crowe not out	242
*J V Coney run out	89
J J Crowe not out	42
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total (3 wkts dec)	387

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–15, 3–260.

BOWLING: Small 18-5-49-2; Carmichael 24-7-78-0; Zesers 25-8-69-0; May 31-10-96-0; Sleep 9-2-40-0; O'Connor 2-0-30-0; Hookes 9-4-22-0

The New Zealanders batted on for an hour after resuming at 344 for three. Jeff Crowe remained unbeaten on 42, putting on 127 for the fourth wicket, with his brother.

There was an early disappointment for the Australian selectors when Andrew Hilditch again failed against Richard Hadlee.

Geoff Kellond broke a thumb in a rough first division game at Lee Valley.

Whitley were unforgiving. "The most disappointing thing," Peter Dunkley, their player-coach, says about his brief acquaintance with British ice hockey, "has been the quality of the refereeing".

Dunkley rates Jim Taylor, who was in charge of the game at Nottingham on Saturday, as the best referee he has seen in this country so far. Whitley certainly tested his control in the third period when play was *interrupted by a running* brawl. By the time order had been restored, Taylor had ejected seven players. "It was no real big deal," Dunkley said. When the going gets tough, the tough get insouciant.

RESULTS: Heineken League: Premier Division: Cleveland Bombers 1, Murrayfield Racers 14, Dundee Rockets 9, Streatham Redskins 3, Fife Flyers 8, Streatham Redskins 6, Murrayfield Racers 15, Ayr Bruins 3; Nottingham Panthers 6, Whitley Warriors 4; Whitley Warriors 6, Cleveland Bombers 4. Division One: Bournemouth Stags 3, Lee Valley Lions 14, Richmond Flyers 4, Sheffield Blades 1, Norwich Union Cups: Durham Wasps 19, Altrincham Aces 0, Glasgow Dynamos 2, Fife Flyers 8, Peterborough Pirates 10, Solihull Barons 7, Southampton Vikings 0, Nottingham Panthers 11. Heineken League: Division One Trophy: Deeside Dragons 6, Telford-Tigers 27. Fosters Midland: Telford 8, Peterborough Pirates 14

Webb bout off

The Eastwood boxing promotion at the Ulster Hall on Thursday night, has been cancelled (George Ace writes).

Caferino Garcia, from Puerto Rico, sustained a cut eye in training and had to pull out of his top of the *bill contest* against the unbeten Roy Webb, of Larne.

BASKETBALL

Palace make rich profit from Mavericks' loss

By Nicholas Harling

If Bubba Jennings as disappointed at his recent failure to be selected for Dallas Mavericks in the National Basketball Association, then Crystal Palace must be delighted. Palace are reaping the benefits now that the American has rejoined them following Mavericks' decision earlier this month to release him.

On a weekend of high scores in the Carlsberg National League the performance of Jennings in Palace's 131-125 win at QRS Sunderland, stood out. His 65 points was the fourth highest individual tally ever in the National League, following close behind the record of 68 by Bobby Cooper in 1979 and last year's contributions of 67 from Crosbie of Bolton and 66 of Bontrager (*Kingston*).

A relatively frail 5ft 10in guard, Jennings, aged 23, granted from Texas Tech., had had scores of 48, 40, 45, and 42 in his four previous games for Palace before coming to his club's rescue again on Saturday.

Jennings, in fact, prevented Sunderland earning a remarkable victory for they had gone into the last six minutes, leading by six points, having trailed by 70-48 at half-time. Only after Sunderland had had Dykstra (32 pts), Hall and Kirkham fouled out did they succumb, leaving their coach, Dave Elderkin to say: "It was the most exciting second half we've ever had at Crowtree."

Elderkin, though, like his north-eastern counterpart, Tony Hansen, the McEwan Tyneside player/coach, must be concerned at the prospect of relegation, which is automatic this season for the bottom two clubs.

Like Sunderland, Tyneside also made up a big deficit, in their case 28 points, at half-time, only to lose 121-107 at Happy Eater Bracknell. The home side's lead had been cut to five points before three successive dunks by Lawrence (41) and one by Scantlebury restored their advantage.

Hansen, who lacks a dual national in his squad, refuses to be unduly alarmed at the possibility of newly promoted Tyneside going straigt back down. "Right now it looks like everything is against us", he said. "We've started off with a really tough schedule but we're a young team with a lot of heart and we're not getting clobbered. By the middle of the season you will hear about us. All we've got now is growing pains."

Ellis, with 41 for Tyneside, was another of the day's top scorers, as were Clark (42) for the league leaders, Team Polycell in their 109-102 win at Birmingham and Miller (39) of Nissan Bears Worthing, who still finished on the losing side. Walkers Crisps Leicester winning 113-100.



Jennings: near record

ICE HOCKEY

Peterborough have long haul and problems

By Robert Pryce

The Heineken British league premier division is tough enough for part-time players without taking on any extra burdens. The Peterborough Pirates are due to start their 36-game, 8,000-mile schedule next weekend with visits to Fife, the British champions and Murrayfield, the runners-up, having lost their manager and discarded the coach that led them to the first division title last season. Cleveland Barons began their campaign at home to Murrayfield on Saturday having dismissed their player-coach last week.

Murrayfield were unforgiving. They won 14-1 and broke a premier division record by putting 95 shots on target. Rick Fera scored six goals, including a spell of three in 30 seconds. *Fortunately for Cleveland*, who were also missing the suspended Earle and Lee, Charlie Colon finally showed the net-minding form that persuaded them to sign him from Southampton during the summer.

Peterborough's problems began when David Thorpe, their manager, resigned at the end of September. The directors then got rid of Ron Katernyuk, the coach, after he told the local evening paper "If David Thorpe is not there, I can't see the club run properly". Katernyuk has now begun legal proceedings against the club. "I would not have undertaken the premier division," Thorpe has said, "without Ron Katernyuk as full-time coach".

The British league looks likely to be hard on referees, too. On Sunday David Large needed five stitches in the side of his head after being struck by a puck at Whitley and

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS — Paul Newman

FIRST DIVISION

1	Arsenal	v Man City
X	Aston Villa	v Oxford
2	Ipswich	v Chelsea
1	Liverpool	v Leicester
1	Luton	v Birmingham
1	Man United	v Coventry
1	Newcastle	v Watford
1	QPR	v Sheffield W
1	Sthampton	v Tottenham
1	West Ham	v Everton

Not on coupons: Nottingham Forest v WBA (Sunday)

SECOND DIVISION

2	Barnsley	v Oldham
2	Bradford	v C Palace
X	Brighton	v Norwich
1	Charlton	v Shrewsbury
X	Fulham	v Sunderland
X	Grimsby	v Millwall
2	Leeds	v Portsmouth
2	Middlesbro	v Blackburn
1	Sheffield U	v Hull
1	Stoke	v Huddersfield

Not on coupons: Wimbledon v Carlisle (Sunday)

THIRD DIVISION

X	Bolton	v Bournemouth
1	Brentford	v Cardiff
X	Bristol R	v York
1	Doncaster	v Bristol C
2	Lincoln	v Blackpool
2	Newport	v Gillingham
1	Plymouth	v Chesterfield
1	Reading	v Wigan
2	Rotherham	v Derby
X	Walsall	v Notts C

Not on coupons: Swansea v Bury; Wolves v Darlington

FOURTH DIVISION

X	Burnley	v Southend
1	Chester	v Aldershot
1	Crewe	v Halifax
X	Hartlepool	v Mansfield
1	Hereford	v Colchester
1	Nthampton	v Scunthorpe
2	Peterboro	v Exeter
X	Preston	v Port Vale
1	Rochdale	v Wrexham
1	Swindon	v Tranmere
2	Torquay	v Orient

Not on coupons: Stockport v Cambridge (Friday)

GOLA LEAGUE

1	Bath	v Scarborough
X	Dagenham	v Altrincham
1	Frickley	v Boston U
1	Maidstone	v Kettering

SCOTTISH PREMIER

1	Aberdeen	v Celtic
1	Dundee U	v Hearts
1	Hibernian	v Dundee
2	Motherwell	v St Mirren
1	Rangers	v Clydebank

SCOTTISH FIRST

2	Ayr	v Partick
X	Clyde	v Hamilton
1	Dumbarton	v Forfar
X	Falkirk	v Brechin
1	Kilmarnock	v East Fife

Not on coupons: Montrose v Alloa; Morton v Airdrie

SCOTTISH SECOND

Not on coupons: Albion v Stranraer; Cowdenbeath v E Stirling; Queen of the South v Arbroath; Queen's Park v Meadowbank; Raith v Stenhousemuir; St Johnstone v Berwick; Stirling v Dunfermline.

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Fulham, Grimsby, Bolton, Bristol Rovers, Walsall, Burnley, Hartlepool, Hereford, Preston, Dagenham, Clyde, Falkirk.

BEST DRAWS: Grimsby, Bristol Rovers, Hartlepool, Preston, Clyde.

HOMES: Liverpool, Luton, Manchester United, Charlton, Sheffield United, Brentford, Chester, Crewe, Northampton, Frickley, Rangers, Kilmarnock.

AWAYS: Blackburn, Blackpool, Gillingham, Derby, Orient.

TOP SCORE SIX: Newcastle v Watford, Charlton v Shrewsbury, Reading v Wigan, Chester v Aldershot, Hereford v Colchester, Swindon v Tranmere. Next best: Preston v Port Vale.

FIXED ODDS. Homes: Liverpool, Luton, Manchester United, Charlton, Chester. Aways: Blackburn, Blackpool, Derby. Draws: Hartlepool, Preston, Clyde.

HORSE TRIALS

British entry threatened

By Jenny MacArthur

Britain may withdraw from the world three-day event championships in Gawler, Australia, next May because of the problems caused by the host nation's quarantine regulations for horses. The Horse Trials Committee, chaired by Hugh Neil, will make a decision tomorrow.

Although Britain announced last year that they intended to send a team, there is now growing concern among selectors and riders, including Lucinda Green, the world champion, over the effect on the horses' welfare of the stringent quarantine regulations. Before departure horses would have to spend four weeks in quarantine at either Wylye, Wiltshire, or Goodwood, Sussex, followed by a further 10 days at Torrens Island, near Adelaide.

The fear is that the horses, having not competed for six weeks and having endured a 40-hour flight, would not be ready to compete with the world's best. When Britain announced they would be sending a team it was hoped that the quarantine regulations might be relaxed for competition horses. But this has not occurred.

The Americans intend to overcome the problem by arriving in Australia four months before the championships so giving their horses plenty of time to acclimatize. British riders are unable to do so because sponsors would be unhappy at their long absence. Although no East European country is going to Australia, France and West Germany, whose horses would have to spend some time in quarantine in Britain, are intending to send teams.

When Melbourne staged the 1956 *Olympics, the equestrian events* had to be held in Stockholm because of the strict quarantine regulations.

ATHLETICS

DUBLIN: Marathon: 1, R Hooper (Ire) 2hr 13min 48sec. **Women:** 1, J Gates (GB) 2:41.26 (course record); 2, M O'Boyle (Ire).

IN BRIEF

Volkswagen cash injection

British tennis will receive £250,000 over the next two years from Volkswagen, who are to back the LTA Volkswagen ratings scheme, which is designed to help to find potential top flight players and also increase the level of interest in singles play in this country.

The scheme will involve 200 tournaments in 22 areas, with a rating being allocated to any player who wants to play competitive tennis, irrespective of his playing standard or age. The player is then eligible to compete in any of the 200 ratings tournaments, held between March and October, where he or she will be matched against a similarly rated opponent. The prize money per tournament will be a minimum of £100 increasing with local *sponsorship to as much as £1,000.*

RUGBY LEAGUE: Graeme West, the Wigan and former New Zealand captain, has been brought into the New Zealand touring team for the *match against Leeds at Headingley* tonight (Keith Macklin writes).

West, who has been suffering from an Achilles tendon injury, has a chance of forcing his way into the New Zealand team to play Great Britain in the second international match at Wigan on Saturday.

The Kiwis have again selected mainly second-choice players

NEW ZEALANDERS: D Williams, M Bourneville, D Bell, M Elia, S Horo, O Filipaina, *C Friend, R Cowan, H Tamati, A Shelford, G* West, O Wright, S Stewart. Substitutes: S Cooper, R O'Regan.

GYMNASTICS: Maxi Gnauck, the East German who won the asymmetric bars gold medal at the 1980 Olympic Games and was world champion for the discipline three times, announced her retirement yesterday at the age of 21.

BOWLS: Tony Alcock, narrowly beaten in last year's United Kingdom final, took a step nearer another final when he needed just 16 ends to beat Andrew McLachlin, of Scotland, in the £24,000 CIS Insurance UK indoor singles championship at Preston yesterday.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: Leeds v New Zealanders.

OTHER SPORT

SQUASH RACKETS: American Express Premier League: (6.30), Leicester v Chapel Allerton, Ardsley Hall v Nottingham, Sirocco Armley v Entre Rosewood; Dunnings Mill v Carnegie.

BASKETBALL: British Masters Trophy: Regional round: Derby v Hemel and Watford Rovers (8.0).

BOWLS: United Kingdom Singles Championship (1st Guild Hall Preston).

BADMINTON: England v Korea (at Coventry SC).

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

FOOTBALL

Milk Cup
Third round
Birmingham v Southampton
Chelsea v Fulham
Coventry v West Bromwich
Grimsby Town v Ipswich Town
Liverpool v Brighton
Luton Town v Norwich City (7.45)
Manchester United v West Ham
Portsmouth v Stoke City
Shrewsbury Town v Everton
Swindon v Sheffield Wednesday
Watford v QP Rangers (7.45)

Fourth division
Tranmere v Peterborough.

MULTIPART LEAGUE: Macclesfield v Burton; Southport v Chorley

VAUXHALL–OPEL LEAGUE: Premier division: Farnborough v Yeovil, Wokingham v Harrow. First division: Bromley v Hornchurch; Chesham v Staines, Leytonstone/Ilford v Leyton–Wingate, Wembley v Lewes. Second division north: Berkhamsted v Hansfield; Haringey v Heybridge Swifts; Kingsbury v Wolverton. Second division south: Camberley v Hungerford, Dorking v Eastbourne United; Egham v Feltham; Southwick v Horsham. AC Delco cup: First round: Tilbury v Walthamstow. First round replay: Finchley v Newbury.

CENTRAL LEAGUE (

هكذا من الأصل

Nottingham brings down the curtain on the legendary career of the world's greatest jockey

Ice Breaker has potential to provide perfect farewell

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

While conceding that sentiment plays no part in deciding the outcome of horse races, I still feel that **Ice Breaker** will give Lester Piggott one last *winning* ride in this country before he hangs up his boots and turns his attention to training.

Trained by John Dunlop at Arundel, Ice Breaker does *not* appear to face a hard task in the Whatton Manor Stud Stakes, the day's most valuable race. On his debut at Doncaster in September he finished ninth, but less than seven lengths behind the winner, Janiski. The latter has not achieved anything of note in his subsequent races, but that should not be held against Ice Breaker in this instance as those races were on an altogether higher level at Newmarket and Newbury.

Ice Breaker missed a race at Newbury last Saturday to wait for this opportunity and I feel that Dunlop's judgement will be vindicated this time at the expense of Eaton Square, who will be the better for his preliminary sighter at Newmarket.

Dunlop has also provided Piggott with a chance of winning the Willington Handicap Stakes on Full Choke. But like her elder sister, Out of Shot, Full Choke *is anything but* an easy ride and it will take all of Piggott's considerable expertise to get her head in front where it matters most.

At a difference of nearly two stone, **Fort Rupert**, with Richard Fox in the saddle, makes more appeal, having shown a semblance of respectable form at long last in his most recent race at Warwick where he was beaten less than two lengths by Bellanoora. Now he will be meeting Amazing Elegance, the runner-up that day, on 9lb better terms. Being a three-parts brother to that useful stayer, Prince of Prices, by Busted, Fort Rupert should be at home in today's distance of two and a quarter miles.

Also, being by the French and Irish St Leger winner, Niniski, Onisky will be well suited by the mile of the East Midland Nursery Handicap and o a difficult day he is my idea of the afternoon's best bet, having already beaten Luca Cumani's promising young stayer Barley Bill over the same trip on firm ground at Brighton.

Farag, who finished fifth that day, has finished a close third at Pontefract in the meantime. Today he will be meeting my nap on 8lb better terms, but I *doubt whether* that is sufficiant to enable him to bridge a gap of nine lengths.

At Edinbrugh, Mel Brittain's tough two-year-old **Dublin Lad** will behaving his 22nd race of the season in the Armour Nursery Handicap which, like all the other races on the card, has been sponsored by Foodbrokers Ltd. So far, Dublin Lad has won six of those and been placed in another 11, the most recent being at Doncaster last Friday when he was beaten a neck by Wanton, who finished third in the Flying Childers Stakes over the same course and distance earlier in the season.

That proved that Dublin Lad had lost none of his sparkle in spite of his busy schedule, and I expect him to score again this afternoon in spite of his welter weight.



John Dunlop: in-form trainer of Ice Breaker

Course specialists

NOTTINGHAM

TRAINERS: H Thomson Jones, 13 winners from 82 runners, 14.1%; J Dunlop, 13 from 101, 12.9%; A Jarvis, 15 from 122, 12.3%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott, 37 winners from 121 rides, 30.6%; W R Swinburn, 24 from 135, 17.8%; W Carson, 24 from 167, 14.4%.

EDINBURGH

TRAINERS: M Prescott, 20 winners from 89 runners, 29.0%; I Vickers, 8 from 32, 25.0%; N Callaghan, 5 from 25, 20.0%.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield, 29 winners from 143 rides, 20.3%; M Fry, 14 from 137, 10.2%; J Lowe, 15 from 185, 8.1%.

Blinkered first time

EDINBURGH – 2.45 Kendle Blue. 4.15 Harry Tidemen.
NOTTINGHAM: 1.45 Westbree Bey. 3.15 G G Magic. 3.45 Dame Du Moulin. Inherit.

The single-minded genius of Piggott

On Thursday, April 30, 1981, Lester Piggott rode Fairy Footsteps into the unsaddling enclosure at Newmarket after winning the 1,000 Guineas. His head was bandaged and he looked exhausted, but palely triumphant, as well he might.

Only a week earlier he had been dragged under the starting stalls by Winsor Boy at Epsom, lacerating his *ear, and badly bruising and lacerating* his ribs. Yet there he was, only seven days later, full of pain-killing injections after having driven the favourite for a narrow victory over Tolmi and Go Leasing.

Sheer animal courage, an inflexible will and a total ruthlessness; these are the qualities that have enabled Piggott to dominate racing for nearly a third of a century. Never has this ruthlessness been more in evidence than before his record-breaking 28th classic victory on Commanche Run in the St Leger last year as his voice went urgently half way round the world to Singapore: "Listen," he pleaded with Ivan Allen, the favourite's owner, "You've got to let me ride him. It means a lot to me."

A few days later, as Darrel McHargue, Luca Cumani's rejected stable jockey, sat miserably at home in Newmarket, thousands of Yorkshire fans cheered their life-long idol to the echo among scenes of unprecedented emotion after Frank Buckle's record had been finally broken.



Lester Piggott: "It's not the winning, it's the wanting to win that counts"

Enigma of a withdrawn and baffling personality

This afternoon at Nottingham, Lester Keith Piggott bids a formal farewell to his fans, 37 years after winning his first race on The Chase at Haydock Park at the age of 12 and 31 years since he claimed the first of his record nine Debys on Never Say Die. During all that time the enigma of his withdrawn and baffling personality has never *ceased to intrigue racegoers to the same* extent as his matchless skills in the saddle have held them entranced.

He was born to be a rider. Sired by Keith Piggott, a jockey and trainer, his grandfather, Ernie Piggott, rode three Grand National winners. His mother, Iris Rickaby, was not only born into a family of jockeys, she could also trace her ancestry to Tom Cannon and the famous 19th-century trainer, John Day.

The child was certainly father to the man. The early years of loneliness compounded by his deafness as he played on his own and absorbed the lessons taught by that hard task master, his father, must have sown the *seeds of his toughness and independence* of spirit. And he has always felt bitter about the six-months suspension for his reckless riding on Never Say Die in the King Edward VII Stakes at Ascot in 1954.

For 12 seasons he was Sir Gordon Richard's successor and first jockey to Sir Noel Murless at Warren Place. These were the years of Crepello, St Paddy, Carozza, Petite Etoile and other great horses.

"We wanted him badly," says Murless. "The old Aga Khan recommended him. He was a unique personality and so introverted. And think of the iron self-discipline that must have been needed to impose that spartan and fasting regime on a growing body."

The first of his 11 championships came in 1960 followed by eight in the successive seasons 1964-72. By now he was in a position to dictate terms to trainers, so keen was the demand for his services.

"He was an uncanny judge of a good horse," Jeremy Tree says. "He'd win by five lengths on the bridle and say afterwards 'That horse is useless'. On another he'd finish fifth and comment 'This is a good horse, he'll win you races.'"

The much-publicised split with Murless came in 1966 after Piggott had chosen to ride Valoris for Vincent O'Brien instead of Varinia for his stable in the Oaks. Then came the golden era of the partnership with Ballydoyle. The years of Sir Ivor, Nijinsky, Roberto and Alleged.

Piggott's *thriftiness with money* had always been a byword, but he must have laid the foundations of his considerable fortune during this period. O'Brien and Robert Sangster have always played the highest stakes and the jockey would have ensured that he shared in the accumulation of wealth through extra percentages on prize money and shares in stallions.

The end of Piggott's fabulous road at last seemed in sight when the contract with O'Brien was terminated in 1983 and Pat Eddery was engaged for the following season. But after a bewildering game of musical chairs, in which Joe Mercer was sacked by Henry Cecil, Walter Swinburn was engaged by Michael Stoute and Mercer moved to Eddery's former employer, Peter Walwyn, the wheel turned full circle and Piggott found himself back at Warren Place.

The old hunger still drove him on. "It's not the winning, it's the wanting to win that counts," he once said. But even Piggott's insatiable appetite for success was appeased when 1981 and 1982 brought him two further championships.

***Then fate in the unlikely shape of the* strong-willed Daniel Wildenstein sounded the death knell to the new partnership. Incensed over a misunderstanding about who was to ride the eventual winner, All Along, in the 1983 Arc, the enraged Parisian art millionaire stated: "Piggott will never ride for me again. No man alive can treat me like that and get away with it."**

Career record

	1st	2nd	3rd	Mounts
1948	1	2	0	24
1949	6	6	10	128
1950	52	45	39	404
1951	51	35	40	432
1952	79	47	70	620
1953	41	32	45	441
1954	42	38	30	282
1955	103	84	77	530
1956	129	79	75	642
1957	122	92	83	577
1958	83	81	54	397
1959	142	98	85	559
1960*	170	107	75	640
1961	164	108	73	709
1962	98	77	50	458
1963	175	109	71	657
1964*	140	106	70	626
1965*	160	110	81	655
1966*	191	89	101	682
1967*	117	103	64	522
1968*	139	98	75	580
1969*	163	95	87	600
1970*	162	110	68	588
1971*	162	120	89	631
1972	103	69	74	464
1973	129	80	58	483
1974	143	91	73	595
1975	113	89	61	525
1976	87	68	51	402
1977	103	82	62	512
1978	97	78	61	485
1979	77	54	40	403
1980	156	95	65	635
1981*	179	113	67	703
1982*	188	97	94	696
1983	150	109	64	641
1984	100	79	72	491
1985	32	32	29	251
Totals	4,347	2,995	2,413	19,801

*Champion jockey that year

Classic victories

THE DERBY

1954 Never Say Die
1957 Crepello
1960 St Paddy
1968 Sir Ivor
1970 Nijinsky
1972 Roberto
1976 Empery
1977 The Minstrel
1983 Teenoso

THE OAKS

1957 Carozza
1959 Petite Etoile
1965 Valoris
1976 Juliette Marny
1981 Blue Wind
1984 Circus Plume

2,000 GUINEAS

1957 Crepello
1968 Sir Ivor
1970 Nijinsky
1985 Shadeed

1,000 GUINEAS

1970 Humble Duty
1981 Fairy Footsteps

ST LEGER

1960 St Paddy
1961 Aurelius
1967 Ribocco
1968 Ribero
1970 Nijinsky
1971 Athens Wood
1972 Boucher
1984 Commanche Run

Visible relaxation of 'Old Poker Face'

The label "Old Poker Face" has been with Piggott for years, but there has *been a visible relaxation of the tension* on the deeply-lined features in the past few months. He was quite overcome by the warmth of the crowd's welcome after Commanche Run's victory in Dublin and after winning the Prix Marcel Boussac on Midway Lady at Longchamp on Arc day he gave that radiant, fleeting smile as he flung an arm round Ben Hanbury's shoulders

His limitless ambition and single-minded pursuit of his own ends have certainly highlighted his faults as he has carved his relentless path through life. But this is surely true about all top men and most of us would have been the same if we had dared.

***Lester Piggott, charismatic loner and* entertainer extraordinary, your fans wish you well as you start on your new career as a trainer. Let the Yorkshireman who shouted out at Doncaster in September: "Send Lester out to us. We want to see him. There'll never be another like him," have the last word. For that was the voice of truth.**

Michael Seely

Cauthen stays on target for 200

Steve Cauthen, needing 10 winners to attain his target of 200 thi season, rode a double at Nottingham yesterday when winning both divisions of the Woodborough Maiden Stakes on Al Salite and Samanpour.

The champion, who will be the first jockey to reach the double century since the days of Sir Gordon Richards if he can ride eight more winners in nine days, but has decided not to ride at the meeting today. "I have nothing worth coming for," he said.

He will go to Redcar on Thursday, and among his limited mounts at Newmarket on Friday, before he leaves by Concorde to ride in the Breeders' Cup in America on Saturday, will be the Cesarewitch winner, Kayudee, whom he will partner in the Marathon Handicap.

Al Salite, from John Dunlop's in-form stable, tracked the leader, Adeem, into the straight, but it was not until approaching the final furlong that Cauthen made his move on the Arundel colt, who raced smoothly to the front and *comfortably held the late challenge* of Blockade by a length.

This was the 57th winner this season for John Dunlop, who began disastrously because of a virus in the stable. Forty of those successes have come in the last couple of months. In addition Dunlop hs had two winners abroad.

At Lingfirid the veteran owner Frank Hill backed his Marsh Harrier and was delighted to see his colt sail home for Paul Cook to beat Pulsate by two lengths in the Chestnut Handicap. Mr Hill, who suffers from heart trouble, was quickly into the winners enclosure and exclaimed, "There was no need for me to take heart pills during the race because Marsh Harrier did it so easily, but I had better have a tablet now before I go and collect my winnings."

March Harrier continued the best-ever Flat season for Brighton trainer Charlie Moore, who is better known for his jumping successes and second hand car sales he said," That's my seventh this season and we decided today to let March Harrier run as a normal horse. We left off the blinkers and tongue strap. He was operated on in the summer for a soft palate and were not sure that the operation was a success, so we took the precaution of tying his tongue down in subsequent races.

Burrough Hill Lad hold-up

Burrough Hill Lad's comeback has been curtailed by the firm ground and last year's Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup winner will miss Saturday's Charlie Hall Memorial Pattern Chase at Wetherby.

Until there is rain, Jenny Pitman's star will wait on the sidelines and the Upper Lambourn trainer hopes that the ground will have softened up in time for him to have a Hennessy Gold Cup warm-up at Wincanton on November 14.

NOTTINGHAM

Going: firm
Draw advantage:

1.15 REPTON APPRENTICE STAKES (£1,265: 6f) (10 runners)

1	404044	SHARAD (B) (J Nicholson) B Stevens 5-8-12	G Landau	4
5	000000	COUTURE LEG AFFAIR (B) (D) (Couture Marketing) R Woodhouse 4-8-9	S Hustler	5
6	000030	POKERFAYES (B) (D) (BF) (C Hallett) B McMahon 5-8-9	J Callaghan	5
7	0004SO	RAPID LADY (D) (G Simpson) G Moore 5-8-9	A Roper	9
8	020000	MIDNIGHT GUN (B) (D) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) P Walwyn 3-8-8	D Meade	5
13	0-000	CONSTANTINE BAY (F) (Wetzel) S Norton 3-8-4	–	1
15	304400	PRINCE BACCARA (Miss A Mansfield) A Jarvis 3-8-4	S Meacock	6
21	400403	HAUTBOY LADY (Hautboy Restaurant) W Guest 4-8-1	R Morse	10
25	020053	MANABEL (Lady Cague) J Winter 3-8-1	G Athanasiou	5
30	240000	VIA VITAE (Mrs A Mutch) R Hollinshead 3-8-1	R Lappin	7

1984: Cambridge Lodge 3-8-1 M Fozzard (14-1) K Stone 16 ran.

7-2 Manabel, 4 Rapid Lady, 5 Midnight Gun, 8 Via Vitae, 8 Hautboy Lady, 9 Pokerfayes, 10 Constantine Bay, 12 others.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin

1.15 Midnight Gun. 1.45 Pao. 2.15 Fort Rupert. 2.45 Icebreaker. 3.15 *ONISKY (nap).* 3.45 Festival City.

By Michael Seely

1.15 Midnight Gun. 1.45 MILINA (nap). 3.15 Brave And Bold.

1.45 BITTER END SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,102: 6f) (24)

2	000	GOLD DERIVATIVE (Concorde Bloodstock) D O'Donnell 9-7	L Piggott	21
3	421404	CARTOON (B) (D Cooper) Mrs N Macauley 8-11	D Williams	7
7	00-0010	CIARA'S LAD (CD) (Mrs P Long) D H Jones 8-12	R P Elliott	19
8	040041	LUCKY STARKIST (Mrs V Ball) Miss L Siddall 8-12	G Gosney	3
9	020020	GREY STARLIGHT (T Barron) T Barron 8-12	T Ives	13
10	000000	MILINA (Mrs A Stigsworth) T Barron 8-12	–	2
12	040300	LORD SINCLAIR (B) (Sinclair Developments) M Lambert 8-12	Sharron James	7
14	440020	THE CHALICEWELL (R Darlington) M B James 8-10	L Johnsey	4
17	642220	BOOTLE JACK (B) (T Johnsey) M Saiaman 8-10	B Rouse	17
18	000007	POLLY'S TEAHOUSE (Lady Cague) C Benstead 8-9	K Darley	8
19	000000	MARTELLA (M Brittain) M Brittain 8-7	L Charnock	12
24	000000	WESBREE BAY (B) (Chapman Payne Smith) N Bycroft 8-7	M L Thomas	7
26	400000	INFINITE GLORY (St Claude Racing) L Lightbrown 8-6	C Rutter	11
27	00-0	IDEOLIGIA (A Heaton) J A Hide 8-5	A Roper	22
28	480000	HAPPY HOMEMAKER (Mrs H Clarke) B McMahon 8-5	R Fox	1
29	00300-	INGLEFIELD (J Jones) J Spearing 8-3	M Birch	9
30	0-00000	WHITE FLAG (G Barnacchi) G Oldroyd 8-3	R Morse	7
31	0000	FLAO (Mrs D Redfern) L Holt 8-3	T Williams	24
32	020033	TAVISGROVE (Mrs J Skelton) B Stevens 8-3	–	20
35	000000	GOLDEN DISC (J Lenihan) M Camacho 8-2	P D'Arcy	14
37	0-00033	JONNEY GEM (A Bayman) C Gray 8-2	A Proud	10
38	00	BENNY'S EYES (J South) J L Harris 8-2	–	18
39	0004-00	EBOR GREY (Mrs P Calvin) J Mulhall 8-2	–	5
42	000000	MAUNDY GIFT (G Whitaker) D Chapman 8-2	–	–

1984: The Mezail 4-8-7 G Gosney (25-1) Miss L Siddall 25 ran.

3 Lucky Starkist, 9-2 The Chalicewell, Gold Derivative, 11-2 Cartoon, Bootle Jack, 13-2 Golden Disc, 10 Ciara's Lad, Pao, 12 Maundy *Gift, 14 others.*

FORM: GOLD DERIVATIVE (8-0) behind Double Schwartz (8-5) at Newmarket (5f), earlier (8-1) 6 7m to Arctic Ford (8-11) at Doncaster (7f min, £3,200, good to firm, Sept 13, 17 ran). CIARA'S LAD (8-0) best Favouritism (8-0) 3l over course and distance on penultimate start, LORD SINCLAIR (8-0) ¾l away 3rd and THE CHALICEWELL (8-8) a length away 4th at Edinburgh. MAUNDY GIFT (8-7) 2½l away 66th (5f, £585, good, Oct 7, 14 ran). MAUNDY GIFT (8-7) 2½l away 6th (5f, £585, good, Oct 7, 14 ran). BOOTLE JACK (8-3) about 1l 5th to Karl's Yellow Bear (8-10) on heavy ground at Hamilton since.



David Miller

From David Miller
Nouakchott, Mauritania

The superpowers, whose global financial aid helps to maintain peace, simultaneously *support or jeopardise that* stability by the colossal supply of arms. China, a superpower in the making, are busy paving the way towards international influence by benevolently supplying sporting stadia to likely allies.

Look at the Atlantic shore across desolate desert and derelict broken down trucks on the skyline of poor but dignified Nouakchott, and the view is dominated not by a mosque or a modern hotel but by an imposing football and athletics stadium of which Britain would be glad. It was designed and built by the fraternal Chinese. The temples of the twentieth century come with floodlight.

There are a dozen such stadia spread west, north and east across this vast, emerging troubled continent. They cost some £25 million each and are donated by different provinces of the world most populous *nation: even when they them*selves have no such stadium. They are long term planners, these Chinese. The corner stone here carries kindly wishes from Ma Shiz Hong, of Shandong Province.

The first action is to erect a village adjacent to the proposed site so that the Chinese work force can be flown in for the construction. When the parquet floor of the Salle d'Honneur has been laid, and all is finished, with 200 telephone lines installed for the press, the work force flies home, leaving behind, gratis, a small maintenance crew: never mind that they may miss their Shanghai cuisine.

The stadium in Dakar, capital of Senegal which I visited, has a capacity of 60,000 and a 10 lane athletics track. The area beneath the stand is utilised for halls for Olympic sports such as wrestling, judo, *handball and for table tennis. It* is a monument of hope for a country which is Los Angeles produced the fifth placed finalist in the men's four hundred metres hurdles.

Proudest moment for Mauritania

When, if ever, Africa has the *food and facilities it needs, in a* land where at present a home in a tent is too often a luxury, I fancy that in some sports we shall see only the dust of their heels.

Last year, Mauritania's National Olympic Committee, formed only in 1979, sent a team of four, all wrestlers, to Los Angeles. It was a proud moment when one of them survived the first round.

Though their share of the earth's surface is almost twice that of France, from whom they gained their independence, but at the price of surrendering much of their wealth to Senegal, from whom they separated, their reward *is an unrelenting ex*panse of desert devoid of anything but some metal ores.

Mauritania's population is two million, 80 per cent of whom are illiterate, with an average life expectancy of 37. There are 12 cars per 1,000 people and one doctor per 10,000 according to a 1977 survey. Yet here, with sand in your eyes, your carburettor, your toothbrush, in everything, the spirit of Coubertin lives. It is *fostered by men such as Gabriel* Hatti, the president of the NOC and a lawyer who has been the legal advisor to four Mauritanian heads of state.

It would be naive to suppose there is no link between sport and politics. Yet Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the IOC, who is here during a tour of the last 12 of the African National Olympic Committees of a total of 45, was assured by Camara Ali Gueladio, head of state, that Mauritania would be in Seoul in 1988 irrespective of political considerations.

Kenya is another country to have benefited from Chinese benevolence, having had a cushioned loan over many years for the stadium in which they will stage the 1987 African Games, twice previously postponed because of the continents many problems. The following year in Seoul, during the Olympic Games, Kenya will be bidding for the Commonwealth Games of 1994: the first in Africa and only the second in a black nation, following Jamaica in 1966.

RUGBY UNION

Cup draw gives Orrell the chance to show their worth

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Orrell, who have not started this season as well as I had anticipated but will surely improve with the wealth of good players they have available, have drawn Bath, the holders, in the third round of the John Player Special Cup. This round to be played on January 25, will see the departure of some notable names since Gloucester and Bristol have been drawn together, as have Coventry and Leicester.

Bath have won the cup for the past two seasons but are certain to receive a thorough examination in Lancashire against a side they have never met. It is, indeed, a source of some distress to Orrell that they have been unable to get Bath on their fixture list; perhaps, win or lose, the cup game will lead to a developing relationship.

Yesterday's draw, made by Bill Bishop, the chairman of the Rugby Football Union competitions sub-committee, at least brought the benefit of a home tie for Mr Bishop's local representatives, Camborne. It also brought an amazing sequence of home games for the London clubs involved: of the nine clubs, only two must travel. Blackheath making the short journey to Richmond and West London Institute, the first student side to be seeded to the third round, to Lichfield.

Richmond must put their *heads together with their co*residents at the Athletic ground, London Scottish, to decide who will play on the Saturday. The Scottish, who play Sale and hold their Burns Night party on what seems likely to be quite a day, may take precedence on this occasion since it might be more convenient for Richmond and Blackheath to obtain *permission to play on a Sunday.*

Leicester will be sick of the sight of Coventry in the cup; although they have had the edge recently in normal club fixtures, Coventry have knocked them out of the cup in the last two seasons, last season after a 10-10 draw in the quarter-finals, the year before in what was then a surprise third-round defeat.

The West Country derby brings together two clubs *currently in something of a* trough. It is not healthy for English rugby to see clubs so potentialy well-endowed as Bristol and Gloucester being beaten (in the case of Bristol) by 50 points against Llanelli or *losing games nine times out of* 10 they would hope to win.

Unbeaten Rosslyn Park will entertain Wakefield, one of four leading northern clubs to come to London. Saracens' reward for a workmanlike performance against Coney Hill on Saturday is the visit of a powerful Waterloo side and Headingley will play Harlequins.

Third-round draw

Harlequins v Headingley
Camborne v Havant
Rosslyn Park v Wakefield
London Scottish v Sale
Lichfield v West London Institute
Coventry v Leicester
Saracens v Waterloo
Nottingham v Southend
London Welsh v Plymouth Albion
Orrell v Bath
West Hartlepool v Moseley
Wasps v Loughborough Students
Gosforth v Northampton
Gloucester v Bristol
Broughton Park v Vale of Lune
Richmond v Blackheath
Matches to be played on January 25.

Judge takes charge

By David Hands

Sir Desmond Sullivan, recently retired as the chief judge of the district court for New Zealand, has been appointed executive director for the 1987 world tournament, to be played in New Zealand and Australia. His appointment is the first positive step to be taken in the *administration of the tournament* since the announcement last month that West Nally Overseas would be looking after the marketing of the tournament.

Sir Desmond, aged 65, will begin work on November 1, based in Wellington. A well-known public figure in New Zealand, he served with the Royal Navy in the Atlantic during the Second World War and with the Royal New Zealand Navy in the Pacific. A graduate of Canterbury University he has been a barrister and solicitor; apart from his legal work he chaired numerous bodies, among them the New *Zealand Council for Recreation and* Sport.

He played rugby at university and for the Navy and his contributions to the game include experience as a referee in Buller and a schools coach in Manawatu. He was also an enthusiastic club cricketer and still enjoys swimming and boating.

WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

The following weekend results were omitted from yesterday's paper.

JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL CUP
SECOND ROUND

North			
Bedford	10	Broughton Pk	37
Lichfield	39	Matlock	7
Loughboro Colls	17	Barry Hill	10
Wakefield	42	Tynedale	8
Weston	15	Vale of Lune	21
South			
Bletchley	6	Havant	9
Coney Hill	6	Saracens	15
Lewes	10	Gloucester	24
Richmond	30	Cheshunt	6
Southend	19	Henley	3

CLUB MATCHES

Blackheath	10	Birkenhead Pk	13
Bridgend	17	Aberavon	15
Cross Keys	15	Ebbw Vale	18
Harlequins	16	Cardiff	38
Headingley	3	Rosslyn Pk	6
Huddersfield	6	W Hartlepool	25
Hull & ER	19	Gosforth	21
Leicester	18	Swansea	10
Liverpool	26	Nuneaton	7
Llanelli	39	Cambridge Univ	8
Lond Scottish	13	Fylde	7
Lond Welsh	10	Neath	31
Middlesbro	3	Durham	22
Moseley	14	Coventry	13
Newbridge	25	Maesteg	12
Newport	20	Glam Wndrs	18
Northampton	27	Oxford Univ	11
Nottingham	51	Met Police	0
Orrell	32	Sheffield	6
Penarth	7	Stroud	7
Pontypridd	19	Wasps	25
Roundhay	24	Manchester	0
Rugby	15	London Irish	21
Sale	41	Harrogate	10
S Wales Police	18	Pontypool	32
Tredegar	35	Birmingham	15
US Portsmouth	13	Bath	29

TOUR MATCH
Cornacht 6 Fiji 7

SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP
FIRST DIVISION

Edinburgh Acads	0	Watsonians	49
Gala	32	Heriot's FP	19
Hawick	33	Preston Lodge	3
Kilmarnock	9	Boroughmuir	13
Melrose	9	Kelso	21
Selkirk	3	Jedforest	21
W of Scotland	4	Stewart/Mel FP	50

LOMBARD SHIPPING SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: St Mary's Hospital 15, Sidcup 0; Woodford 14, Oxford 7.

GREENE KING EASTERN COUNTIES CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Ipswich 22, Thurrock 16.

HAMPSHIRE MERIT TABLE: Isle of Wight 14, Gosport and Fareham 9.

BBC RADIO KENT MERIT TABLE: Cranbrook 4, Snowdown 19; Old Colfeians 6, Old Brockleians 6; Old Gravesendians 9, Folkestone 6; Sevenoaks 15, Canterbury 4.

SUSSEX MERIT TABLE: Crowborough 14, Seaford 4; East Grinstead 19, Brighton 6.

TRUMAN OB MERIT TABLE: Emanuel 18, *Alleyns 9; Haberdashers 3, Ruthinians 0;* Paulines 18, Whitgiftians 0; Tottonians 3, Grammarians 10; St Nicholas 12, Meadonians 18.

NATWEST COUNTY COLTS TROPHY: Herts 17, Dorset and Wilts 6; Middlesex 3, Surrey 15.

BEDFORDSHIRE CUP: Second round: Stockwood Park 8, Leighton Buzzard 18.

DEVON CUP: Second round: *Ilfracombe 6, Paignton 8; Ivybridge 9, Exmouth 19; Sidmouth* 20, Teignmouth 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Belmont Abbey 15, St George's, Weybridge 9, Bloxham 22, Hurstpierpoint 9; Brighton 15, St Paul's 3; Campion 40, Gravesend 0; Caterham 32, Old Boys 6; Christ, Brecon 14, Landovery 7; Colfe's 14, Emanuel 4; Douai 4, St Edmund's, Ware 28; Eastbourne 10, King's Canterbury 23; Epsom 11, Farnleigh 5; Eton 9, Bryanston 15; Exeter 29, Marling 13, Glenalmond 29, St Aloysius 0; Judd 12, Maidstone Grammar 3; Kent College 26, Truro 16; King's, Rochester 10, Cranbrook 15; Leeds Grammar 4, Ampleforth 22; Merchant Taylors, Crosby 6, Merchant Taylors, Northwood 20; Newton Abbott 6, Lord Wandsworth 0; Oakham 24, Bromsgrove 9; Oratory 16, St Benedict's, Ealing 3; Reigate Grammar 11, Dartford *Grammar 4; Rydal 7, Pocklington 17; Ryde,* IOW 9, Ipswich 17; St Mary's, Sidcup 3, Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar 17; Sevenoaks 14, Barnard Castle 14; Tonbridge 6, Harrow 12; Wellington 13, St Mary's, Dublin 18; Wellington (Berks) 25, Windsor 0; West Park Grammar 80, Normanton 3; Wimbledon 4, Guildford Grammar 4.

BASEBALL

Kansas Royals crowned

Kansas City (Reuter) – The Kansas City Royals have become the first major league baseball team to lost the first two games of the world series at home anc come back to win the championship. They did it last night with a 11-0 drubbing of the St Louis Cardinals in the final game of the 1985 world series to win by four games to three.

In the course of losing the final game of the series, the Cardinals saw their manager and a player ejected, tied a record for the most pitchers used during one inning and then John Tudor, their star pitcher, punched an electric fan in anger after being removed from the game. He was taken to a local hospital for stitches to his left index finger.

The debacle capped a dismal series performance by the National League champions, who batted only 0.185 as a team, the lowest ever in a seven-game series. They also set a record for the fewest hits in a seven-game series with 40, beating the previous record of 42.

"It would take me two or three weeks to tell you about this season," Dick Howser, the Royals manager said. "To put it mildly, we never did anything easy, from the regular season to the play-offs to the world series. Our players were always confident. You could just see it in their eyes that they throught they could win."

Bret Saberhagen, the 21-year-old pitching ace who won two world series games, including last night's finale, was named the most valuable player in the series. Kansas City were carrying a 5-0 lead when they blew the game apart in the bottom of the fifth as 11 men batted and six scored.

Crisis for Britain's oldest marathon

Shortage of cash threatens 'Poly'

Britain's oldest marathon has hit the wall and may have run its last race. The Polytechnic marathon, once started by monarchs and won in world best times, has become a pauper amidst the high professionalism of the big city events such as New York, Boston, Chicago and London. Fewer than 200 competitors, most of them veterans and none of them well known, took part in this year's 'Poly' and warnings have been issued that is is on the verge of extinction.

"The Poly has only a 50-50 chance of being held next year," says Will Chapman, the chairman of the London Road Runners' Club who, for the past three years, have lent their assistance to Polytechnic Harriers in organizing the race. "A lot will depend on us getting permission to hold a half marathon from within the castle grounds to subsidize it."

It was out of the London Olympics of 1908, at which the marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards was established, that the Poly was born. But the atmosphere in the grounds of Windsor Castle prior to the 71st running of the race was in marked contrast to the ceremony which greeted the Olympians seven decades ago. A grave message was channelled over the public address last month: "Tell your friends and clubmates to support us otherwise the Poly will die."

While hundreds of thousands of pounds are injected annually into the world's mass marathons like Sunday's race in New York the Poly cannot find anyone to put up the £5,000 it needs to survive. "The world records that have come out of *this event have been phenomenal yet* not even the AAA's will give us sponsorship," Chapman adds. "They say that if they support one *event they will have to support the* others. Because of the entries we had this year the Poly is at greater risk than ever."

Windsor's private lawns have been used as the starting area for the Poly ever since King Edward VII gave his permission for the 1908 Olympic race to begin there. It was scheduled to be run over 26 miles but, as the King and Queen Alexandra wished to see the climax and this took competitors only to the entrance of White City Stadium, an extra 385 yards were added to bring the finish to within good viewing distance of the Royal box. And what drama they saw in those final yards as Dorando Peitri staggered round the track only to be disqualified from the gold medal because he was helped over the line.

Hence the modern marathon distance was set but so poor was Britain's showing in the Olympic race that *The Sporting Life* newspaper donated a magnificent silver trophy then worth £500 and now in the Victoria and Albert Museum "to encourage long distance running in Britain". They asked Polytechnic Harriers, who organized the Olympic marathon, to promote an annual race for the cup and were rewarded immediately with a world best by a Briton, Fred Barrett, of the promoting club, who recorded 2hr 42min 31sec in 1909.

Over the next 55 years, the world best was improved seven more times at the Poly, on three occasions by *Jim Peters, of Essex Beagles. Peters* brought marathon running into a new era, if not through the shoes he wore at least with the times he clocked. The world best had stood to a Korean, Yun Bok Suh, at 2hr 25min 39sec before Peters took to the roads between Windsor and Chiswick in his Woolworth plimsolls. In three successive years from 1952 he set *marks of 2:20:42,* 2:18:40 and 2:17:40, having been to work in the morning on each occasion.



The great Jim Peters acknowledges the large crowd at Chiswick as he sets the world marathon best in 2 hours 17 min 39.4 sec in June 1954

Peters says he is "heart-broken" over the decline of the event: "It was the Everest of athletics. The Poly to us marathon runners was everything. It had tradition, the appeal of being run from the home of the Royal Family and the thrill of getting encouragement from masses of people all the way from the castle to the stadium. It was *the* race and I feel very sad about what has happened to it."

Winning times have been falling steadily over the past decade. This year's winner, Terry Donaghy, of the LRRC, ran 2:33:03, which would barely have placed him in the top 400 of the London marathon. Chapman says the fall from grace could have been avoided. "What has happened is a result of complacency and conservatism. The Poly should be the Boston of the United Kingdom but the club was struggling with an old-time committee which did not want to change anything."

Eventually Polytechnic Harriers did seek help from the LRRC but it was too late to save the Poly's status. "There are a lot of things that could have been done five years ago that can't be done now," Chapman says, but David Barring*ton, the Harriers' secretary,* suggests the ouce glamorous starting point has become an impossible handicap.

"There are two main easons why we are struggling," Barrington says. "Firstly, the royal start is not the attraction it used to be and you cannot have any adverising at all in the castle grounds or the park. In *addition to that we can cater for* 1,000 runners at the very most which is not very appealing in these days of the mass marathon."

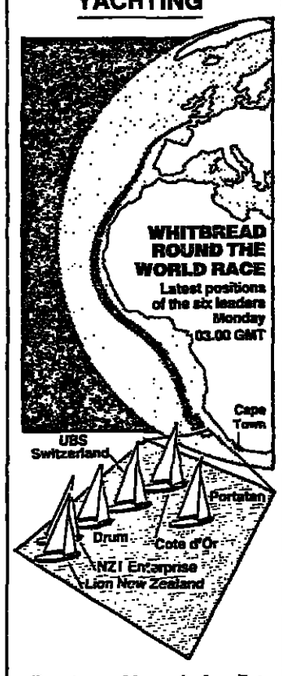
Yet for more than half a century the royal connection drew as much attention to the marathon as the *runners themselves. The list of* official starters includes two Kings, two Queens, Prince Philip, Princess Margaret and Princess Alexandra. Even The Crown Prince of Sweden was there at the finish in 1913 after he had been informed one of his subjects was a likely winner. Having been accompanied along the route by his ambassador, Alixis Ahlgren did not disappoint and was greeted by the Prince on his victory in a world best 2hr 36mins 07sec.

Even in the war years the Poly continued with royal assistance. Permission was granted for the entire 1940 race to be staged in the castle grounds and parks and its international importance was underlined when the Romanian ambassador presented a cup as a wartime expression of friendship.

It is 20 years since *Morio* Shigematsu, of Japan, set the last world best on the course and longer since a monarch started the race. The club has tried to arrest the decline by merging with Kingston, prompting suggestions that this may help breathe new life into the marathon. But Chapman remains unconvinced. "I do not think it will do anything to lessen the risk of the race folding."

David Powell

YACHTING



Portatan, skippered by Peter Kuttel of South Africa, held a 30-mile lead over Eric Tabarly's Cote d'Or in the Whitbread round-the-world- race early yesterday with just over 600 miles left in the 7,000 mile first stage to Cape Town (Barry Pickthall writes).

Both Maxi yachts reported force eight south-easterly head winds which should help them improve their handicap standing over smaller rivals who have dominated the leader board since the race started from Portsmouth on September 28. UBS Switzerland is third, 74 miles ahead of Simon Le Bon's British yacht, Drum.

LEADING POSITIONS (at 0-00 GMT yesterday): 1, Portatan (US); 2, Cote d'Or (Belgium); 3, UBS Switzerland (Switz); 4, Drum (GB); 5, NZI Enterprise (NZ). Handicap: 1, L'esprit d'Equipe (Fr); 2, Frazer Finland (Fin); 3, Philips Innovator (Neth); 4, Cote d'Or; 5, Portatan.

SNOOKER

Davis hits new heights after scaling mountain

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Davis and Dennis Taylor left London by air for Canada yesterday morning barely five hours after Davis had beaten Taylor 10-9 in the Rothmans Grand Prix final at Reading. They are to play in the Canadian Masters tournament in Toronto starting today and could meet in the final on Saturday.

Davis, who lost his world title to Taylor by 18-7 in the final at Sheffield last April, had won his first tournament in 11 months. Both he and Taylor were exhausted after the Rothmans final, neither being able to remember when he had last had a square meal. "I'm so hungry," Davis said, "when I get into the aircraft for Toronto I'm going to *dine first class, fall asleep and wake* up when I reach my destination." Taylor recalled having had an omelette for breakfast and a couple of chocolates from a box of confectionery he had bought for his wife.

Success brought much relief to Davis not merely because he won £50,000 as first prize. "This whole tournament was very important to me. Another defeat would have destroyed me. I feel I've climbed a mountain this week and I'm too tired to be elated" he said.

Recalling that he had led 6-1 and 7-2 in the final and was overhauled by Taylor, who led 8-7, Davis added: "I could easily have lost it. I went through such a terrible phase but what happened in Sheffield hardened me and this time I became stronger when I was behind."

Taylor, who received £30,000 as *runner-up, added with his usual* charm: "I didn't do myself much harm. All I've lost is one world ranking point and £20,000. That's quite a lot of money when you think of it but the money doesn't matter. To have had a repeat of the world final is truly amazing. It certainly took a lot of playing." A little over 10 hours in fact.

Accompanying Davis and Taylor to Toronto were six other professionals, Tony Knowles, Ray Reardon, Jimmy White, Cliff Thorburn, John Parrott, and Terry Griffiths.

SCORES: Rothmans final: S Davis bt D Taylor 10-9. Frame scores (Davis first): 80-57, 67-53, 67-6, 102-0, 32-68, 67-51, 73-60, 11-81, 63-16, 44-74, 28-64, 24-64, 16-113, 8-108, 10-56, 62-28, 60,18, 48,64, 71-30.

HOCKEY

Kerly out of British tour

Sean Kerly, one of Great Britain's leading players at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles last year, has been ruled out of the Champions Trophy tournament next month in Australia. Kerly has been out for six weeks with cartilage trouble and is not likely to be back in action this year.

Roger Self, the manager, fears that the absence of the Southgate forward could reduce hopes of British success in the 1988 Games in Seoul.

Despite their surprise bronze in Los Angeles, the British team are far from guaranteed an invitation to Seoul, and Self insisted: "It is of vital importance to do well in Perth. If we do not, we expose ourselves to the risk of not being invited to the next Championship Trophy in Pakistan.

"If that happened, one would wonder when the team would play together again in a tournament which counted towards Olympic qualification."

BRITISH SQUAD: I Taylor (East Grinstead), J Hurst (St Albans), S Martin (Bentham YMCA), P Barber (Slough), P Belland (York), I Power (Hounslow), R Dodds (Southgate), R Carr (Hounslow), D Bhaura (Hounslow), D Faulkner (Guildford), R Lemen (East Grinstead), J Duthie (Southgate), N Hughes (Wakefield), M Grimley (Brooklands).

Law Report October 29 1985

Persistent default without guilt

In re Arctic Engineering Ltd
Before Mr Justice Hoffmann
[Judgment delivered October 25]

Repeated failure by a liquidator to comply with the "relevant requirements", as to the making and filing of returns, accounts and other documents with the Registrar of Companies, although at no stage was an enforcement order made or a conviction obtained, was sufficient to amount to his being "persistently in default".

Mr Justice Hoffmann so held in the Chancery Division in refusing an application in *In re Arctic Engineering Ltd*, and eight other cases in which the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry sought an order under section 188 of the Companies Act 1948, as amended, disqualifying Mr Michael Gordon Victor Radford *from acting* as liquidator without the court's leave for a period not exceeding five years.

Mr John Mummery for the secretary of state; Mr Ian McCulloch for Mr Radford.

Mr JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was applying, pursuant to section 188 of the Companies Act 1948 as amended, for a disqualification order against a liquidator, Mr Radford. Section 188 had undergone substantial amendment since its enactment, and after the commencement of proceedings, the amended provisions were consolidated in the Companies Act 1985.

Its original ambit appeared fairly accurately from its side note "Power to restrain fraudulent persons from *managing companies*", *but since* then its scope had been enlarged in two important respects.

First, disqualification orders might now be made not only against directors and other managers of companies, but also to restrain a person from acting as liquidator, or receiver or manager of a company's property.

Second, the grounds upon which a disqualification order might be made included a case where it "appears to the court that a person has been persistently in default in *relation to the relevant require*ments", that is, to those provisions which "require any return, account or notice or other document to be filed with, delivered or sent, or notice of any matter to be given" to the Registrar of Companies.

The provisions as to persistent default, introduced in 1976, were extended to liquidators or receivers by the Companies Act 1981, which came into force on June 15, 1982.

The originating summons, issued on June 13, 1984, alleged persistent default in filing returns or abstracts required by sections 342 and 372 of the 1948 Act. Where a winding up was not completed within a year, section 342 and rule 197 of the Companies (Winding Up) Rules (SI 1949 No 330), required a statement to be sent twice a year by the liquidater to the Registrar, within stated periods, and when the assets had been fully realised a final statement had to be sent forthwith.

Section 372 required receivers and managers to submit abstracts of receipts and payments in prescribed form within two months of the expiration of each year of receivership and a final abstract within two months of his ceasing to act.

In each case default was an absolute offence punishable in a court of summary jurisdiction by a fine, or on subsequent conviction for continued default, a fine calculated by reference to the number of days for which default had continued. Proceedings might also be taken to enforce compliance, and breach of such an order would be a contempt of court.

When a liquidator had been in default for two or three weeks the Registrar's practice was to send a first reminder (Form C 190(B)) drawing attention to the requirements of the Companies Act and of the Winding Up Rules, and asking for a statement within 21 days.

If no statement arrived within that period the Registrar sent a final notice by recorded delivery (Form C 190(C)), drawing attention to the earlier letter, and saying that unless the statement was received within 14 days the matter would be referred to the Treasury Solicitor.

In practice a further two or three weeks elapsed before the Treasury Solicitor was instructed. A final warning was sent by the Treasury Solicitor that unless the default was remedied within 14 days, an application would be made to the court.

If the return was still not filed, the Treasury Solicitor would issue and serve a summons, which generally did not happen until four to six weeks after the expiry of the 14-day notice.

An appointment was then taken out, and there was a hearing about three weeks later. Similar procedures were followed to enforce compliance by receivers or managers.

Usually there was no room for argument over whether or not a respondent had been persistently in default, because section 188(2C), [as amended by section 93 of the Companies Act 1981] provided that that should be conclusively presumed against a person who, within five years before the application, had three times been "adjudged guilty" of a relevant default, that is, that he had been convicted or had an enforcement order made against him. But the conclusive presumption was without prejudice to the proof of persistent default in any other manner.

The uncontested evidence in the present case was that Mr Radford had been in default in relation to 35 returns concerning the liquidation of or receivership of 34 companies. In 21 of the cases default persisted until after reference to the Treasury Solicitor and notice of an intention to apply for an order had been received, and in three of those, until after the summons had been issued and served.

But in no case had Mr Radford been convicted, or an enforcement order made against him. The conclusive presumption did not *apply*, and that, his Lordship was told, was the first time that the secretary of state had brought proceedings alleging persistent default without being able to rely on the conclusive presumption.

Mr Radford was an experienced accountant specializing in liquidations and receiverships who had attained some distinction in his profession. He employed about 30 staff, including three insolvency managers conducting the day-to-day work of liquidations and receiver*ships under his general supervision.*

At any given time he had on his hands about 500 voluntary liquidations, 75 compulsory liquidations and 12 to 15 receiverships.

From his evidence and explanations it appeared that on several occasions a six monthly return was delayed because it was expected that the liquidation would be shortly concluded, and a final composite return could be submitted.

On other occasions the return was held up pending finalization of some item of liquidation business, such as the agreement of tax liabilities. In virtually no cases, however, were explanations such as those offered to the Registrar or Treasury Solicitor at the time. The Registrar's letters were simply ignored.

The question was whether on that evidence Mr Radford had been persistently in default. Mr McCulloch submitted that all defaults which occurred before June 15, 1982 should be ignored, since, he said, the legislature could not have intended liquidators and receivers, who were first made liable to disqualification by the Companies Act 1981, to be disqualified on the ground of conduct which happened before the Act came into force, which would offend against the rule *that legislation imposing penalties* was not presumed to have been retrospective.

There was no doubt about the presumption against retrospectivity, but like all such presumptions it was subject to displacement if "the *intention of the legislature that it* shall be retrospective is plainly expressed or implied": see *per* Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, in *Ex parte Todd, In re Ashcroft* ((1887) 19 QBD 186, 195).

Section 188 (3C) provided that *subsection (1) (a) (disqualification* on the ground of an indictable offence) and (c)(ii) (disqualification for fraud or breach of duty as officer, liquidator or receiver or manager of a company) should not apply in relation to anything done before the 1981 Act came into force, but there was no similar restriction in relation to subsection 1(b) (disqualification for persistent default).

The inference was irresistible that no restriction was intended. Section 188 (2C) threw no light on whether pre-1981 Act defaults should be considered when persistent default was alleged without resort to the presumption.

Mr McCulloch also argued that in certain cases where eventual compliance had followed a summons for an enforcement order, a letter from the Treasury Solicitor agreed to accept payment of his costs and to take no further action on the summons, was a representation that the default would be erased from the record, so as to estop the secretary of state from relying upon it in these proceedings. His Lordship could not see that the letter could be so read.

Mr McCulloch further submitted that Mr Radford's defaults did not amount to his being persistently in default, since "persistently" connoted culpable disregard of the relevant requirements: he did not intend to flout the law, his defaults being caused by administrative oversight, human error and so forth, and the defaults constituted a very small percentage of the matters passing through his office without default.

Analogies were drawn from a discussion in *In re D (Minors)* ([1973] Fam 209) of the meaning of the words "persistently failed without reasonable cause to discharge the obligations of a parent", in the Adoption Act 1958.

Culpable disregard was a fair description of Mr Radford's conduct, but culpability was irrelevant to the question whether there had been a default constituting an offence.

A finding of persistent default entitled the court to impose a disqualification, but did not oblige it to do so. Culpability could be considered in deciding whether to disqualify, and if so for how long, but it did not constiute an essential element of persistent default.

"Persistently" connoted some degree of continuance or repetition. A person right persist in the same default or persistently commit a series of defaults.

The Act did not say what degree of continuance or repetition was necessary, but guidance might be obtained from the conclusive evidence provision in subsection (2C), which treated three convictions or enforcement orders over five years as amounting to persistent default. By that standard 35 cases for substantial periods of time were amply sufficient, although none of them was prosecuted to conviction or at all.

The omission to prosecute could not affect the question since the facts were admitted. Even if pre-1981 Act cases were excluded, the relevant defaults would still be 27 in two years, which would still amount to persistent default.

His Lordship had therefore ruled, at the end of the first stage of the hearing, that Mr Radford had been persistently in default in relation to the relevent requirements, but after considering further evidence and the full circumstances of the case his Lordship did not make any order of disqualification.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Paris, Smith & Randall, Southampton.

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   The other vacancy would suit a recently qualified solicitor with sound academic background and good training and a wish to widen their experience of commercial litigation.
2. COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
   Solicitors (perhaps one or two years qualified) with enthusiasm and energy to develop their expertise and experience in this field.

IN OXFORD

3. COMPANY/COMMERCIAL
   A solicitor (unlikely to be less than two years qualified) wishing to build a career in Oxford whilst enjoying a variety and quality of work not usually found outside London.
4. PRIVATE CLIENT
   A solicitor with some experience of personal tax planning, trusts, wills and probate, who would assume responsibility for centralising this work and developing a department, based in Oxford but serving the entire practice.

We offer in each case a challenge, a friendly environment, a top salary and prospects bound to prove attractive to the right applicants.

Applications should be sent in confidence to:

The Partnership Administrator, Manches & Co.
10 Duke Street, London, W1

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

International Finance

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche seeks young lawyers wishing to make a career in the international finance sector of its thriving and expanding business.

Aircraft and ship financing, international banking and investment and oil related work of many kinds are just some of the areas of a fast-moving specialist practice of absorbing interest.

We shall look for academic achievements, evidence of commitment and commercial flair, energy and independence, adaptability and a personality which will fit.

Apply in writing to

R. Staveley,
Kempson House, Camomile Street,
London EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Assistant Legal Advisor

A one-year temporary appointment to cover for Maternity Leave

LONDON up to £19,462

British Gas wishes to appoint a Barrister or Solicitor with a special interest in commercial contracts, to assist in all legal matters affecting the Corporation's rights and liabilities. Experience in matters relating to intellectual property would be an advantage.

The successful candidate, male or female, must have the experience to handle legal affairs without direct supervision, and will be part of a small and relatively young team responsible to the Senior Legal Adviser or Director of Legal Services.

Salary will be in the range £17,038 – £19,462 depending on experience and qualifications. Benefits are those normally associated with a large, progressive organisation.

Please write with full career details, quoting reference SEC/10933/233 to:
Senior Personnel Officer (HQ Services),
British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street,
London W1A 2AZ

BRITISH GAS
an equal opportunities employer

INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE LAWYERS

Freshfields is seeking to recruit young qualified lawyers to join their busy and wide ranging Company and Commercial practice.

A good academic background is essential, together with an ability to learn rapidly and to cope with a demanding and intellectually satisfying work load, much of it international in content.

For those with the necessary application and drive, future opportunities exist for assignments to one of the firm's overseas offices.

Previous relevant experience is preferred but recently qualified lawyers should certainly apply if they are interested in matching their abilities against a job specification requiring individuals of the highest calibre.

Terms and conditions of work and promotion prospects are excellent.

Please reply, in confidence, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, and quoting CC/T to:- Mr. D. E. Rance, Personnel Adviser, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

FRESHFIELDS

Corporate Attorney

Bermuda

Required by Appleby, Spurling & Kempe, one of the largest law firms in Bermuda. Applicants should have at least five years' experience since qualifying, obtained primarily in the areas of international commercial and company law.

Excellent commencing salary and supplementary benefits.

Interviews will be held in London.

Please send full cv, which will be forwarded to Bermuda unopened, quoting Ref: R2070/T.

PA
PA Advertising

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge,
London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

COMPANY SECRETARY

c.£22,000 pa + car

A major British company, with a turnover of £150 million and manufacturing various well-known ranges of building products, seeks a Company Secretary with a legal background.

You will be based in London and report to the Chief Executive. In addition to your secretarial duties, you will have a personnel role involving the development and maintenance of policy guidelines and rules on such matters as employment contracts. Administration responsibilities will include control of the Group Pension Scheme and company car arrangements.

Aged in your early 30's, you will be a qualified solicitor or barrister. Preferably, you will be a graduate and a Chartered Secretary. You will have relevant experience in all secretarial functions and be looking forward to taking up a more demanding position with ultimate responsibility for the legal affairs of a company which has exciting growth prospects.

Please write to Keith McNeish (quoting reference 538) showing how you meet the above criteria and enclosing a copy of your curriculum vitae.

cc&p
Cockman, Copeman & Partners International Limited
26/28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HF

Evans Dodd & Summerton

We need an experienced

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER

To join us as soon as possible, the successful candidate is likely to have several years' post-qualification experience and be earning in the region of £20,000 p.a. The work will prove to be varied and interesting and will have partnership prospects.

The firm, whose clients are drawn largely from public companies, or similar organisations, is located in a period building in Mayfair and has a young, hardworking team.

Please apply with C.V. and handwritten covering letter to Mrs Haslam, 5 Balfour Place, London W1Y 5RG.

Lawyer
Capital Markets

This fast-expanding Capital Markets subsidiary of Deutsche Bank AG seeks an in-house Lawyer aged probably not less than 27 years, who should be educated to degree standard and have a professional qualification. Banking experience and knowledge of German will be advantageous and knowledge of Capital Markets and/or Eurobond Financings a distinct plus.

The candidate selected for this key, senior post will report to a Director and be responsible for advising all areas of the Company on legal matters. These include agreements for a wide range of Corporate Finance and Capital Market instruments; Company Law; and, to a limited extent, legal aspects of such diverse matters as employment, property/premises and commercial administration.

The salary and benefits package will be tailored to attract the best legal talent.

Applications, enclosing full details should be sent in strict confidence to:

Richard Austin-Cooper,
Head of Personnel,
Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited,
150 Leadenhall Street,
London EC3V 4RJ.

Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited

PROBATE SOLICITOR for established Dorset firm, under 30 with specialised experience. Contact Wessex Consultants, 0935 25183.

PROBATE EXECUTIVE for well established West country firm. To £11,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 25183.

ASIA LAW LOCUM SPECIALIST & permanent appointments for solicitors 01-248 1139.

NEWLY ADMITTED CROYDON. Aspiring Litigator sought by prestigious practice. A highly competitive, Court Associates 01 583 0065.

MEDWAY TOWN FIRM need young admitted solicitor. All rounder preferred, to £10,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 25183.

FREE LIST of country vacancies at salaries from £7,000 to £25,000. Chambers & Partners. 01-606 9371.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE Conveyancer under 35. Northants firm to £10,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 25183.

COMPANY COMMERCIAL Northants, young admitted Solicitor, to £10,000. — Wessex Consultants. 0935 25183.

EALING SOLICITORS seek admitted assistant for litigation & advocacy. Min 2 years exp. 01-997 2288/ref. R.G.

BIRMINGHAM. Commercial conveyancing solicitor admitted 82/83 to £18,000. Contact Wessex Consultants 0935 25183.

TYNESIDE HIGH LEVEL Company commercial with suitable remuneration. 0935 815500. Mary Mala Accord Personnel.

ASIA LAW LOCUM Specialist & permanent appointments for Solicitors. 01-248 1139.

☎ 01-837 0668 LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

BUPA

Company Secretarial Assistant

with a legal bias

Central London £12,000

BUPA is the market leader in the private healthcare field with interests in medical insurance, private hospitals and nursing.

Reporting to the Assistant Secretary, your chief responsibilities will be to advise on legal and contractual matters and to review new and proposed legislation. You will also have an involvement in the Group's insurance and property portfolios.

Aged 25 to 35 with experience of the insurance industry, you will be ICSA or CII qualified (or nearing completion). A law degree would be valuable, but more important is a commitment to a broad based company secretarial career.

Salary is for discussion around the figure indicated and benefits include mortgage subsidy, contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and family BUPA cover.

Please write - in confidence - with cv and salary details to Robin Fletcher ref. A.23034.

This appointment is open to men and women.

HAY-MSL Selection and Advertising Limited, Sovereign House, 12-18 Queen Street, Manchester M2 5HS.

Offices in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

HAY-MSL

CHARTERED SECRETARY

Corporate lawyer

A Solicitor or Barrister is required to join the Legal Department of Kodak Limited which is based at the Company's Head Office at Hemel Hempstead in Hertfordshire.

The Legal Department provides a wide range of legal services to Kodak Limited and its UK subsidiaries and has close contact with the other European companies in the Kodak group.

We are looking for a graduate with a minimum of 2-3 years post-qualification experience in private practice or industry.

A wide range of commercial work can be expected and the successful applicant will be expected to bring a practical and constructive approach to legal problems.

Salary and benefits will be commensurate with those offered by a major international company.

Please write in confidence giving full details of background, experience and qualifications, including present post and salary to:

Mrs. M. Scott (A1W/4), Kodak Limited, *P.O. Box 66, Station Road, Hemel Hempstead,* Herts, HP1 1JU.

Kodak

Personal Tax and Trust Lawyer

Simpson Curtis, one of the leading commercial legal practices outside London, seeks another qualified person to assist with the expanding work of its substantial private client department.

The work, which is both varied and challenging, involves a wide range of subjects, including estate planning, tax mitigation and the preparation of trust documents.

Candidates should have a sound academic background and a practical and *commercial approach. Ideally they should have at* least one year's relevant post-admission experience, but applications from newly qualified solicitors or barristers with good training and experience of the type of work involved will be considered. The salary and prospects for this appointment, which will take account of age and experience, are excellent.

Please telephone or write to Stephen Turner.

Simpson Curtis
SOLICITORS

41 Park Square · Leeds LS1 2NS · Telephone (0532) 433433

Oil Industry Lawyer

Central London

Following the recent merger with Gulf, Chevron is now one of the world's largest oil companies. We operate Ninian, the third largest North Sea oil field and, in addition, have significant interests in four other UK North Sea producing fields plus an extensive exploration programme.

We currently have an interesting opportunity in our Legal Department for a Lawyer with at least two years' post-qualification experience in commercial law. Familiarity with joint-venture and contractors' service agreements is preferred; and the ability to work within a closely-knit team – often under pressure – is especially important. Occasional travel in North-West Europe may be required.

Career prospects are excellent and a highly competitive salary will be supported by a first-class range of benefits.

If you believe you have the ability to meet the unique challenges of the oil industry, please send full cv, including current salary, to Jane Galvin, Human Resources Department, Chevron Petroleum (UK) Limited, 93 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9AA.

Chevron

SUSSEX POLICE AUTHORITY

PROSECUTE IN SUSSEX

A career in the Crown Prosecution Service

Salary up to £14,385

Prosecuting in the Magistrates' Courts offers a challenging and stimulating career to lawyers who have an aptitude for advocacy and an interest in criminal law. We are looking both for the enthusiastic newly-qualified lawyer and also for more experienced practicioners. The *latter may be expected to be appointed towards the top of the salary scale.* Initially employment will be by the Sussex Police Authority but successful applicants can be expected to be transferred to the Crown Prosecution Service on October 1, 1986.

The Sussex Magistrates' Courts are located in a wide variety of places such as the seaside resorts of Brighton and Eastbourne, the Cathedral City and yachting centre of Chichester, Crawley (serving the New Town and the world's fourth busiest international airport at Gatwick) and picturesque and historic towns such as Battle, Rye, Steyning, Lewes and Arundel. Lovers of the outdoors can enjoy the beauty of the coast, the Downs and the Ashdown Forest. Many parts of Sussex lie within 1½ hours by train from the West End and a few hours of the Continent.

Application forms and details from the Solicitor & Deputy Clerk, County Secretary's Department, Pelham House, St Andrews Lane, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1UN or by telephone Pat Weller/David Parmiter, Lewes (0273) 475400, ext 573.

FRANCIS & CO.

Lower Severn and Wye Valleys

This substantial and long-established firm of six partners has a vacancy for a Solicitor with partnership potential.

We are fortunate to practice on the edge of the Wye Valley, an area of outstanding natural beauty but with excellent communications to all parts via the M4 and M5 motorway links. Bristol is within easy reach.

We are looking for someone with up to three years' post-qualification experience who possesses the ability and drive to assist in developing all aspects of the practice with a bias towards litigation, both private and commercial.

If you think the post might suit you, please contact **Mr. G.C. Francis, 17 Welsh Street, Chepstow, Gwent NP6 5YH.**

CITY FIRM URGENTLY REQUIRES

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

STANLEY & SIMPSON, NORTH urgently requires two Assistant Solicitors for its rapidly expanding Commercial Litigation and Insurance Litigation Departments.

Applications are invited from Solicitors admitted in the last two years with litigation experience. Both Departments are extremely busy and prospects are excellent for hard working candidates with ability.

Salaries will be at City rates and will be negotiable depending on experience.

Applications in writing with C.V., should be sent as soon as possible to **Mr J. R. Hurdley, Stanley & Simpson, North, Swan House, 35 Queen Street, London, EC4R 1BX.**

Contracts Administration

Success in international petro-chemical/process engineering contracting demands top quality commercial management.

We are one of the leading contractors in this field and are seeking two additional young people to join our Commercial Department.

*Responsibilities will concentrate on providing contract support at all stages from pre-*qualification to settlement of final account. This will include assisting in negotiations for project finance, risk assessment, liaising with Banks for bonds and guarantees and providing project management with ongoing commercial/contractual support.

Candidates, who should have experience with a similar company, are likely to be under 30 and qualified lawyers or legal executives. However, personal qualities are as important as qualifications and we shall seek analytical skills, commercial acumen and the ability to communicate at all levels.

To find out more about these exciting career opportunities, please contact:-

Peter Stoner, Recruitment Manager, Humphreys and Glasgow Limited, Chestergate House, 253 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1HD. Tel: 01-828 1234.

H&G

ENGINEERING THE FUTURE

No wonder we have a reputation for forward thinking at Mercantile Credit. As one of the UK's largest and most respected finance houses, we have a very rosy future to contemplate.

Our Legal Department obviously plays a major role in keeping us at the forefront of the industry, and we now have a need for a

LEGAL EXECUTIVE

c. £12,500

to become involved in a wide variety of operations within this field. The ideal candidate will be aged 25 – 30, with the appropriate qualifications and a conveyancing background with experience in commercial leasing.

This is a superb opportunity for a person looking to further a career pattern within an organisation that is progressing fast.

As part of the Barclays Bank Group plc, we offer a competitive salary plus a generous range of banking benefits.

For further details please contact Adrian Sullivan on 01-242 1234 or write to him at Mercantile Credit Company Limited, Elizabethan House, Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5DP.

Mercantile Credit

FLOPETROL JOHNSTON

Schlumberger

YOUNG SOLICITOR

required by INTERNATIONAL OILFIELD SERVICE COMPANY

FLOPETROL JOHNSON, an Oilfield Service Company forming part of the Schlumberger Group, is seeking a young Solicitor for our European Regional Office in West London.

We are looking for an individual who can handle activities ranging from contracts through to assistance with general corporate litigation.

The ideal Solicitor, probably aged 25-27, should have at least one year's post-admission experience in a firm or in an international company and should be capable of working independently. The candidate should have sound communication and basic negotiating skills together with an analytical and energetic approach. Knowledge of french would be an advantage.

ca32The salary and benefits offered will reflect your experience.

Please reply with full C.V. to:- Legal Recruitment, Flopetrol Technical Services Inc., 3rd Floor, Trafalgar House, Hammersmith, London W6 8DN.

ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY CITY COUNCIL

CITY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Solicitor Salary up to £14,748

Due to the career progression of the previous postholder we are currently seeking an experienced Solicitor to take on a large and varied workload.

The successful applicant will be someone who can operate with minimal supervision, deputising for the Authority's Solicitor, responsible for a team of 11 Officers. Hence we are looking for a man/woman with strong managerial qualities to complement his/her technical knowledge.

The Assistant Solicitor will be actively involved in litigation, planning, conveyancing and contracts. Other aspects of this important role include advocacy before the Courts and at Public Enquiries, and the provision of legal advice to Elected Members and Officers.

If you believe this could your next career move please telephone Bernard Ransom, the Council's Solicitor, on Medway 727777 during normal office hours.

Fringe benefits (in approved cases) include:

- ★ Temporary Housing Accommodation.
- ★ 100% Removal Expenses.
- ★ Up to £400 Relocation Expenses.
- ★ Up to £2,000 Legal/Agents' Fees of Sale and Purchase.
- ★ Up to £53 per week lodging allowance (maximum 3 months).

Application form, job description, etc., can be obtained from the Personnel Services Manager, Civic Centre, Rochester, Kent ME2 4AW.

Telephone: Medway (0634) 732706 (24 hour service)

Closing Date: 18th November 1985.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEPARTMENT

Senior Law Clerk

(Temporary for approx. 8 months)

£11,223 – £11,886 p.a. (inc.)

To advise on and prepare cases for the Housing Management Team (eg possession proceedings) and/or the Private Sector team (eg harassment prosecutions) to be heard in High Court, County Court and Magistrates' Court. You will take statements, assemble evidence, draft and issue proceedings and attend court, doing some of the advocacy. In addition, you will supervise to a degree the law clerks and advise them and the various instructing Departments on cases and queries.

Knowledge of Housing Law is essential as is litigation experience and ability, including advocacy.

Application form from and to be returned to: **Departmental Personnel Officer, Room 207, Town Hall, Euston Road, London NW1, 2RU. Tel: 01-837 9988 (Ansafone) quoting ref 1A/457/T. Closing date 18th November 1985.**

Camden Services
too good to lose!

equal opportunity employer

Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women; black/ethnic minorities, lesbians and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed/religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

OIL COMPANY LEGAL ADVISER

c.£27,000 + car

A British independent oil company is looking for a young barrister or solicitor to join a small legal team.

The legal department deals with a variety of legal matters affecting the company, but is principally involved in joint venture contract work and acquisitions. The job will involve a substantial amount of negotiating as well as the application of legal skills.

The ideal candidate will be in his or her late twenties and have spent two or three years working in the commercial/company legal environment whether in private practice or in industry. Experience in the oil industry would be an advantage but more important will be an ability to learn fast and to communicate well.

The company has interests in a number of countries worldwide and the successful candidate should be prepared to travel abroad from time to time.

Please send personal details to *Michael Chambers, Chambers & Partners, (Rec. Cnslts), 74 Long Lane, London EC1, or telephone him on 606 9371.*

BRISTOL

LYONS DAVIDSON

COMPANY LAWYER

As one of the larger Bristol commercial firms of Solicitors we are looking for an Assistant Solicitor to join our busy and expanding company commercial department.

The successful applicant will have up to 3 years post admission experience in company commercial work.

Apply to:

R. Squire, Lyons Davidson
23/29 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4AN

Tel: 0272-297151

MEDIUM SIZED FIRM OF CITY SOLICITORS

Urgently require 2 able Assistant Solicitors to undertake

1) Personal injury litigation for insurance company clients.

2) Residential conveyancing. 1 to 2yrs. relevant experience essential. Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Please apply with full C.V. to Box No 1027 T The Times

Felixstowe, Ipswich and Woodbridge
Magistrates' Courts

TRAINEE COURT CLERK

£3,384 – £6,753

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should be interested in pursuing a career in the Magistrates' Court and possess a law degree that will entitle them to exemption from the whole of Part 1 of The Bar Final Examinations. Leave of absence on full pay to attend the appropriate course for Part II of the Bar Final Examinations will be given. Articles of Clerkship are not available. The successful applicant will be offered a salary within the range above according to experience and ability. Applications in writing, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be made on or before 13th November, 1985.

The Magistrates' Court, Elm Street, Ipswich, Suffolk IP1 2AP — Peter Wain, Clerk to the Justices

HILL BAILEY

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

(28-35 yrs)

An opportunity exists to join a young and expanding practice with early partnership prospects.

Please apply, in confidence, enclosing a curriculum vitae to:–

Mrs M T Potts
Hill Bailey & Co,
15 Bedford Row,
London, WC1

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☎ 01-278 0668 LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

EAST SUSSEX

RECENTLY QUALIFIED SOLICITORS

Our client is a well known and respected East Sussex practice with five offices. They require three further solicitors to manage increased demand in their Hastings and Battle offices.

HASTINGS

Two recently or about to be qualified litigators to assist with all aspects of Magistrates, County and High Court cases. Excellent working conditions.

BATTLE

A young solicitor is sought to act as assistant to the senior partner. The work-load will cover all aspects of general non-contentious law.

Salaries for both positions will be based on £10,500 at six months admitted, partnership prospects are good.

Applications for the above positions quoting Ref PW C179 should be made to Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

REUTER SIMKIN RECRUITMENT

Nabarro Nathanson

Commercial Property

We are recruiting two solicitors for our Commercial Property Department which handles all aspects of property work for a wide range of commercial and institutional clients.

The successful applicants will have some post-qualification experience of commercial work and will be given the opportunity to develop expertise in all aspects of commercial property law including development and funding transactions.

Applications are invited from solicitors with at least one year's relevant post-qualification experience and who are able to demonstrate a positive and professional approach to solving clients' problems.

The positions offer excellent opportunities with competitive salaries and prospects.

Applications with full CVs to John Hare FCIS, Partnership Secretary, Nabarro Nathanson, 76 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6NR.

CLIFFORD-TURNER

BRUSSELS – EEC LAW

Clifford-Turner have a vacancy for a young lawyer to work in their EEC Unit in Brussels. The person appointed would join an established team of EEC specialists dealing with a wide range of EEC matters, in particular anti-trust, dumping, agriculture and international trade cases. The Unit works closely with Clifford-Turner's offices in London, other European countries and the Far East.

Knowledge and experience of EEC law would be an advantage, as would knowledge of a European language. Absence of these qualifications should not discourage applicants with a keen interest in commercial and trade law from applying.

In the first instance, send a detailed curriculum vitae to:

Graham Smith	or	Ulick Bourke
Clifford-Turner		Clifford-Turner
Blackfriars House		Van Doorne & Sjollema
19 New Bridge Street		Avenue des Gaulois 20
London EC4V 6BY		B-1040 Brussels

CLIFFORD-TURNER

London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Singapore
Associated firms in Riyadh, Tokyo and Madrid

Assistant Solicitors

Litigation and Commercial
East Anglia

Norwich Union is a large progressive Group seeking two newly admitted Solicitors or final year Articled Clerks with finals passed to join the Solicitors Office at its Head Office in the City of Norwich. A sense of commercial realism and an ability to communicate effectively are essential.

1. Litigation

The successful candidate is likely to have a sound academic record and the capacity to work under pressure on High Court Litigation, principally concerning building contracts and defects. (The Group has a property portfolio in excess of £1,200m). Some experience of this type of work is desirable but specialist guidance is available within the Office.

2. Commercial

The insurance and financial services provided by the Group are wide ranging and its investment activity is diverse including oil exploration and venture capital. The successful candidate will handle a variety of commercial and contract work connected with policyholder services, product development and investments.

Salary will be from £9,000 commensurate with experience and proven ability and there are many attractive fringe benefits.

Please write for an application form, giving brief details of your academic and career background. Closing date for receipt of applications is November 6th.

Mrs R Healy
Head Office Recruiting Officer
Norwich Union Insurance Group
Surrey Street NORWICH NR1 3NG

NORWICH UNION INSURANCE

SENIOR COMPANY COMMERCIAL

Prospective Partner: Central London

An opportunity exists for a senior lawyer (aged up to 35) to join an expanding young firm in central London with a City-quality international practice. The right person will have a London training and may already be a partner in a larger firm. He or she will however be seeking to progress rapidly to a partnership in a smaller organisation which offers an opportunity for self-determination and participation in the management of the practice itself. He or she will be the kind of person who harbours the desire to open their own practice as such, he or she will have a following (but not neccessarily a full following).

This firm has modern "high-tech" offices and a commercial outlook and seeks to appoint a like-minded individual who can positively contribute to the continuing growth and success of the firm. Renumeration will not be a problem. Replies in confidence with full CV to Box No 2329 L The Times.

INGRAM LEGAL

YOUNG SOLICITOR WEST HAMPSTEAD £11,000 – £13,000

Expanding general practice offers early partnership prospects to competent conveyancer. Scope for varied work.

Contact GEORGE VERNON LOVELACE on 01 629 3555, 70-71 New Bond Street, London W1.

ASSISTANT CLERK AND SOLICITOR

(£15,654-£16,752)

An opportunity has arisen for an experienced Solicitor with a local government background and the attributes and ability necessary to make an effective managerial contribution to a progressive Authority at second tier level. All departments are based in imaginative new offices at Dorking.

The successful applicant will be personally responsible for all those legal matters which the law requires should be dealt with by a Solicitor, for the day to day co-ordination and administration of the Legal Section and the Land Charges Section. This post is the senior one, after the Clerk & Chief Executive, in the Clerk's Department, and the person appointed will have the opportunity to share with the Clerk & Chief Executive a wide range of work and to undertake this on his/her own account including, in particular, advising the Council's Planning Committee and looking after planning work.

An Essential User Car Allowance is payable, and reimbursement of up to £4,000 for relocating could be made. Temporary housing for up to one year may be available in appropriate circumstances.

Telephone enquiries about the job will be welcomed by the Clerk & Chief Executive (Tony Huggins) – Ext 100. For an application form and further details please contact:

MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Personnel Section
Tel Dorking
(0306) 885001
Ext 108

Closing date: 22nd November, 1985

HILL BAILEY & PARTNERS

READING CONVEYANCERS

Admitted/Unadmitted for mortgages conveyancing work – ability to work under pressure and without supervision essential.

TEL: 01-404 4114
Ref. 16

Out of London

DORSET COAST — **£ Competitive**
Probate and tax assistant sought by young and swiftly expanding practice. Ideal for recently qualified solicitor.

BEDFORD — **c £12,000**
Competent, ambitious general practitioner, required by small thriving practice. The successful candidate should have a minimum of 2 years experience.

CENTRAL SUFFOLK — **£ Highly Attractive**
Commercial conveyancing specialist is required by this old established practice. Prospects are certain, and workload is varied and superb.

S.E. KENT — **£ Negotiable**
Substantial country practice has a vacancy for assistant to deal with probate and trust and tax planning in this busy department.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281

BIRD & BIRD

We seek three more Solicitors for our Corporate Services, Intellectual Property and Marine Departments.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

This position is for a Solicitor with at least five years qualified experience, interested in covering a wide range of corporate and commercial matters, particularly involving high-technology ventures. The applicant should have the confidence and ability to deal with clients at the highest level. Early Partnership prospects are excellent.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SOLICITOR

We wish to recruit an able and energetic lawyer with up to two years qualified experience to join our Intellectual Property Department. The successful applicant will be handling substantial litigation in the field of patents, trade marks and copyright and previous experience in this field, or in commercial litigation, plus the ability to understand scientific and technical matters is essential.

MARINE SOLICITOR

We require an assistant solicitor with up to two years post-qualification experience in the fields of shipping litigation and commercial arbitration. Applicants will have had relevant experience in articles and will have specialised in charterparty disputes, cargo claims, marine insurance and other ship-related matters. They will have experience of the Commercial Court and the conduct of arbitrations. This position offers good prospects and a rewarding career.

Please write with full CV to Bird & Bird, 2 Gray's Inn Square, London WC1R 5AF. Ref: 29.

BAKER & McKENZIE

FINANCE AND BANKING

We require a commercial lawyer of at least one year's qualification with a good academic record and substantial experience in finance related matters. The successful candidate will handle financial as well as general company and commercial work for multinational and domestic corporate clients in this growing area of our practice. The vacancy will be of particular interest to someone who is capable of contributing to the growth of a strong financial practice whilst wishing to avoid narrow specialisation.

We offer an agreeable working environment as well as excellent career prospects and salary to the right applicants.

Applications in writing with full curriculum vitae should be sent to Blair Wallace, Partnership Secretary, Baker & McKenzie, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4JP.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

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KNOW thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them which are evil. Revelation 2: 2.

BIRTHS

ASTON. To Paul and his wife, Elizabeth Edmondson, on 22nd October, a daughter. Eleis Annis, a sister for Anselm.

BELL. On 13th October, to Patricia and Graham Andrew Robert - a son (Angus Robert), brother to Oliver, Andrew, Robert.

BELL.—On October 26th, to Mary (née Skippen) and Michael Bell—a son (John William Vincent).

BOLLINGTON. — On October 24th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Pauline (née Greenhalgh) and Paul — a daughter, Olivia Claire.

BRUGGER — On 25th October, to Claire (nee Howell) and Alexander, a son, Peter Max.

CAMPBELL. On October 24th to Ann (nee Peers) and Andrew - a son (Alexander).

CLARK. — On October 22nd in Toronto, Canada, to Susan (née Rushbrooke) and James, a daughter, Heather Victoria.

CRAWFORD — On October 25th at B.M.H. Munster, to Nicola (nee Hartigan) and James, a daughter, Victoria Frances.

DUPRE.—On October 19, to Penelope (nee Davey) and Richard—a daughter (Alice Lovedayl), a sister for Charlie.

GAITO. — On 29 September 1985 at Toronto, to Lynn (nee Gilbrow) and Daniel, a daughter, Emily Elizabeth. Grandparents are Mr Kenneth Gilbrow of Petworth, Sussex and Prof & Mrs John Gaito of Willowdale, Ontario, Canada.

GILPIKE.— On October 27th in Florence to Sophie (nee Partridge) and Wenzel, a daughter.

HADDO—. On 25th October to Joanna and Alexander, a son.

HARRINGTON. — On October 26th to Robert and Janine, a daughter, Lucinda Elizabeth.

HAYHOE — On October 11th, to Helen (nee Kendall) and Tom, a daughter, Abigail

HELLER. — On October 22nd to Fouki (nee Sedhom) and William — a daughter, Nicola Samiha.

JENKINS — On 23 October at Queen Charlottes Hospital to Georgina (di Placido) and Stephen, a daughter, (Elizabeth Sophia) a sister for James & Charlie.

KERR. — On the 26th October, to Karen and Alastair Kerr — a son, James, a brother to Anna

LANE.— on October 17th, to Catherine (nee Charlton) and Ian a daughter, Helen.

LAMPORT. — On 22nd October in Rome to Angela and Stephen — a son (William George Hervey), a brother for Edward.

LA NIECE On October 23rd in Nairobi, to Sally (née Williams) and Christopher, a daughter, Nicola Anne

MOORE.—On October 27, to Rosemary (nee Fiscarri) and Nicholas—a son (Alexander James), a brother for Christopher.

ROGERS — To Jane (née Perking) and Robert Rogers, on October 19th at Whangarei, New Zealand, a daughter (Eleanor Frances Prichard), a sister for Catherine.

SAWARD. — On October 18 to Karen and Brian — triplets (Oliver Hannah and Jonathan).

STEWART. — On October 26, 1985 to Fiona (nee Macmillan) and Nicholas — a daughter — (Catriona Alice).

SWEENEY. On 25 October at The Portland Hospital to Mona and Jim, a son, Matthew Quill.

BIRTHDAYS

ERIK AUZINGS. — Happy birthday Sweetie, M.

MARRIAGES

SCOTT-KILVERT : BURNET. — On Oct 26th at Sunningdale Parish Church, Alexander Day Scott-Kilvert, son of Mrs Elisabeth Scott-Kilvert of Milden, Suffolk, and Ian Scott-Kilvert, OBE, to Mary-Jose Burnet, daughter of Mme M Kadeschaver of Lyon.

WIGART : GREENWOOD. — The marriage took place on Friday, October 25th, 1985, in New York, USA, between Mr B. Sven Wigart, son of the late Mr & Mrs S. E. Wigart, of Stockholm, Sweden, and Dr Carolyn de H. Greenwood, daughter of the late Mr & Mrs C. Greenwood and Mrs D. L. Greenwood of Johannesburg, South Africa.

SILVER WEDDING

EVANS — Mabs & Clive, of "Hedgecox" Crocked Lane, Bridham, Chichester on Inter 28 Wedding Anniversary with love from Sally-Anne, Valerie, Richard, Spike & Max.

DEATHS

ADVANI — Tragically on October 22, Sheila and Sahib Manghanina, beloved parents of Suresh, Vinod, Marsh. Cremation at West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, at 10.30am, Wednesday 30 October.

ALEXANDER DOROTHY MABEL — (nee Carlyon) in her 90th year, on October 26, peacefully at St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. Formerly of Rustington, Sussex. Widow of Col Robert Alexander, MC, RAMC. Dearly loved mother of Barry, Dick, Philip and Elizabeth and loved grandmother and great grandmother. Service at St Andrew's Chapel, Thursday, October 31, at 11.30am, followed by cremation. Family flowers only.

BEATH On October 26th 1985, David (affectionately known by his family and many friends as Chippy) aged 80. Formerly general manager of the Bank of Scotland. Beloved husband of Kitty, loving father of David and to Wendy and a devoted grandfather. Cremation private, family please kindly dispense with flowers to Derick Scott, Portman Lodge Funeral Home, Bournemouth 343311.

BOYLE. — On October 25, Robert Harry Keith Paul, of 7 Lower Royle, who will always be missed by his children, Peter, Archie and Candy, and family and friends very much. Private cremation Wednesday, no flowers please. Memorial service to be announced later.

BURRIDGE (Betty) née Elizabeth Newton-Clare of Wild Goose Leys, Abbots Ripton, Cambridgeshire in arms (or corner of a foreign field." to Nicosia General Hospital after a serious stroke. Funeral in Kyrenia, Cyprus, Friday October 25. Memorial service in Abbots Ripton, November.

CODD — Maurice Norman, suddenly on 27th October, 1985 in a Southampton Hospital. Funeral service at Hamsal Parish Church, on Thursday 31st October at 1.15pm, prior to cremation. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired, to R.N.L.I., c/o Broadbents of Southport Ltd, to whom further enquiries should be addressed. Tel: Southport (0704) 35262.

COMBES. — On October 27, suddenly, Kenneth, at Barnstock. Father of Peter, Caroline and Stephen. Service Bayswood Church, Friday, November 1, 12 noon.

COTTRELL. *On October 26th, peacefully in Edinburgh, Bruce William, dearly loved husband of Elizabeth and father of Miranda, Henry and Edward. Memorial service on October 31 at 3 p.m. at The Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, East Port, Dunfermline.*

COVELL, Captain Patrick James, DSC and bar, RN (retd). — On Saturday, 26th October, 1985, aged 78 years, at his home in Mustard, Dorset. Beloved husband of Maureen, dear father of Ann and Timmy, dear father-in-law of Dr. dear grandfather of Jeremy, Thomas, Edward and Simon, and dear brother of Yvonne, Dicky and Ruth. Gratefully remembered and sadly missed by all his family and friends. Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium on Friday, November 1st, at 2.30pm. Enquiries and flowers or donations to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, c/o Miller Brothers & F. P. Butler Ltd, Funeral Directors, 119 Barrydale, Christchurch. Tel. Christchurch 485439.

FITZ.GERALD. — On October 26, 1985, at home after a long illness borne with great courage, Commander Peter Fitz-Gerald, RN, Mogdeuny, Adare, Co Limerick, Ireland, beloved husband of Penelope. Funeral service at Adare Parish Church on Wednesday, October 30, at 3pm, followed by burial in Adare Cemetery. If so desired donation to Injured Jockeys Fund, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9HE, or to Frank Thompson, F/D, 40, Thomas Street, Limerick.

FORWOOD. — On Saturday, October 26, suddenly and peacefully at his home in Amersham, aged 88, Stephen Langton Forwood, LVO. Much loved husband of Elma, father of Philip, Jane and Antony, and grandfather. Service at Amersham Crematorium at 1pm, on Friday, November 1. Family flowers only please.

FREW. — On October 27, aged 94, Mary Jane Wyllie Scade, dearly loved wife of the late Dr Robert Frew, of Wickford, Essex. Mother of Cis Thomas and James, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral Chelmsford Crematorium, 2.45pm, Friday, November 1. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to The Red Cross.

GRAY.—On October 25, 1985, peacefully, in Dundee, after a short illness, Doctor William John Gray, CB, FRCPsych, aged 74, beloved husband of Norma. Private cremation. No letters, please.

HARDY, SYLVIA LUCY, wife of the late Sir Alister Hardy of Oxford, peacefully on 26th October aged 87. Mother of Michael and Bethsia and grandmother of Tom, Jutta and Nicholas. Cremation private. Family flowers only.

DEATHS

HUGHES-HALLETT.—On October 26th, peacefully, in hospital, Marjorie, widow of Lt-Colonel J. V. Hughes-Hallett, much loved mother and grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral 3.30 p.m., Friday, November 1st at St James's Church, Sherborne, near Midhurst, followed by private cremation.

ISHERWOOD. — On October 25 in Blackburn, Herbert, aged 81 years, beloved husband of Kate, much loved father of Jean and Kathleen and a dear grandfather, formerly of Nigeria and Gold Coast, and of Threstle Nest, Slaccary Lane, Mellor, near Blackburn. Service in St Mary's Church, Mellor, on Friday at 11.15am followed by cremation. Flowers and further inquiries to Scaife & Blackburn. Tel: (0254 53911).

JONES — On 17th October 1985, Dr John Henry Jones, of Glwysgoed, Caradog Road, Aberystwyth, aged 76, husband of Marian, father of Philip and Elrys, formerly director of education, for Cardiganshire.

KYLE DONALD VIGOO. — Beloved husband of Millicent, dear father of Peter, Patricia, Elizabeth and Richard, on Friday, October 25, 1985, aged 80 years, after a short illness. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Sanderstead, October 31, at 10am. Family cut flowers only, donations if desired to Scanner Appeal, Mayday Hospital, Mayday Rd, Thornton Heath.

LUTYENS — On October 24th 1985, peacefully at Lyme Regis, Mary Evelyn Bridget Lutyens, only daughter of the late Lionel and Lucy Lutyens and sister of the late Derek and Patrick Lutyens. Funeral service at St Michaels church, Lyme Regis, on Thursday October 31st at 11.30am.

MAINE-TUCKER. — Peacefully on October 26th, 1985, at 2 Park Road, Penarth, Alfreda Marian St Clair Maine-Tucker (Freda). Much loved wife of the late Geoffrey Maine-Tucker. Service at South Glam. Funeral service at St Mary's Parish Church, Wenvoe, on Wednesday, October 30th, at 1pm, and afterwards, gentleman only, at Thornhill Crematorium. Family flowers only, but donations in lieu to R.U.K.B.A. or R.N.L.I., c/o Lloyds Bank, Penarth, S. Glam.

MEE. — On October 26, Tony, husband of Francine, father of Stephanie and Laurence, Requiem Mass at Catholic Church, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, at 10am, Thursday, October 31. Flowers or donations for Quay Abbey, Ryde, I.W. maybe sent to H. A. Tarrant Ltd, Funeral Directors, 27 Christchurch Rd, Ringwood, Hampshire. Tel: 2351.

O'FIORDAIN. Owynneth Joyce, on October 27, at Carrigennivin, Beara. Sadly missed by Shaun, Julius, Sam & Emmy and many many friends.

RADHALL.— Phyllis Mary, on 26th October 1985, at her 79th year, very peacefully at home. Wife of the late Norman Radhall, daughter of the late Horace and Elizabeth Cossellu, much loved aunt, cousin and grandmother. Service at St Margaret's Church, Chipstead, Surrey, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday 4th November 1985, followed by cremation at Surrey and Sussex crematorium. Enquiries and flowers to W. A. Tuajove & Sons, 58 Chipstead Valley Rd, Coulsdon, Surrey, Tel. 01-660 2620.

REID. On October 26th peacefully in a nursing home, Harjorie aged 81 years, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, widow of Leonard John Reid and devoted step mother and friend. Funeral service at West Herts Crematorium, Garston near Watford on Tuesday 5th November at 2.15 pm. Family flowers only.

ROSKILL.—At Ellesmere, Shropshire, on October 21st, 1985, suddenly, Eric Rowland James, aged 82 years, beloved husband of Margery (Peggy), adored father of Jaqui, Christine, Simon and Marcus and father-in-law of Martin, Guy, Susan and Gillian. Greatly loved by his fourteen grandchildren. "Redeemed by the blood of the Lamb." Funeral at St Mary's Church, Ellesmere, at 12 noon on October 31st. Donations, if desired, instead of flowers to Restoration Fund, St Mary's Church.

SCOTT.—On October 25, 1985, with great courage, Patrick Drummond Winstone, beloved father of William, Gwen and Sheila, grandfather to Amanda, Sean, Rupert, Lucy, George and Michael and great-grandfather to Daniel. Funeral service, 12 noon on Wednesday, October 30, 1985, at St Leonard's Parish Church, Writhboxford, Bewdley, Worcestershire. Flowers to Ince, Bank House, Severnside South, Bewdley, Worcestershire.

SEYMOUR — Margaret Kathleen, on 26th October 1985, aged 67, at The Royal Hastings Hospital, Surrey, much loved wife of David, & mother of Julia & Anne. The Funeral Service will take place at St Leonard's Church, Chelsham, at 11.50am, 31 October, 1985, followed by Private Cremation.

SEYMOUR — **WALKER,** on October 25, following a stroke suffered on September 27, Jill Raymonde (nee Boyd Harvey) aged 49. Dearly loved wife of Kay John & sister of Julia. Anita & Elizabeth. Cremation at Newcastle November 1, memorial thanksgiving service Sulgrave Parish Church, Saturday 9 November at 2.30 p.m. Flowers for the church may be sent care of Mrs Tattersall, Corner House, Sulgrave, Banbury, Oxon.

STEDMAN. — On October 27, Sir George Foster Stedman, KBE, CB, MC, aged 90. Much loved husband of Lady Stedman, Nee Mary Lygo, father and grandfather. Funeral service Friday, November 1, at 11.45am, at St Peter and St Paul Church, Ockton. Notts. Private cremation. No flowers, family flowers only. Donations if desired to the Church of England Children Society, or The Friends of Southwell Minster c/o C. W. Doughty, Funeral Director, Ockton, Southwell, Notts.

STEPHENSON. — On October 26, 1985, Mary Burns, peacefully at home aged 75 years. Much loved mother of John, Sheelagh & Timothy. Funeral service at St Michaels Church, St Albans at 2.30 on Friday Nov 1, 1985, followed by cremation for family only. Family flowers only please, any donations to The Brompton Hospital Research Fund.

TACKABERRY, Mary Catherine, (née Cosgrove) at 88, widow of Thomas Raphael Tackaberry of Sharpenmy Lane, Eynsford, Kent, died in hospital on 17th October 1985. She had fought a long illness with fortitude, extraordinary strength of mind and physical courage. She will be greatly missed by all her family, friends, colleagues and students — who were privileged to know her well. The funeral service will be at St Augustin's Church, Dartford, Kent, on Saturday 9th November at 2pm. The burial will be in the churchyard at St Martin's, Eynsford, later afternoon.

von TRAUTTENBERG — On October 26th 1985 Captain Baron Hans (Dicky) von Trauttenberg aged 76. Peacefully in London after a long illness. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Thursday, October 31st, 12.30 pm. Family flowers only, donations if desired to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers.

WALEY. — On October 27, peacefully, Rhoda Florence, aged 90 years, of Borrers Platt, Ditchling. Funeral service to take place at the Ditchling Unitarian Church on Wednesday, October 30, at 10am, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to International Help for Children, 150, Eversholt St, London, NW1.

WEBB—PURKIS. — On October 25th, 1985, peacefully in a nursing home in Sidmouth, Irene Norah, aged 83 years, widow of Dick and mother of Tony and Nick. Funeral service at The Church of the Sacred Heart, Kingsbridge, Devon, on Thursday, October 31st, at 10.30am. Donations, if desired, to the Mental After Care Association, 110 Jermyn St, London SW1Y 6HB.

WEEKS. — On Sunday, 27th October at Marley House Nursery Home, Winfrith Newburgh, Dorchester, Cynthia beloved wife of Dr Cummings and of The Lord Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., and much loved mother of Jane, Mary, Cummings and of Pamela and Venetia. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Monday, 4th Nov at 3.45 p.m. Flowers to J. H. Tarrant, Ltd, 132 Preston Road, London, W.10.

WOODS — Gillian Sara (nee Rudd), wife of Christopher, mother of Emma, Matthew, Adam & Lapplan, & grandmother of Matthew Victoria & Rowan, on 22 October at home, St Jean's Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Family funeral on 1 November at 12, & thanksgiving service on 18 November at 12 Noon at St Marys, Woodbridge. Flowers or donations (for Beck Notley Boulthorpe School for the physically handicapped) to E. B. Button & Sons, 24 St Johns Street, Woodbridge.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GUNSTON. *A memorial service for Major Sir Derrick Gunston, Bt, will be held on Wednesday, October 30 at noon in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, SW1.*

IN MEMORIAM

DIGHT. - In happy memory of Eng. Rear Admiral S. R. Dight, CBE, born 29 October, 1885, and of his son John, Lt RN, RNS Quorn, killed in action August 1944.

PROCTOR (née Moore) died October 29, 1981. Loved and remembered by husband David and friends.

WRIGHT, PHILIP. — Happy birthday memories, much loved, sadly missed. Win, Ann and Sue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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BARBARA & BARRY. Thank you very much for Friday evening, James.

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6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; junior advice line at 7.32 followed by the adult equivalent approximately an hour later. Plus, a recipe from Glynn Christian and gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh.

9.20 Ceefax. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Brian Jameson with guests Cleo Sylvester, Peter Pettinger and Don Lawson (r). 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 **News After Noon**, including subtitled news headlines. 12.55 Regional news.

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** includes the Bollerhouse Project's director, Stephen Bayley, talking about the project's move from the Victoria and Albert Museum to a new site in London's docklands where the world's first design museum is to be set up. 1.45 Mr Benn. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

2.00 **Claire Rayner's Casebook.** Incest (r).

2.25 **Championship Bowling: The CIS Insurance UK Indoor Singles Championship.** David Icke introduces second round action from the Guild Hall, Preston. 3.00 Ceefax. 3.52 Regional news.

3.55 **Bertha** and The Tea Nurse. Narrated by Roy Kinnear with Sheila Walker. 4.10 **Dastardly and Muttley.** Cartoon series. 4.20 **Beat the Teacher.** Quiz competition presented by Paul Jones. 4.35 **Galloping Galaxies.** The fifth and final programme in the comedy science fiction series.

5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**

5.10 **Grange Hill.** Episode three of the 18-part serial about the pupils and staff of a comprehensive school (Ceefax) (r).

5.35 **Masterteam.** Quiz game for teams, presented by Angela Rippon.

6.00 **News.**

6.35 **London Plus.**

7.00 **Telly Addicts.** The remarkable Pain family from Swindon appear for the eight consecutive time. Their challengers this week are the Haddan family from Arbroath. Introduced by Noel Edmonds.

7.30 **EastEnders.** It's christening time for Pauline's and Arthur's baby. (Ceefax).

8.00 **Big Deal.** Robby Box thinks that all his Inland Revenue troubles are over when he finds an amount of money hidden in the cistern of the Dragon Club, but Debby is kidnapped and the ransom is the money that Robby found. Ceefax.)

8.50 **Points of View.** Barry Took takes another dip into the BBC's postbag.

9.00 **News.**

9.25 **Cagney and Lacey.** Christine Cagney is bombarded with gems from a debonair villain who adds to her embarrassment by sending the stolen stones to the precinct house (Ceefax).

10.15 **Film 85.** Among the films reviewed by Barry Norman are John Boorman's latest, *The Emerald Forest*, and *St Elmo's Fire* which is about a group of graduates coming to terms with the harsh reality of life away from the field of academe, and starring a group of actors who are being feted as the stars of tomorrow.

10.45 Heart disease is linked to high consumption of fat, yet the message remains relatively unpublicized in Britain. Dr Michael O'Donnell explains (r).

11.10 **The Rock Gospel Show.** With Alvin Stardust, the London Community Gospel Choir, Steve Taylor, Martyn Joseph and the Doyley Brothers (r).

11.45 Weather.

TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain,** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercises at 6.20; sport at 6.35 and 7.34; regional report at 7.15; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.55; Rustie Lee in the kitchen of London's Dorchester Hotel at 8.17; film reviews at 8.34. The guests include Roy Castle and Bruce Oldfield. 9.04 Wacaday! For the younger viewer.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines.

9.30 **For Schools:** Physics: radio activity. 9.55 How children cope with being sorry. 10.09 Practising for a school's sports day. 10.26 The early years of life. 10.48 Evidence for the theory of evolution. 11.10 Drumming, dancing and singing from Ghana. 11.27 Why living things need food. 11.44 The role of the dragon in literature.

12.00 **Flicks.** Christopher Lillicrap with the story of Attic of the Wind. 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.** Drama serial about an Australian family during the Forties.

1.00 **News at One.** 1.20 **Thames news.**

1.30 ***Shillingbury Tales.*** English village stories. Today, everybody rallies round when the corner shop is threatened by a council scheme (r).

2.10 **Daytime.** Sarah Kennedy, before her Telethon bash, chairs a studio discussion on a matter of topical importance.

3.00 **Cross Wits.** Crossword game presented by Barry Cryer. With Anneka Rice and John Junkin. 3.25 **Thames news headlines.**

3.30 **The Young Doctors.** Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital.

4.00 **Flicks.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.10 **Doris.** Cartoon adventure of a cat (r). 4.20 **Storybook International: The Clever Thief** – a tale from China (Oracle).

4.45 **Splash.** A film report on the new sport speed sailing; and Roger Daltrey talks about angling. There are also the two winners of a competition to design robots.

5.15 **Blockbusters.** Bob Holmes with another round of the general knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 **News. 6.00 Thames news.**

6.35 **Crossroads.** Daniel splashes out and treats his colleagues while the wedding plans of Kath and Stephens are in jeoardy.

7.00 **Emmerdale Farm.** Mowlam has plans of his own and they don't include a heavy conversation with Jack.

7.30 **Telethon '85** presented by Andrew Gardner and Sarah Kennedy from the stage of London's Royalty Theatre. A little bit of British television history will be made with the first non-stop 24-hour television transmission. The occasion is a fund-raising spectacular that lasts until TV-am tomorrow morning, restarting on Wednesday at 9.25am and ending with Coronation Street's transmission at 7.30 in the evening. In between times a host of entertainers are giving their services free in the hope that viewers will donate liberally to charities for needy children and young people. The target is £2m. The News at Ten interrupts the entertainment and this is followed by a special appeal by the Prince of Wales, live from Melbourne, during his tour of Australia with the Princess of Wales. Viewers are asked to pledge their donations on 01-831 3000 on which number 600 telephones will be receiving calls. Ends 6.15 am.



Escapologist Sharid Mallic on Channel 4, 10.45 pm

● With British television in a stretch of desert scheduling (be patient – next week is better), **PROBATION** (BBC 2, 9.30pm), a series of decent but quiet achievement, is the pick of the night. Tonight, we begin a two-part story, *Gary and Justine*. That subtitle suggests a love story which, in a way, it is but the ways in which it isn't are the reasons for it appearing in a series called *Probation* and not between the covers of *True Romance*. Gary is 24, with half of his life since 19 spent inside for violent crimes. Justine is 20, four months away from the birth of Gary's child. The third party, and party to the couple's often violent disagreements, is Sylvia, a probation officer. For 40 minutes, they talk, bicker and witter and bitch and drift closer, then apart. And we listen. I've always felt uneasy about this kind of peek-time television, and the degree of voyeurism involved, but *Probation* seems to plead for its subjects rather than exploit them; our instant judgements of Gary and Justine are forced towards review by the weight of what they say. It is ordinary talk, with all its inanity and torpor, but it is truthful and the voices are those of a class and generation which is, with regard to the media, often voiceless.

● Two more small but agreeable items can be found on BBC 2. **CALL MY BLUFF** (8.30pm) returns, with Robert Robinson presiding over the arcane-names game which passes classy half-hours but tends, in its selection of teams, to be Hampstead Actors vs Hampstead Academics. **OPEN TO QUESTION** (6.25pm), David Owen MP faces questions from a selection of the next electorate. Twelve years after Mrs Thatcher told a previous quizzed-by-kids show *VIP* that she never expected to see a female Prime Minister, Dr Owen tells this one whether he expects there to be one from the SDP.

● On ITV, we are two nations tonight. London gets the **TELETHON** (7.30pm), the beginning of a 24-hour star-spangled marathon to raise money for charity. Regional royalists miss another family first: HRH Prince Charles "live" from Melbourne (all previous royal appearances have been recorded.) Outside London, the climax of Jackie Collins's smiles-knives-and-diamonds saga of film folk, **HOLLYWOOD WIVES** (9pm).

Mark Lawson

CHOICE

BBC 2

9.00 **Ceefax.**

9.20 **Daytime on Two:** For moderately handicapped young adults. 9.35 Leisure time in France. 9.52 Maths. 10.15 Episode five of the *humorous* ghost story, Dark Towers. 10.38 Why American grain farmers are losing money. 11.00 A visit to a pottery. 11.17 *Episode three of After Four*, by Cathy Pellicer. 11.39 Science: catalysis. 12.00 A portrait of Frenchman, Luc Doublet, the head of a family firm of Lille flagmakers. 12.30 Lesson five of the German conversation course. 12.55 Learning English from watching popular television programmes. 1.20 Leisure time in Spain. 1.38 Mere mortals attempt to emulate birds. 2.00 For four-and-five-year olds. 2.15 The role of the Church in the Middle Ages. 2.40 Science: forces and movement.

3.00 **Championship Bowling.** Second round action in the CIS Insurance UK Indoor Singles Championship.

5.25 **News Summary with subtitles.**

5.30 **Company of Women.** Sally Hardcastle meets the women who formed a computer software company and, working from home, have earned an international reputation as well as a multi-million pound turnover (First shown on BBC South).

6.00 **Tucker's Luck.** Part two of the nine-episode serial and it is only the thought of seeing Natalie again that is carrying Tucker through the storms and vicissitudes at home and at college.

6.25 **Open to Question.** Facing the questioning of young people is Dr David Owen. (See Choice).

7.00 **Whistle Test.** Andy Kershaw reports on the new music that is flourishing among the tobacco plantations of North Carolina; in the studio there is music from Siouxsie and the Banshees and Loudon Wainwright III; from the University of East Anglia – a performance by Propaganda. The Hindsight features Steely Dan.

8.00 **Call My Bluff:** A new series begins with Robert Robinson ruling the verbal roost, Frank Muir with Clair Francis and John Nettles, and Arthur Marshall partnered by Rula Lenska and Denis Quilley. (See Choice).

8.30 **Food and Drink** presented by Chris Kelly, Michael Barry and Jill Goolden. Henry Cooper lead the search for the best British sausage; a new home-brew is tested; and there is a new idea for a casserole ingredient.

9.00 **Championship Bowling.** More second-round action.

9.30 **Probation.** Part one of a two-programme examination of Gary, on a suspended sentence for crimes of violence, and Justine, his five months pregnant girlfriend. (See Choice).

10.00 **Championship Bowling.**

10.50 **Newsnight.**

11.35 **Weather.**

CHANNEL 4

2.35 **Gallery.** Art panel game, presented by George Melly. The regualr team leaders, Frank Whitford and Maggi Hambling are joined by Joanna Lumley and Alister Warman, and two students, Francis Convery from Edinburgh and Nicola Roberts of Manchester (r).

3.00 **Sea War'** Part three of the 13-programme series on the Royal Navy's contribution to victory in the Second World War. Today's episode follows the tracking and destruction of two German warships, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau.

3.30 **World of Animation.**

3.45 **Years Ahead.** Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. This week's edition includes a report on a group of pensioners from Bathgate attending an adventure holiday, canoeing, sailing and learning archery. There is also an item on the history of Hallowe'en.

4.30 **Countdown.** Phil Wall, a freelance writer from Bury, challenges yesterday's winner of the anagrams and numbers game. Richard Whitley is the questionmaster with John Jenkin in the adjudicaor's chair.

5.00 **Bewitched.** Darrin's popularity rises his mischievous mother-in-law who casts a spell that turns him into someone unpopular.

5.30 **Anything We Can Do.** The penultimate programme in the dramatized series about a family coming to terms with information technology and computers (Oracle) (r).

6.00 **Coral Jungle.** Underwater photographer Ben Cropp and his wife Eva search the wreck-strewn Great Barrier Reef and collect coins to cannons (r).

7.00 **Channel Four news.**

7.50 **Comment.** Jean Boness, an ex-prisoner. **Weather.**

8.00 **Brookside.** Tom has to go to the United States, leaving Heather with the problem of the wedding arrangements.

8.30 **4 What It's Worth.** Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough, recovered from last week's contretemps with the alter-day Rachman, investigates a time-share company whose clients now face a mountain of problems; David Stafford finds the best buys in tumber driers.

9.00 **Film: Kentucky Woman** (1983) starring Cheryl Ladd. A made-for-television drama about a woman flouting convention by fighting to be accepted as a coal miner to support her invalid father and fatherless child.

10.45 **Mosaic.** The skills of escapologist Shahid Malik, from Pakistan, recently voted Magician of the Year.

11.30 **Individual Voices.** Brotherhood of Breath, led by pianist Chris McGregor, in concert during the 1981 Camden Jazz Festival. Ends 12.15.

Radio 4

On long wave † also VHF.

5.56 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.25 Prayer for the Day†.

6.30 Today: 8.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 8.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. (lines open from 8.00am).

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent. BBC correspondents talk about the countries they work in.

10.30 Morning Story: No Smoke Without Fire, by Jenny Hursell. Read by Jack Carr.

10.45 Daily Service†. Reading Psalm 8. Hymns (BBC HB 325 and 140)†.

11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: Levels of Unconsciousness, by Margaret Jones. Hospital bedside drama, with Renée Asherson as Lucille.

11.33 Wildlife. Experts tackle questions from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Naturalist Trust.

12.00 News; You And Yours. Consumer advice with Pattie Coldwell.

12.27 Round Britain Quiz: Irene Thomas and Eric Knorn v Fred Nicholls and Jack Jones. 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers (r). 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour introduced by Mary Marquis. The 30th anniversary of The Woman of the Year luncheon.

3.00 *News: Afternoon Play* Death by Proxy, by Bernard Knight. A doctor is found dead. It looks like murder, but the insurance man has doubts†.

4.00 News.

4.05 Village of Death. The heroic response of a Derbyshire village to the bubonic plague in 1665 (r).

4.30 Kaleidoscope. Mishima, A Feminist Dictionary, The Play's the Thing and Russian Jazz†(r).

5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'clock news; Financial Report.

6.30 Top of the Form.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File on 4.

8.00 It Doesn't Quite Taste Like Chapati. Anthony Smith reflects on surprising aspects of Ethiopia.

8.30 The Tuesday Feature: 'Worlds Elsewhere) – Collectors of antiquarian books and comics for children.

9.00 In Touch. Magazine programme for people with a visual handicap.

9.30 The Music of Work. Kevin Crossley-Holland looks at examples of work songs from all over the world (3) Sowers and Reapers (r).

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine with Michael Oliver.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings' by Maya Angelou abridged in ten parts (7). 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News; Weather.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only) as above except: 5.55–5.00am Weather; Travel. 11.00–12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Musicianship. 1.55–3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.25 Contact. 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind (stories). 5.50–5.55 PM (continued).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert. Rossini's Overture: La Cambiale di matrimonio (RPO). A Stamitz's Flute Concerto in D (Scottish CO): Rossini's Bel raggio lusinghier (Semiramide) (Maria Callas, soprano); Bach's Suite No 2, in B minor (BWV 1067) (Academy of St Martin in the Fields);8.00 News. 8.05 Weber's Quintet in B flat, arranged for clarinet and string orchestra; Chopin's Andante spianato and Grande polonaise in E flat, Op 22 (Krystian Zimerman (piano) and J Stamitz's Symphony in D, Op 3 no 2 (Academy of Ancient Music).†

9.00 News.

9.05 This Weak's Composer: Tchaikovsky's Scherzo à la russe. Op 1 No 1 (Michael Ponti (piano); Suite No 2, in C, Op 53; Dumka: Russian rustic scene, Op 59 (Vladimir Ashkenazy, piano).†

10.00 J C Bach and Mozart. J C Bach's Overture: La calamità de' cuori (Netherlands Chamber Orchestra). Mozart's Rondo in A (K 386) and Piano Concerto No 12, in A (K414) (English Chamber Orchestra).†

10.40 BBC Singers t Chelmsford Cathedral. William Mathias's A May Magnificent; Holst's Ave Maria; Grace Williams's Ave maris stella; Vaughan Williams's O vos omnes; Elizabeth Maconchy's Still falls the rain (first performance)†.

11.25 Syrinx. Debussy's Sonata for flute, viola and harp; Françaix's String G Trio; Ibert's Two Interludes for flute, violin and harp; (Pierné's Variations libres at Finale†(r).

12.20 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Berlioz's Three Pieces (The Damnation of Faust) and Bernard Stevens's Cello Concerto with Alwxander Baillie (cello)†.

1.00 News.

1.05 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Beethoven's Symphony No 7.†

1.40 Guitar Encores. Sharon Isbin plays Turina's Fandanguillo; Leo Brouwer's Tes baladas (del Decamceron negro); Lauro's Venezuelan Waltz No 3; Sels por derecho; Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Tarantella†(r).

2.10 South German Radio Symphony Orchestra. Lutoslawski's Little Suite and Brahms's Violin Concerto in D, Op 77. (Anne-Sophie Mutter, violin) 3.00 Interval Reading. 3.05 Shostakovich's Symphony No 1, Op 10. †

3.40 Bach. French Suite No 5 in G (BWV 816) with Ruth Dyson (harpsichord)†(r).

4.00 Russian Songs and Cello Music. Three songs by Dargomizhsky: three pieces for cello and piano by Gliere and Four Songs by Glinka. Prokofiev, Two arrangements for cello and piano and five songs by Borodin. With Felicity Palmer (mezzo-soprano), Moray Welsh (cello) and Roger Vignoles (piano) direct from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London.†

4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure presented by Geoffrey Norrist.

6.30 The Division Viol. Seventeenth century English instrumental music performed by London Baroque. Christopher Simpson's Divisions in D; Henry Butler's Divisions in E minor; Peter Philips's Pavana dolorosa; Nicholas a Kempis's Variations on Pavana dolorosa and Godfried Keller's Divisions in D†(r).

7.05 Spanish Piano Music played by Enrique Perez de Guzman. Montsalvatge's Trois divertissements, Op 1; Granados's El fandengo de Candil (Goyescas); Montsalvatge's à Monpou: Sonatina à Yvette.

7.30 Turandot. First British broadcast of Puccini's opera in the complete version with the whole of Alfano's original ending. Linda Kelm sings the title role in the Netherlands Radio recording, sung in Italian.18.10 Interval Reading. 8.15 Act two. 9.05 Interval Reading. 9.10 Act three.

10.00 Jazz Today featuring Soldiers of the Road. Jo Gallivan (drums/percussion); Harry Beckett (trumpet); Jon Corbett (trumpet); Nick Evans (trombone); Neil Sidwell (trombone); Evan Parker (tenor/soprano); Elton Dean (alto saxophone/saxello); Marcio Mattos (double bass); John Mitchell (marimba) and Jim Dvorak (trumpet).†

11.00 A Moyse Legacy. First of six programmes of recordings by the late French flautist and teacher, Marcel Moyse, who died last November.†

11.57 News.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00am Adrian John. 7.30 Mike Read. 9.30 Simon Bates. 12.30pm Newsbeat (Janet Trewin). 12.45 Gary Davies with the new Top 40. 3.00 Paul Jordan. 5.30 Newsbeat (Janet Trewin). 5.45 Bruno Brookes (6.30 Bruno reviews the new Top 40 singles). 7.30 Janice Long (8.00 John Walters' diary). 10.00–12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2: 4.00am As Radio 2. 8.00pm Roger Whittaker talks about his 25 years in show business.† 9.00 BBC Radio Orchestra.† 9.30 As Radio 2. 10.00 As Radio 1. 12.00–4.00am As Radio 2.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. Sports Desk 1.05pm, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02, 8.45 (MF only). 9.55.

4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.00 Martin Kelner.† 8.05 Ken Bruce.† 10.30 Jimmy Young (medical questions answered by Dr Mike Smith).† 1.05pm David Jacobs.† 2.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Soccer Special: Milk Cup Third Round. Second-half commentary on one match. 9.30 BBC Radio Orchestra. Guest conductor is film composer David Whittaker, who is joined by vocalist Tracy Miller.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Cinema Scrapbook: Soundtrack Memories of 1977 in films. 10.30 Brain of Sport 1985. Tonight at the Middlesbrough Brass Castle Golf Club, Marton, near Middlesbrough, Jim Carr, Jeff Holms and Michael Hudson compete. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Peter Dickson presents Nightride.† 3.00–4.00 A Little Night Music.†

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Behind the Universe. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 News. 8.03 Reflections. 8.15 Development '85. 8.30 The Art of Peter Pears. 8.00 News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 News. 10.01 Discovery. 10.30 Kipps. 11.00 News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Waveguide. 11.25 A Letter From Scotland. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Success of the Airbus. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Recording Of The Week. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 The Secret Choir. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 A Jolly Good Show. 4.00 News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The State of the Vatican. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 News. 5.09 A Letter From Scotland. 8.00 News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Concert Hall. 10.00 News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 A Letter From Scotland. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Keep It In The Family. 11.30 The Success of the Airbus. 12.00 News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The State of the Vatican. 1.00 News. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Report On Religion. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Classical Clarinet. 2.30 Kipps. 3.00 News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 4.40 Book Choice. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1 Wales 9.20am–9.45 Mastersaem. 9.45–10.30 Ceefax. 5.35pm–6.00 Wales today. 6.35–7.00 The Chris Stuart Cha Cha Chat Show. 9.25–9.55 Week in Week out. 9.55–10.45 Cagney and Lacey. 11.45–11.50 News and weather. Scotland 10.20am–10.30 Dotaman. 6.35pm–7.00 Reporting Scotland. 10.45–11.15 Grimble on Islands: (Islay). 11.15–11.40 Plague of Hearts. 11.40–11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland 5.35pm–5.40 Today's Sport. 5.40–6.00 Inside Ulster. 6.35–7.00 Masterteam. 7.00–7.30 Channel One. 11.45–11.50 News and weather. England 6.35pm–7.00 Regional news variation.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30–2.30 The Baron. 6.00–6.35 News. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, cont. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 9.30am–12.00 Schools. 6.00pm–6.35 Wales at Six.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Filalabalam. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. Gwŷr Llên. 2.55 Interval. 4.25 Bewitched. 4.55 Hanner Awr Fawr. 5.30 Betty Whie Show. 6.00 Winston Churchill: The Valiant Years. 6.30 Penigamp. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Mil O Alwadau. 8.00 Paul Hogan Show. 8.30 Man About the House. 9.00 Austin. 10.00 Well Being. 10.45 Film: Vivement Dimanche". 12.45am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Survival. 1.20 News. 1.30–2.30 Champions. 3.35–4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15–5.45 Survival of the Fittest. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30–7.00 L'Exile Extraodinaire. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.34 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30–2.30 Country practice. 3.00–3.30 Adventurer. 5.15–5.45 Sons and Daughters: 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25–6.35 Police 5. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Company, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Gardens for all. 1.20 News. 1.30–2.00 The Baron. 5.15–5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00–6.35 About Anglia. 7.00 Bygones. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Recipe for Living, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30–2.30 Simon & Simon. 3.30–4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.00 This Is Your Right. 5.05 Crossroads. 5.30–7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Calendar Lunchtime Live. 1.20 Calendar. 1.30–2.30 Hotel. 3.30–4.00 Country Practice. 6.00–6.35 Calendar. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30–2.30 Fifty Fifty. 3.30–4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00–6.35 Lookaround. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Gamering Time. 1.20 News. 1.30 The Baron. 2.25–2.30 Tuesday Tales. 3.30–4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15–5.45 Emmerale Farm. 6.00–6.35 News and Scotland Today. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Late Call, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30–2.30 Riptide. 3.30–4.00 Beverly Hillbillies". 6.00–6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30–2.30 Dreamers. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25–7.00 News. 7.30 Carry on Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30–2.30 New Avengers. 6.00–6.35 Northern Life. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.32 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am Let Music Talk . . . Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Survival. 1.20 News. 1.30–2.30 Champions. 3.25–4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20–5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40–7.00 Money Matters. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.34 Hollwood Wives, contd. 12.20 Postcript, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm–1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30–2.30 The Baron. 5.15–5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00–6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 Different Strokes. 7.30 Carry On Laughing. 8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. 9.00–10.00 Hollywood Wives. 10.30 Hollywood Wives, contd. 12.20am News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 CC 240 5258 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tom't 7.00 Faust. Tomor 7.30 Orpheus in the Underworld.

PALACE THEATRE 01-437 6834 cc 437 8327/379 6433. 4 perfs only, ends 2nd Nov ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER'S REQUIEM AND VARIATIONS All perfs at 8.00pm SOME GOOD SEATS AVAILABLE AT CERTAIN PERFORMANCES TONIGHT JANE GREGORY. ALED JONES, JUSTIN LAVENDER

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE COVENT GARDEN 01-240 1066/1911. Access, Visa, Diners Club & Amex cards accepted. Restaurant 240 1199. Open Mon-Sat 10am-8pm. Seats are available from 10am on the day of performance. Tom't 7.30 (a) THE ROYAL BALLET Tom't 7.30 (a) The Sleeping Beauty. Tomor 7.30 La Fille mal gardée, The Sons of Horus/Elite Syncopations. Ballet Casting Info 01-240 9815.

SADLER'S WELLS 278 8916 Until Nov 23. Eves 7.30 Sat Mats 2.30 (& Morning Perfs).

NEW SADLER'S WELLS OPERA The Merry Widow, La Traviata, & HMS Pinafore with Mikael Melbye, Ann Howard & Peter Savidge. Tom't & Fri LA TRAVIATA. Tomor & Sat THE MERRY WIDOW. Thurs: HMS PINAFORE.

SADLER'S WELLS 278 8916

LFB 2 Nov 28–30 2 progs. Incl: Acrobats (Paul Taylor/ World Prem by Nils Christe. Lindi Dieterle from Nagoya Ballet) Bruce/Schanfuss/Bournonville)

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL Barbican Centre, EC2. 01-638 8891/628 8795. Tom't 7.45 Nicolas Zukerman, viola; Pt Nicholas Hamlin, piano. MOZART: Sonata in B flat, K 454. BEETHOVEN: Sonata, Op 30 No 1. R STRAUSS: Sonata in E flat, Op 18.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 01-928 3191 CC 928 8800. Tomor 7.30 CZECH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Vaclav Neumann, conductor. Smetana: Ma Vlast. Dvorak: Symphony No 6.

THEATRES

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ALBERY, 836 3878 cc 379 6565 cc 379 6433 cc 741 9999. Group Sales 930 6123, 836 3962. Eves Mon-Fri 7.15, Sats 2.0 & 7.30pm ANTONY SHER "Gives London's Performance of the Year" Mail on Sunday in Harvey Fierstein's Tony Award winning "BRILLIANTLY FUNNY" Obs. TORCH SONG TRILOGY Directed by Robert Allen Ackerman

ALDWYCH THEATRE 01-836 6404/ 6641 01-379 6233 cc accepted "QUITE SIMPLY MAGNIFICENT" Punch GLENDA JACKSON Robert Eddison Georgina Hale Gerard Murphy Joyce Redman and Tim Woodward in PHEDRA A PRODUCTION OF TRAGEDY INCESTUOUS PASSION, AND THE RETRIBUTION OF THE GODS IN THE GUILTY HOUSES OF PHILIP PROWSE'S SPLENDID DESIGN ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING SETTINGS OF THEATRE TO BE SEEN IN LONDON. Mon-Fri, 7.30. Sats, 5.00 & 8.30.

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Teaching unions in angry split over tactics

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A furious row broke out yesterday between the two biggest teachers' unions after a report in *The Times* that the smaller unions might be prepared to settle the nine-month-old dispute once the National Union of Teachers loses its majority on the Burnham negotiating committee.

Mr Fred Jarvis, the general secretary of the NUT, which is expected to lose overall majority on Friday, poured scorn on the second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, for having talks about tactics with the National Association of Head Teachers.

He said he had no doubt that NAS/NUT members would "be angered and dismayed at the apparent readiness of their leaders to enter into an unholy alliance with the NAHT" which had never supported the teachers' pay claim.

"The NAS/UWT rank and file members will want to know why they are now to collaborate with the enemies of their own action while being instructed not to take any more joint action with the NUT," Mr Jarvis said in a statement.

Mr Smithies, general secretary of the NAS/UWT who confirmed that the NAS/UWT was anxious for an early and realistic settlement and would want to call a meeting of the teachers' side once the NUuT lost its majority, described Mr Jarvis's statement as scurrilous.

Denying that his union had been plotting with the NAHT, he said meeting had taken place but there were no pans to establish a formal block with the heads.

"I regret that Mr Jarvis should give voice to such an outburst at such a crucial time in our pay negotiations, but I do understand that he and his organization are increasingly upset at the real prospect of losing their monopoly on the right to make decisions for teachers," he said.

A crucial union in the new voting calculations on the teachers' side of Burnham is the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, which is expected to hold the balance of power with its four votes. It is not clear how the association would jump, but it is thought it would be unlikely to block a settlement if that was what the other smaller unions wanted.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of AMMA, was only prepared to speak personally. "We would be willing to enter into negotiations immediately on the basis of the last offer in the hope that it could be improved, albeit marginally, so that teachers did a little better than tread water." The NAS/UWT would be taking a serious political risk in going for a settlement once the NUT loses its majority because of the accusations of "sell out" which could be made.

Mr Smithies understands the problem but believes the facts are on his side. "If we don't settle the 1985 claim pretty soon, it is going to get mixed up with the 1986 claim. Do any of us think we will get as much out of merging this year with next year as we could from doing separate deals?"

Engineers reject 4%

Union leaders representing a million engineering workers yesterday rejected a pay offer of just under 4 per cent on minimum rates.

Negotiations between the Engineering Employers Federation, which has 5,000 member companies, and the 12 engineering and shipbuilding unions are regarded as a signpost toward future developments in the private sector pay round which is now getting under way.

Further talks will be held next month.

The unions had submitted a four-point-claim including a substantial increase in minimum rates which are mainly used as calculators for overtime

Dr James McFarlane, director general of the employers' federation, said that productivity in the industry was improving but that there was still more to be done to match competitor countries.

I am a Cypriot policeman says alleged KGB major

Threat of action over photograph

From Robert Fisk
Kakopetria, Cyprus

The man identified at the British secrets trial as a KGB major who allegedly forced British servicemen in Cyprus to hand over top secret documents "by the bagful" is a member of the Cypriot intelligence service.

Mr Costas Elenas – referred to at the trial under the names of "Costas Demetriades" and "Major Alexei Constantin" of the KGB – claims that a British intelligence agent took his photograph in the bar of a village hotel not far from the RAF radar station on the Troodos mountains and that the picture was used to frame him after the arrest of the servicemen.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Elenas, a pipe-smoking middle-aged man who works for the Cypriot intelligence service KIB, said he knew two of the seven British servicemen acquitted at the Central Criminal Court because they occasionally went drinking in the bar of the Rialto Hotel across the road from his home in the hill village of Kakopetria.

"I only knew them by their faces," he said. "I probably said 'hallo' to them occasionally, but that is all. I am a servant of my government. I am a Cypriot policeman. I have never worked for anyone else and I would never be a spy for the Russians.

"There was a man, an Englishman who I think worked for British intelligence, who later took a photograph of me and then I heard that the court in London had identified me as a KGB major. It is ridiculous."

Mr Elenas said lawyers for the seven servicemen visited him in Cyprus and asked if he would testify at the trial. "I agreed . . . on two conditions. The first was that they would send me a court summons to appear at the trial, and the second was that my own people, my bosses here, would tell me to go. Neither of these two things happened."

Shortly after the trial began this summer, Mr Elenas said, a "source" in London told him he had been identified as the mysterious KGB "Major Constantin".

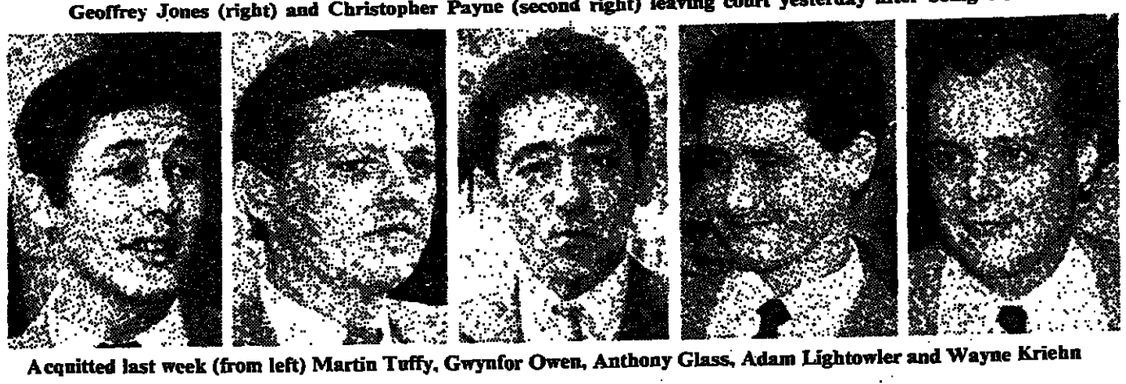
"What can a man do when he is so wrongly accused?" Mr Elenas asked. "Everyone round here knows about this, and they know that I am an honest man, a policeman. But I did not have the chance to defend myself."

Mr Elenas said they when he first met the lawyers in a Nicosia office a British newspaper took a photograph of him and claimed he was a KGB major. "I am going to take action over this," he said. "My chief of police later told Cypriot papers the claim was untrue and that they should not talk about me like that."

Mr Elenas was based in the police headquarters in Morphou until the town was captured by Turkish occupation troops in 1974. He now operates from a police office in the village of Evrykhou, four miles from Kakopetria. But his district does not include the sensitive Nato radar dishes on the heights of the Mount Olympus in the Troodos.



Geoffrey Jones (right) and Christopher Payne (second right) leaving court yesterday after being cleared



Acquitted last week (from left) Martin Tuffy, Gwynfor Owen, Anthony Glass, Adam Lightowler and Wayne Kriehn

Two freed as jury throws out spy case

Continued from page 1

The RAF man said he had been "frightened, confused and ready to say anything". But the judge found his evidence – during legal argument without the jury – on this issue was not credible.

SAC Payne had been interviewed nine times by the RAF police but the judge felt he had not been a witness who gave the impression of telling the truth. The judge said: "I cannot rely on his evidence."

Allegations by SAC Gwynfor Owen, aged 22, that an interrogator had drawn as an inducement an effigy of the scales of justice with Geoffrey Prime and 30 years on one side and Sarah Tisdall and 30 months on the other were "bizarre and improbable".

The Ministry of Defence last night refused to comment on the suggestion that the defendants had been brainwashed. An inquiry would be launched if a formal complaint was made.

The prosecution told the jury at the start of the case in June that the trial depended on confessions and statements made first to a team of four to six service investigators and then to Special Branch officers.

The case alleged that over 1,300 secret papers had been passed to foreign agents who the defendants thought were Russian. SAC Jones, it was alleged, was the leader of the servicemen's ring and had lured others in after him.

He and several other defendents had taken part in "splash parties" which involved homosexual practices and had led on to blackmail, the prosecution alleged.

Labour demands inquiry into 'charade'

Continued from page 1

pensation for these men and also a full-scale investigation as to how this outrage took place. You cannot have seven men put through this ordeal, found guiltless and then say that justice has been done without any form of recompense."

Mr Beaumont-Dark called for a judicial inquiry to discover what kind of undue pressure were brought on innocent men to say they were guilty, and then, as soon as they got the chance, to say they were not guilty.

Sir Antony Buck, chairman of the Conservative backbench defence committee, said that it looked as if the interrogation techniques "could have been suspect", and that that was a matter to be inquired into.

But he added that the trial outcome was a vindication of the British system of justice. To say that because people had been acquitted the system had failed was a slur on the system, he said.

Mr Michael Mates, Conservative MP for Hampshire, East, said: "I find it odd that the Opposition are baying for our blood just because the price of justice for innocent individuals was so high."

Mr Kevin McNamara, another Labour defence spokesman, said there was concern over the quality and experience of people carrying out the interrogation.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, as Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, attends the North London Federation Golden Jubilee Event at the Royal Chase Hotel, Enfield, 12.30; after which as Chancellor of the University of London she visits the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, WC1, 3.15; in the evening she attends the Halley's Comet Society Gala in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and the Charing Cross Hospital Medical Research Centre at the Wembley Conference Centre, 8.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the new pedestrian scheme at Gerrard Street, W1, 11.45.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, visits Leeds University, 12.15.

Princess Alexandra attends a reception given by the Royal Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen at St James's Palace, 6.15.

Last chance to see

Annual Members' exhibition of Ayr Art Circle, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5, (ends today).

Music

Concert by the BBC Singers, Queens Hall, Hexham, 7.45.

Concert by the Hanover Trio, Assembly Hall, Strathclyde University, Glasgow, 1.15.

Recital by Melanie Armitstead (soprano) and Linda Ang (piano), Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Organ recital by Simon Lindley, Town Hall, Leeds, 1.05.

Recital by Rohan de Saram (cello), Angela Malsbury (clarinet) and David Pettit (piano), Lecture Theatre Block, University of Essex, 7.45.

Concert by the Glamorgan Wind Ensemble, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.05.

Recital by Mhairi Lawson and Fiona Johnson (sopranos), King's Hall, Newcastle University, 1.10.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by the Electronic Music Now, Leadmill, Sheffield, 8.30.

Talks, lectures

German artists and the city, by Sarah O'Brian Twohig, Ruskin School, 74 High Street, Oxford, 4.45.

Inigo Jones and the Stuart Court masques, by Sir Roy Strong, Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, 5.15.

General

Newcastle Literary Festival: Traveller's Tales – a celebration of 50 years of Penguin Books with Eric Newby, Redmond O'Hanlon and chaired by Melvyn Bragg, Royal Station Hotel, Neville Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 7.30.

The papers

A call for an investigation follows the collapse of the case against the accused in the Old Bailey spy case. The *Mirror* calls it "the most wasteful spy trial in history." It collapsed, the paper says, "because it had been built on a quicksand of clumsiness, incompetence and inefficiency. For 119 days, at the instigation of the Ministry of Defence, seven young servicemen faced an Old Bailey jury, accused of passing 1,000 secrets to the Russians. All were found not guilty. Those who ought to be on trial today are those who put the servicemen in the dock, the blunderers. Those who brainwashed the men by lengthy interrogation and solitary confinement until they were forced to confess. Those who assembled a case riddled with holes. Such as alleging that orgies had taken place in a building which did not even exist at the time. For a cost of £5 million, the taxpayers have a right to expect something better than that."

The *Star* says "Inspector Clouseau at his blundering worst would have been hard pressed to match the official incompetence now on public display. Would that it could be laughed out of the Old Bailey as a bit of a joke – albeit in pretty poor taste. But it cannot. A nasty looking hornets' nest has been exposed by the seven men and five women who served in the jury box for the last five months. The usual Downing Street diet of flim-flam, whitewash and cover-up simply will not do this time."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	2.09	1.98
Austria Sch	27.45	26.05
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.70
Canada $	2.015	1.925
Denmark Kr	14.18	13.46
Finland Mkk	8.41	8.01
France Fr	11.88	11.31
Germany DM	3.89	3.71
Greece Dr	293.00	280.00
Hong Kong $	11.48	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.368	1.308
Italy Lira	2930.00	2800.00
Japan Yen	318.00	301.00
Netherlands Gld	4.385	4.185
Norway Kr	11.68	11.13
Portugal Esc	242.50	231.50
South Africa Rd	3.90	3.45
Spain Pta	237.75	225.75
Sweden Kr	11.71	11.16
Switzerland Fr	3.25	3.04
USA $	1.48	1.41
Yugoslavia Dnr	540.00	470.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC.

Retail Price Index: 376.5.

London: The *FT* index closed down 2.2 at 1048.6.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending October 20:

BBC 1
1 The Prince and Princess of Wales, ITN, 16.60m.
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.90m.
3 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.85m.
4 Full House, Thames, 14.10m.
5 This Is Your Life, Thames, 13.85m.
6 The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole, Aged 13¾, Thames, 13.55m.
7 Live From Her Majesty's, LWT, 12.65m.
8 All Star Secrets, LWT, 2.20m.
9 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.00m.
10 Brothers McGregor, Granada, 12.00m.

ITV
1 Eastenders (Thu/Sun), 16.70m.
2 Eastenders (Tue/Sun), 16.20m.
3 Bergerac, 15.15m.
4 Last of the Summer Wine, 13.25m.
5 Ever Decreasing Circles, 12.90m.
6 Bob's Full House, 12.35m.
7 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 12.10m.
8 The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show, 11.95m.
9 Juliet Bravo, 11.65m.
10 Crimewatch UK, 11.35m.

BBC 2
1 To The Manor Born, 6.65m.
2 Grand Jury, 6.55m.
3 Tender Is the Night (Mon/Thu), 8.45m.
4 Tarzan and the Leopard Woman, 4.40m.
5 Queen's: a Cambridge College, 4.10m.
5= Gardener's World, 4.10m.
7 Star Trek, 3.95m.
8 Top Gear, 3.60m.
9 Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Code, 3.35m.
10 International Snooker (Sat 21.35), 3.25m.

Channel 4
1 Man About the House, 8.35m.
2 Brookside (Tue/Sat), 5.70m.
3 Brookside (Mon/Sat), 5.15m.
4 American Football, 3.00m.
5 The Dunera Boys (Thu), 2.85m.
6 Room at the Top, 2.80m.
7 Lou Grant, 2.70m.
8 Hill Street Blues, 2.65m.
9 The Dunera Boys (Tue), 2.45m.
10 Tell the Truth, 2.40m.

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least three minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (7.3m). TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 2.1m (9.2m); Sat/Sun 3.5m (17.8m).

Anniversaries

Births: James Boswell, Edinburgh, 1740; (Jean Joseph Charles) Louis Blanc, socialist, Madrid, 1811.

Deaths: Sir Walter Raleigh, executed, Westminster, 1618; James Shirley, poet and dramatist, London, 1666; John Leech, humorous artist, London, 1864.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Transport Bill, Lords amendments.

Lords (2.30): Debate on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Roads

Midlands: M5: Two lanes southbound and one Northbound between junction 4 (A38 Bromsgrove) and junction 5 (A38 Droitwich) SW of Birmingham, contraflow; no northbound access to M5 at junction 5. A5: Repairs at Stretton between Pickmere and Gailey Islands, Staffs; temporary lights in use. M6: Work on new M42 link to E of Birmingham. Contraflow between junctions 5 and 4 (A452 Birmingham NE and A446 Birmingham Airport):

Wales and West: M4: Two sets of contraflow between junctions 22 and 23, Chepstow to Magor, Gwent; delays eastbound; no eastbound entry at junction 23. M5: One lane southbound between junctions 25 and 26, Taunton to Wellington. A55: Temporary lights between Primrose Hill and Bodelwyddan and on the Abergele slip road, between Colwyn and Chester in Clwyd. Temporary lights 24 hours; also at Holywell and St Asaph-Rhuallt.

North: M18: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 6 (Selby) and 7 (M62) S Yorkshire Humberside; contraflow. M63/M62/M602: Lane restrictions N of Barton Bridge, Eccles interchange. Gr Manchester; no access from M63 northbound to M62 westbound. A74: Contraflow between end of M6 (junctin 44) and Todhills, Cumbria.

Scotland: M8: Progressive E bound inside lane closures on Glasgow to Edinburgh route. W of junction 5 (Shotts interchange). M74: Roadworks and various lane closures on both carriageways between junctions 1 and 4, the Draffan interchange N of Lesmahogow and the Hamilton interchange, Lancashire. A75: New stretch of dual carriageway of bypass open on Euroroute, Dumfries and Galloway, Gatehouse of Fleet.

Information supplied by AA

Gatwick changes

Gatwick airport will be closing its main runway for maintenance work at night from 8pm to 7am until November 6. The emergency runway will be used instead. The airport authorities gave warning that there might be some delays because the emergency runway is a "fair weather runway" and cannot be used with visibility of less than 5,000 metres. Long-haul flights taking off at night to the Far East and west coast of the United States will also be forced to make additional refuelling stops. The emergency runway is shorter than the main runway and long-haul aircraft will be unable to take off with full fuel loads.

Best wines

In a blind tasting of 50 red VDQS wines, the following were chosen by an expert panel as offering excellent value:

Mas de la Courbade, Costières du Gard, Saccone and Speed (01-734 2061), £2.35; Château Vignelaure 1981, Coteaux d'Aix en Provence, Michael Druitt Wines (01-493 5412), £6.15; Château Sarazière 1983, Côtes du Marmandais, Berkmann Wine Cellars (01-609 4711), £2.70; Domaine des Beaux-Bois 1982, Costières du Gard, John Harvey & Sons (0272-836161), £2.46; Côtes du Marmandais 1982, Producteurs Reunis, Albert Wharf Wines (01-228 6555), £2.29; Corbières Ruoge 1982, les Vignerons de Resplandy, European Vintners (01-997 7030), £2.50. Source, *What Wine*, November 1985.

Weather forecast

A large anticyclone will cover British Isles and a small depression will move S into Low Countries.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Scattered showers, mainly near coasts, otherwise dry with sunny or clear intervals; wind NE moderate, locally fresh at first; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Central S, SW, NW, central N England, E, W Midlands, S, N Wales: Mist and fog patches at first and again later, dry with sunny or clear intervals; wind light, mainly NE; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mist and fog patches at first and again later, dry with sunny or clear intervals; wind light and variable; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Mist and fog patches at first, dry with sunny or clear periods; wind variable, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mist and fog patches at first, dry with sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with rain in places later; wind moderate SW, increasing fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain spreading S, followed by sunny intervals and showers, some heavy and turning wintry over northern hills. Becoming cold in N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E or NE moderate or fresh; sea moderate. **Strait of Dover, English Channel (E):** Wind NE moderate or fresh, perhaps strong for a time; sea moderate or rough. **St George's Channel:** Wind NE light or moderate; sea light. **Irish Sea:** Wind variable, light; sea slight.

Sun rises: 6.49 am. Sun sets: 4.39 pm
Moon: 4.52 pm. Moon: 7.31 am
Last quarter November 5.

Lighting-up time

London 5.09 pm to 6.20 am
Bristol 5.19 pm to 6.30 am
Edinburgh 5.09 pm to 6.45 am
Manchester 5.13 pm to 6.34 am
Penzance 5.34 pm to 6.39 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	11	52	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	c	9	48	Londop	c	11	52
Cardiff	c	10	50	Manchester	f	11	52
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	s	9	48
Glasgow	f	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	11	52

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 13C (55F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 77 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 2.3hr. Bar. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,027.2 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

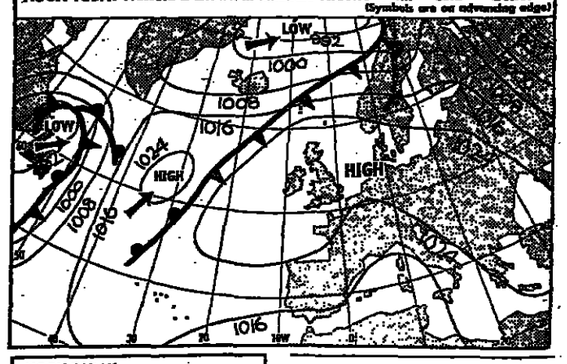
Highest and lowest

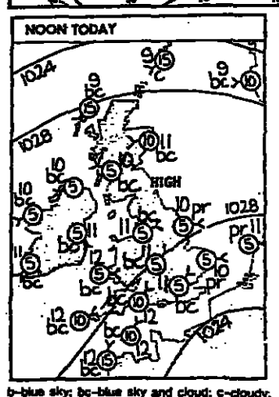
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Bardsey Island 14C (57F); lowest day max: Ayrall Green 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Fair Isle 0.20in; highest sunshine: Southbourne 6.4hr.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures centigrade.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.6	7.1	2.15	7.0
Aberdeen	1.12	4.1	1.40	4.1
Avonmouth	7.27	12.9	7.44	13.1
Belfast	11.15	3.2	11.27	3.2
Cardiff	7.12	12.0	7.29	12.1
Devonport	5.53	5.5	6.4	5.5
Dover	11.15	6.6	11.34	6.4
Falmouth	5.23	5.3	5.34	5.3
Glasgow	12.58	4.9	1.12	4.8
Harwich			12.8	4.0
Holyhead	10.27	7.4	6.45	7.2
Hull	6.21	7.4	6.45	7.2
Ilfracombe	6.3	8.8	6.19	8.9
Leith	2.34	5.3	3.3	5.3
Liverpool	11.25	9.0	11.39	9.1
Lowestoft	9.27	2.5	10.4	2.4
Margate	7.12	4.6	12.8	4.7
Milford Haven	6.22	6.7	6.38	6.8
Newquay	5.12	6.8	5.28	6.8
Oban	5.44	3.9	5.59	4.1
Penzance	4.48	5.8	4.59	5.8
Portland	7.13	2.2	7.29	2.2
Portsmouth	11.41	4.7	11.56	4.5
Shoreham	11.20	6.0	11.35	5.8
Southampton	11.8	4.4	11.18	4.4
Swansea	6.28	9.3	6.45	9.3
Tees	3.39	5.3	4.3	5.3
Watson-on-Naze	11.56	4.1		

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.280ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
EAST COAST					
Scarboro	0.9	–	11	52	Cloudy
Bridlington	0.9	–	11	52	Cloudy
Cromer	–	–	12	54	Cloudy
Lowestoft	0.1	–	12	54	Cloudy
Clacton	0.6	–	12	54	Cloudy
Margate					
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	1.8	–	11	52	Bright pm
Hastings	2.9	–	12	54	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	6.4	–	11	52	Sunny
Brighton	4.1	–	11	52	Sunny am
Worthing	3.7	–	11	52	Sunny
Littlehampton	4.5	–	12	54	Cloudy
Bognor R	6.2	–	11	52	Sunny
Southsea	5.2	–	12	54	Sunny
Sandown	3.8	–	11	52	Bright
Shanklin	3.7	–	11	52	Bright
Bournemth	3.5	–	12	54	Bright
Poole	5.7	–	12	54	Sunny am
Swanage	3.1	–	11	52	Sunny am
Weymouth	2.6	–	12	54	Cloudy
Exmouth	0.9	–	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	2.0	–	12	54	Cloudy
Torquay	2.9	–	12	54	Sunny pm
Falmouth	0.7	–	11	52	Bright
Penzance	–	–	11	52	Dull
Jersey	0.1	–	11	52	Cloudy
Guernsey	–	–	12	54	Cloudy
WEST COAST					
Scilly Isles	–	–	13	55	Cloudy
Newquay	–	–	13	55	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	–	–	13	55	Bright pm
Tenby	3.1	–	14	57	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	3.2	–	13	55	Sunny pm
Southport					
Morecambe	1.5	–	10	50	Cloudy
Douglas	1.0	–	12	54	Bright pm
ENGLAND AND WALES					
London (Ctrl)	2.3	–	13	55	Bright pm
B'ham (Airpt)	2.7	–	12	54	Sunny am
Bristol (Ctrl)	0.33	–	12	54	Cloudy
Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.3	–	12	54	Cloudy
Anglesey	3.1	–	13	55	Bright am
B'pool (Airpt)					
Manchester	0.9	–	11	52	Cloudy
Nottingham	2.3	–	12	54	Sunny am
N'cstl-n-Tyne	0.5	–	11	52	Cloudy
Carlisle	2.0	–	12	54	Bright pm
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	2.9	–	12	54	Bright
Prestwick	2.7	–	12	54	Sunny pm
Glasgow	3.3	–	12	54	Sunny pm
Tiree	4.6	–	13	55	Sunny
Stornoway	3.4	–	13	55	Sunny
Lerwick	1.8	.188	10	50	Rain
Wick	5.6	–	12	54	Sunny
Kinloss	–	–	11	52	Cloudy
Aberdeen	4.4	–	12	54	Sunny am
St Andrews	0.2	–	12	54	Cloudy
Edinburgh	2.9	–	13	55	Bright pm
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	2.1	–	12	54	Bright pm

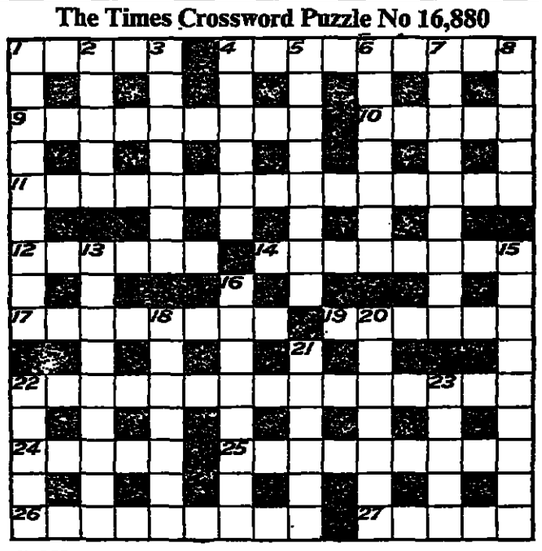
Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Alaccio	f	20	68	Cologne	c	4	39	Majorca	f	19	66	Rome	f	18	64
Alcudia	s	21	70	Copenhge	c	9	48	Malaga	s	23	73	Salzburg	c	3	37
Alexandria	c	23	73	Corfu	f	20	68	Malta	c	23	73	San Paulo*	f	25	77
Algiers	c	22	72	Dublin	f	11	52	Melbourne	s	23	73	S Peninsla*	fog	14	57
Amsterdam	f	10	50	Dubrovnik	s	18	64	Mexico C				Santiago*	c	29	66
Athens	s	18	64	Faro	s	22	72	Miami*	s	14	57	Seoul			
Bahrain	s	31	88	Florence	c	18	64	Milan	s	13	55	Singapore	f	30	86
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	c	2	36	Montreal				Stockholm	f	4	39
Barcelona	f	16	61	Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	snow	11	34	Strasbourg	fog	2	36
Beirut				Geneva	c	9	48	Munich	c	1	34	Sydney	f	19	66
Belgrade	fog	3	37	Gibraltar	s	22	72	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tangier	f	21	70
Berlin	c	5	41	Helsinki	c	0	32	Naples	f	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	28	79
Bermuda*	th	22	72	Hong Kong	f	27	81	New Delhi	s	28	82	Tenerife			
Biarritz	f	14	57	Innsbruck	s	12	54	New York*	c	21	70	Tokyo	s	18	64
Bodegna	c	10	50	Istanbul	s	14	57	Nice	c	20	68	Toronto*	o	18	64
Bordeaux	s	13	55	Jeddah	s	31	88	Oslo	c	5	41	Tunis	f	21	70
Brussels	fog	7	45	Jo'burg				Paris	c	5	41	Valencia	s	18	64
Budapest	fog	1	34	Karachi	s	30	86	Perth	c	3	37	Vancouver*	r	9	48
Buen Aires*				Las Palmas				Peking	c	15	59	Venice	s	14	57
Cairo				Lisbon	c	19	66	Prague	c	18	64	Vienna	s	5	41
Cape Tn	f	18	64	Locarno	s	12	54	Reykjavik	c	0	32	Warsaw	c	2	36
Chicago*	s	21	70	L'Angeles*	s	23	73	Rhodes	r	9	48	Washington*	c	16	64
Ch'church*				Luxemboy	fog	0	32	Riyadh	s	21	70	Wellington*			
				Madrid	s	18	64	Rio de Jan	s	23	73	Zurich	c	9	41

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,880



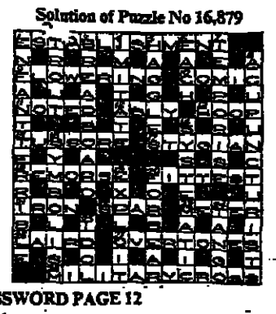
ACROSS

1 Plan to honour Emerson's jealous mistress? (5).
4 One of Albert's dependants, perhaps, not usually a striker (9).
9 Snub a side in order to be fair (9).
10 Disfigurement vetoes return (5).
11 The bride, perhaps, of Mr Collins (3,5,2,5).
12 Keen, we hear, to play this part in *Lear*? (6).
14 Sing rare composition from "The Jewel Box" (8).
17 Old student-waiter had to strive or bust (8).
19 Astronomer observing the hard way (6).
22 Dramatically he went for gold and failed (6,2,7).
24 Business paid for 19's traveller (5).
25 Like Solomon first class – must be a joke (9).
26 Torpedoed – there could be a story in the feat (9).
27 Stumped by the effort to get an appointment (5).

DOWN

1 Legion sounds not to be so important (9).
2 Free-for-all without scruple – take it easy (5).
3 Get up for the charlady? (3-4).
4 He discovered the Army's obsession (6).
5 Key Admiral used to compose old song (8).
6 Sort of raw spot following hostilities (4-3).
7 Exciting to book up a lion perhaps (9).
8 Type of space woman to succeed (5).
13 Swallow large amount we hear at Church feast (9).
15 Heavens! a ticking off – could be a flare-up (3-6).
16 Lanes to which access is limited (8).
18 His agitation is calculated to affect others (7).
20 Fruit of ordering pair to bed (7).
21 Interested Clio, for example, in the Christian era (6).
22 Measured by feet (5).
23 Affected twice as much as Daisy's admirer (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,879



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12